"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, warmer, southerly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Weak and irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 97¾; cash corn, 34¾; cash cotton, 6¾.

FOREIGN.—A sensation has been caused in London by news that England has withdrawn from the sealing conference to be held in Washington in October. Her action is said to have been influenced by Canada. John W. Foster says that no word has been received in Washington to this effect. The Politique Coloniale of Paris publishes a report that the Sultan will shortly address the powers in regard to Great Britain's evacuation of Egypt with the object of settling the question on the basis of autonomy under the suzerainty of the Sultan. A gang of boy firebugs has been discovered in Berlin. One hundred and fifty persons were killed and forty injured by the railroad accident in India a few days ago. Emperor Francis Joseph received an ovation in Budapest, where he has undertaken to erect monuments to Hungarian celebrities at his own expense. —Pages 5 and 19.

Page 1.

Barrios, the Dictator in Guatemala, had Juan Aparacio, the wealthiest exporter and importer in Nicaragua, put to death. The rebellion is making rapid progress.

It is said in Washington that the purchase of Cuba from Spain by the islanders will figure largely in the negotiations to be carried on at Madrid by Minister Woodford, looking to a termination of the war.

The Republican slate for Greater New York has been virtually agreed upon by the leaders. It includes Gen. B. F. Tracy for Mayor, Ashbel P. Fitch for Controller, and R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn for President of the Council.

Page 2.

Richard Croker returned from Chicago last night. He said that he had a pleasant trip and that Mr. Bryan and other Democratic National leaders would not interfere with the campaign in this city.

The Citizens' Union has finally completed its preparations for the nomination or indorsement of a full ticket, one that may be voted for by marking a cross in the circle under the party emblem. A compact organization with the necessary officers has also been formed in every election district in the city.

Page 3.

Ex-Mayor Schroeder said yesterday that this was no time for a third party movement, and that Seth Low should withdraw and give way to Gen. Tracy.

The Versailles (Ind.) Grand Jury failed to indict any one for the lynching of five men at that place. The Governor has determined to take up the investigation.

The Brooklyn Democrats yesterday began their fight in the courts to decide that the terms of District Attorney Backus and Coroners Coombs and Nason expire this year, instead of two years hence.

Gen. McNulta, receiver of the Whisky Trust in Chicago, has had his report referred by Judge Showalter of the Federal court to Special Master in Chancery Patton for confirmation. This practically ends the receivership.

W. Bourke Cockran has written a letter to a friend in which he criticises Seth Low's statement for its silence upon many questions of municipal importance. He also arraigns Tammany Hall for its present position, and points out its duty in the campaign. He gives his views at length upon municipal politics.

The Brooklyn Democratic leaders were angry yesterday over the determination of Tammany to seize both the Mayoralty and Controllership nominations. McLaughlin's organ, The Brooklyn Citizen, in an article headed "The Tammany Grab," hinted that unless the City of Churches got one of the leading places on the ticket Henry George might be run as a labor candidate.

The nomination of Walter B. Atterbury to head the Republican ticket for Sheriff in Kings County has called attention to the fact that he was one of the Loyal League of Citizens opposed to the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York. Several other members of the league have since become prominent in politics, and, although they opposed the Greater New York, they are candidates for office at its first election.

Page 4.

The Yukon expedition, with the Canadian Minister of the Interior at its head, left Ottawa for the Klondike country. A line of airships through Western Canada to Klondike is talked of at Ottawa, where an airship is to be built.

In the Luetgert murder trial in Chicago Mary Siemering, the servant girl for whom it is said the sausagemaker murdered his wife, testified that Mrs. Luetgert had told her that she was going away that the couple never quarreled, and that no improper relations had existed between witness and accused.

Page 5.

The jury in the case of Dr. Otto H. Albanesius, accused of arson in Jersey City, stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction during the whole of the time it was locked up, and was discharged yesterday by Judge Hudspeth.

Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, and Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader in the Unterhaus of the Reichsrath, fought a duel, in which Count Badeni was wounded. The ball entered his right wrist and passed out at the elbow.

A bottle of catsup exploded at a christening party given by the Donohues at 130 Oliver Street, after midnight of Friday, and its red contents looked so much like blood that cries of "Murder!" were raised. The police sent for ambulances at first, but afterward made several arrests, and the prisoners were fined yesterday in the Centre Street Court for disorderly conduct.

Page 6.

The Baltimores won the second game of the series from Boston and are again in first place.

The yacht Syce beat the Vencedor in the second race of the series for the Postley Cups on the Sound yesterday.

At the meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Association yesterday B. J. Wefers made a new world's record of 21 seconds in the 220-yard run.

Ben Brush beat Ornament in the second special race at Gravesend yesterday. The tactics of Sims, who rode Ben Brush, were very annoying to the rival horse and rider.

Michael, the Welshman, yesterday defeated Lucien Lesna, the middle-distance champion of France, by nearly one and a half miles in a thirty-three-mile bicycle race on the Manhattan Beach track.

Page 8.

Justice Garretson yesterday granted a writ of mandamus, compelling the Long Island City Water Commissioners to resume pumping at Station No. 2. Work had been suspended, on the orders of Mayor Gleason.

Page 12.

The new steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse of the North German Lloyd Line is due at this port from Bremen by to-morrow morning. She is the biggest craft afloat, being 648 feet long.

Page 13.

The State Board of Claims has awarded John Roberts of Brooklyn $7,500 damages from the State for false imprisonment.

An order was issued by the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J., directing ex-Mayor Frank Magowan to vacate his house, which was sold at Sheriff's sale.

Sergt. John E. Heck, Ninth Infantry, shot and seriously wounded Private Edward H. Brown of the same regiment in a dispute over a woman at Madison Barracks.

The largest recreation pier yet constructed, that at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, was formally opened to the public yesterday by the Mayor and the members of the Dock Board. About 4,000 persons were present, three-fourths of them children, who heartily enjoyed the opportunity for play and took a lively interest also in the speech-making.

Major Moses P. Handy, the special Commissioner from the United States for the Paris Exposition of 1900, says that the interest in the subject is increasing in the United States. He predicts that the exhibits from this country will be extensive and valuable. He has met with a pleasant reception in Paris, and greatly admires the plans that the French are carrying out.

Page 19.

Harold Frederic, in his cable letter to THE TIMES, reviews the settlement of the Eastern question, which he considers a triumph for the young German Emperor. He says that Greece's future rests wholly with the will of a speculative syndicate of bankers, backed by the concert of European powers that desires to see Greece wiped from the map of Europe. Lord Salisbury is hotly arraigned by the Tories for the failure of his foreign policy, which has brought England nothing but a continued loss of prestige. Queen Victoria, who has read the provisions of her will to her heirs, has put an end to the yearnings of the Duke of York for a sea trip with a naval squadron. Mr. Frederic tells of the condition of the people of Ireland as he saw it, and discusses the deplorable state of affairs in India.

Page 24.

A sequel to the consolidation of the Central Gas Light Company and the New York and East River Gas Company, and their proposed union with the Equitable Gas Light Company, is the acquisition by the East River Company of control of the Northern Gas Light Company.

Plans for the formation of a large trade combination are under discussion by a dozen or more of the leading manufacturers of news paper. A committee has been appointed to canvass the matter and formulate a report regarding the practicability and the expediency of the proposition.

Visiting buyers who have made use of the cheap traveling facilities obtained by the Merchants' Association continue to report bright trade prospects for Fall and Winter. The association proposes to carry on a vigorous campaign for increased trade for the metropolis and will extend its efforts from now on to the coastwise lines of communication.

Suit is to be brought against William P. Baird, the contractor, for damages sustained through his alleged violations of his contract in laying the big water mains on Fifth Avenue. The firm bringing the suit declare it has lost $25,000 through the blocking of the sidewalks and the maintenance of an open trench in front of their store for two months.

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THE ANTI-TRUST SUITS.

Business Men Anxiously Watching the Litigation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The suit ordered by Attorney General McKenna against the South Omaha Live Stock Exchange has stirred up a lively sensation. Thus far these suits have been confined to live stock exchanges.

Business men have become anxious of late, and wonder whether the courts will hold that all exchanges which deal in cattle, grain, farm products, cotton, and petroleum are operating in violation of the anti-trust law.

TO TEST THE DUTY ON HIDES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—A. H. Veeder, the Big Four's agent here, has announced to the Treasury Department to-day that he will make a test of the law, which he claims permits the free importation of hides from exported American cattle.

The department has refused to concur in his opinion, so he will protest against the payment of duty on an importation of some lot. That will take the question before the Board of General Appraisers for settlement.

BROTHER JOHNSON IN TROUBLE.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 25.—Samuel Johnson, colored, who claims to be an evangelist, with letters signed by two Bishops, granting him the privilege of occupying any African Methodist Episcopal Church pulpit in the State, and William Lewis, another colored man, were received at the Monmouth County Jail here, last evening. They are alleged to be the two men who entered the clothing store of Goldberg Brothers, at 147 Main Street, Asbury Park, on Thursday night.

The accused had on some clothing said to have been taken by the thieves who visited the Goldbergs' place. Johnson had on four vests and one coat, while Lewis had on three coats and one vest. They were identified by the Goldbergs.

THE SOUTHERN COAL TRADE.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 25.—Alabama coal operators are beginning to wrest business from the Pittsburg operators on the Mississippi River by reason of the establishment of the Southern Railway's barge line, operating from Greenville south. To-day the Memphis, New Orleans and Cincinnati Packet Line signed a contract to take all the coal it uses from Nov. 1, this year, to Jan. 1, 1898, from the Walker County coal companies, who are principally interested in the enterprise. The Anchor Line and the St. Louis and Mississippi River Packet Line have agreed also to take Alabama coal for about the same time.

This gives the Alabama operators a trade in a new field of over 100,000 tons per annum, without reference to the sugar plantations. The enterprise shows indications of great success.

GEORGIA WHISKY SHUT OUT.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—An order issued by the United States Circuit Court here yesterday may cause the loss ultimately of thousands of dollars to the whisky dealers of this city.

It has been the custom of late for them to ship liquor to South Carolina in such wrappers as would conform to the "original package" enactment of the dispensary laws, and they have built up a big trade in the Palmetto State. Now the Southern Railway refuses to haul goods except they are in such condition as will make it impossible to legally dispose of them, and it is charged that the Southern is in a conspiracy with the dispensary officials to keep out Georgia whisky.

An effort was made before Judge Newman to compel the railroad to haul a carload of "original packages" now in their yard, but the Judge sustained the railroad and set Oct. 9 as future date for hearing. Even if the whisky dealers win their case, which is problematical, they will by that time be losers to the extent of many hundreds of dollars.

Frost Damaged the Tobacco Crop.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 25.—The extent of the damage caused to the tobacco crop in Kentucky by frost is greater than was at first supposed. The Burley crop is estimated at only 50 per cent. of last year's crop, which was very much below the average. The heaviest damage was to the big Davis's County tobacco fields. Judging from reports received it can be safely said that 40 per cent. of the tobacco of the county is a loss, and when it is considered that there was no more than 65 per cent. of an average crop in acreage, the crop is reduced to about 35 per cent. of an average.

Accused of Trying to Wreck a Train.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The authorities of Millville to-day arrested Floyd Rutter and George Beebe, Jr., on suspicion of having placed an obstruction on the railroad track with the intention of wrecking the Cape May express near Millville. A gang of section hands found the obstruction on the track, just around a curve, a short time before the approach of the train. Beebe and Rutter were seen in the vicinity and taken into custody. Both deny the charge against them.

CUBA MAY BE PURCHASED

The Plan Expected to Figure Conspicuously in the Negotiations at Madrid.

TWO PRINCIPAL OBSTACLES

Fear of Angering the Spanish People and the Difficulty of Getting Spain to Agree on a Price Seem to be in the Way.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—It can be stated with authority that the scheme for the settlement of the Cuban war by the purchase of the island by the Cubans will figure conspicuously in the negotiations between this country and Spain; moreover, if two obstacles can be overcome, the scheme will be adopted.

First—The fear of the Spanish Ministry to anger the Spanish people by bringing to a close through a business transaction a war which has cost Spain so much in blood and money.

Second—Getting Spain to fix a price the Cubans will pay. It is said on good authority that Cuba would pay $150,000,000 for the island. But it is thought that Spain, even should she overcome her reluctance to sell, will insist on more. All depends, however, on the success of Mr. Woodford as a diplomatist.

Senator Wilson, in a recent conversation, voiced the general opinion when he said: "The purchase of Cuba by the Cubans is at once the most common sense and judicial plan I have ever heard suggested."

THE AMERICAN "ULTIMATUM."

German Press Very Severe Upon the Alleged Intervention of the United States in Spanish Affairs.

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BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The reported American "ultimatum" to Spain has been received with pronounced displeasure by the entire German press. The official denial from Washington is generally disbelieved here, and the denunciation of "jingoism," "Yankee insolence," and the ridiculing of the Monroe doctrine have filled the newspapers. The Conservative press, as usual, is the most violent in denouncing American aspirations. The Kreuz Zeitung, in an editorial article on The Forum's article by ex-Secretary Herbert on the Cuban question, condemns the policy outlined therein and says:

"If more sober afterthought does not dam the stream of American Chauvinism, we Germans shall not feel sorry in the event that the Americans finally reach a sounder judgment relative to their power, i. e., if they get a drubbing to teach them that nobody may disturb the peace with impunity."

The Staatsburger Zeitung, another leading organ, says:

"A coalition of all the European countries is absolutely necessary to repulse the schemes of American patriotism and jingoism, as both are becoming more and more insolent."

The same newspaper claims Spain has been assured of Germany's support in the event of the United States taking hostile steps.

The correspondent of The Associated Press here has made inquiries at the German Foreign Office and in other quarters, which show that while Spain has approached Germany through her Berlin Ambassador repeatedly during the past year in regard to this, she has only been assured of the moral sympathy of Germany in her struggle to quell the Cuban insurrection and of the willingness of Germany to cooperate with the other big powers in reestablishing by peaceable means a better understanding between Spain and the United States in case serious difficulties arise. No other assurances have been given to Spain, nor is it at all likely that Germany will engage to do more in the future.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

All Englishmen Should Applaud America's Intervention, Says The Spectator.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Spectator, accepting as a fact the report that the United States has admonished Spain, finds it difficult to think war can be avoided, adding:

"Apart from the fact that pride and ignorance of the consequences bid Spain defy the United States, war is probably considered to be the best way out of the difficulties. Were the Government to propose the abandonment of Cuba in cold blood it would simply mean handing over the country to Don Carlos, so the Government proposes to employ America as the surgeon to do the necessary amputation, which will alone prevent the Cuban gangrene from spreading to the rest of the body politic."

After detailing Spain's iniquities in Cuba, The Spectator continues:

"To prolong the war would be a crime, and if America chooses to stop these hideous cruelties all Englishmen should applaud and refuse to inquire too narrowly into the reason which influenced her statesmen in putting pressure upon Spain."

Referring to the objection of "patriotic Americans to the admission into the Union of Cuban and Hawaiian States and the consequent election of Senators by degraded populations," The Spectator says:

"America's duty is to stop the long agony of Cuba, and if her Constitution admits of her doing so safely, the sooner she amends her Constitution so that she can hold her new acquisitions on a different footing the better for her and for humanity."

CONSUL SIDES WITH WEYLER.

McGarr of Cienfuegos Thinks Four Provinces Have Been Pacified.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 25.—Owen McGarr, United States Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has arrived here, having left Cuba Aug. 28. As to the condition of affairs on the island, the Consul does not agree with the Cuban Junta in New York, but confirms Gen. Weyler's utterances in so far as his experiences have gone. Cienfuegos is in the southwestern part of the island, in the Province of Santa Clara, where there has been no fighting and where everything is decidedly Spanish.

"So far as I have been able to judge," said Mr. McGarr, "Gen. Weyler's claim that four provinces of the western end of Cuba have been pacified is correct. I have seen no fighting, and as far as my personal knowledge goes cannot say there are any insurgents."

"Do you think the insurgents have a fighting chance to win?" was asked.

"Not the least, unless the United States decides to take a hand in the matter. It seems to me they have about played out, as hundreds of the insurgent army have surrendered."

"Then you think the army of Cuba libre has about played out?"

"Except on paper. Oh, there may be five or six thousand of them in the eastern portion of the island in the three provinces which have not yet been subjugated, but the rest of the island is pacified as far as it is possible.

"There are thousands of country people concentrated in the cities. Many are in Cienfuegos. The Spanish have cleared up the country districts and sent all the people into the town. Many are put in old warehouses and other such buildings, to keep them from the country. These are fed by the Government. A large per cent. of these 'concentrados,' as we call them, are women and children who were in insurgent camps which had to be abandoned and were captured by the Spanish.

"I have helped distribute the relief fund provided by Congress, but not to native Americans. All those who have applied to me have been naturalized Cubans or persons who have in some way secured naturalization papers."

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN CUBA.

Insurgent Captain and Two Young Women Taken into Custody.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Sept. 25.—Just as the American steamer Concho was leaving Havana harbor yesterday, the Police Inspector of Vessels, under orders from the Chief of Police of Havana, boarded the boat and placed under arrest a former insurgent Captain known by the names of Jacinto, Gonzalez, and Gutierrez, who recently surrendered to the Spanish authorities. The former insurgent leader was accompanied by his wife.

To the officials of the steamer the claim was made that the insurgent commander was Col. Acosta, who entered Havana in disguise this week and who has been suffering from a serious illness. The Cuban commander and his wife were evidently trying to reach the Mexican shore. He was placed under arrest on account of documents captured by the police, which, it is claimed, a deserter from the Spanish Army carried to the Cuban camp.

Miss Adela and Miss Dolores la Peyre, daughters of a respectable family, have also been placed under arrest. It is claimed that their father is a member of the insurgent Government. The claim is also made on behalf of Miss Dolores that she is a naturalized American, while Miss Adela is said to have in her possession French naturalization papers. Neither of the young women has until now reported her citizenship to the American Consul, and neither has been registered at the Consulate at any time. Both have been imprisoned at Las Recoidas.

The stormy weather prevalent along the coast of the United States has reached the Cuban shores. During the last two days and nights severe storms have prevailed.

EMPERORS DISCUSS CUBA.

Germany and Austria May Try to Prevent Undue Bitterness.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Gaulois to-day says it learns that during the recent visit of Emperor William to Budapest, Emperor Francis Joseph and the German Emperor discussed the "interference" of the United States in the affairs of Spain, the Austrian Emperor pointing out the serious embarrassment which this "interference" had caused the Queen Regent and the Government of Spain. The Gaulois adds:

"Probably Germany and Austria will do all in their power to prevent the situation becoming embittered, although unwilling to interpose too directly. Similar views are said to have been exchanged between France and Russia; so, if the occasion arises, the European powers, while respecting the feelings of independence of both countries, will find themselves in agreement in insisting that a policy of conciliation and peace must prevail."

Gen. Woodford Reaches Madrid.

MADRID, Sept. 25.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the newly appointed United States Minister to Spain, has arrived at Madrid from San Sebastian, accompanied by his secretaries. His family remained at Biarritz.

Vatican and Senor Reverter.

ROME, Sept. 25.—The Vatican has informed the Spanish Government that the Catholic Church will not withdraw the excommunication pronounced upon Señor Reverter, Minister of Finance, unless it should prove that the property alleged to have been confiscated does not belong to the Church.

DISASTERS OFF FLORIDA.

Schooner John Paul Badly Damaged—The Winsmore May Be Lost.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 25.—The schooner John Paul, Capt. Anderson, bound from Brunswick, Ga., to New York, with a cargo of lumber, was towed into port this morning in a dismantled condition. The Paul left Brunswick Monday afternoon, encountered the gale that night, lost her rigging and was driven as far south as St. Augustine, where she was picked up by a tug. the damage is estimated at $10,000.

A sunken schooner is reported thirty miles due east off the St. Johns bar. A mast is sticking out of the water. The name has not been ascertained, but it is thought to be the Thomas W. Winsmore, bound to this port from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal. The crew is supposed to have been lost.

FOR WISCONSIN FORESTS.

Reports Favorable to the Restocking Plan and Second Growth.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 25.—At a meeting of the State Forestry Commission held here, reports were heard from several of the Inspectors who have been "cruising" through the timber country in the northern part of the State. The reports are highly favorable to the proposed plan of restocking land with the timber.

Dr. Fernow, head of the Government Forestry Department, stopped on his way from San Francisco to Chicago to meet with the board. He, with Chairman Burrows and Secretary Cheney, of the commission, are convinced that the pine lands can be made to produce a second growth of timber. Members of the board will shortly visit Ashland and Taylor Counties, with a view to beginning work in that section. Another meeting will be held Oct. 10.

GLUCOSE JOBBERS ENRAGED.

Chicago Men Complain of the Action of the Trust.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Chicago jobbers in glucose are enraged over the latest action of the Glucose Trust. The jobbers declare they have been dealt a stealthy and vicious blow by the trust, and have been mulcted out of least $25,000 in cash. The jobbers say that they were cajoled into laying in heavy supplies of glucose on the promise that the price would go up. Instead of that the trust announces a cut of $1.20 a barrel. This comes after the jobbers are loaded to the guards with glucose.

The first inkling that the jobbers had of the new move of the trust was in the form of a circular letter, which the dealers received yesterday morning, in part as follows: "You are hereby notified that on and after Sept. 27, 1897, a rebate of one-quarter of a cent per pound will be paid six months after purchase to all buyers of glucose and grape sugar who shall comply with the terms of purchase, and who shall buy glucose and grape sugar exclusively of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company."

MILITIA PRISON-MADE GOODS.

Attorney General Gives an Opinion of Interest to the National Guard.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Attorney General Hancock has written an opinion, in response to a communication from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, holding that the National Guard (the military department of the State) comes within the provisions of the Prison-Made-Goods act, to the extent that the supplies of clothing, uniforms, arms, equipments, books, stationery, and other articles necessary for the maintenance and equipment of the military department must be purchased from the penal institutions of the State, if the same is manufactured therein.

This opinion grows out of a demand which the State Prison Commission has made in every State department, calling for a submission, on or before Oct. 1, of an estimate of the supplies which will be required by such department for the fiscal year commencing on that date. The Adjutant General did not think that the National Guard and his department were included under the Prison-Made-Goods act, and so submitted the question to Attorney General Hancock.

Raise of Iron Workers' Wages.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 25.—The Minnesota Iron Company has decided to increase the wages of all its employes 10 per cent. on Oct. 1. Mining operations will be continued with a full force all Winter.

New York Man Dies in Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 25.—Isaac Acher, who represented a New York wholesale clothing house, died soon after his arrival in this city to-day. Heart disease was the cause of death. He was forty-five years old.

BARRIOS KILLS APARACIO

Most Prominent Exporter and Importer in Guatemala Shot Down by the Dictator.

HIS BROTHER IN NEW YORK

Quezaltenango Bombarded and Taken by the Rebels—Government Troops, It Is Feared, Will Try to Retake It.

LIBERTAD, San Salvador, Sept. 24.—Barrios shot Juan Aparacio in Quezaltenango on the day that the revolutionists took San Marcos. A telegram received to-day by one of the leading merchants of this city gives the news that Morales and his 12,000 or 15,000 victorious troops are in Antigua.

Juan Aparacio was the most prominent exporter and importer in Central America, and his house is represented in London, Paris, and New York. Members of the Central American colony in this city say that if Barrios is bold enough to cause the execution of so eminent a man as Aparacio he will not hesitate to carry out wholesale slaughter among the people who oppose him.

A meeting will be held here to-day for the purpose of sending a petition to the State Department to take some action to put an end to the severe censorship now prevailing in Guatemala, so people can receive news from their friends in that country. No cause is assigned in the news received here for the killing of Aparacio, but there is every reason to believe that he was shot because he refused to give moral and financial aid to Barrios.

The shooting of Señor Juan Aparacio was a terrible surprise to his brother, Manuel Aparacio, who is the manager of the firm of J. Aparacio & Co., at 60 Beaver Street, this city.

Mr. Manuel Aparacio said that his brother, who was murdered, was forty-one years of age, and had managed their father's business in Guatemala for the past fifteen years with a great deal of success. The father and mother and other members of the family were residing in Paris. The murdered brother was very popular in Quezaltenango, and was much esteemed on account of his great charities.

As an enterprising and able business man there was no his equal in the country. He was a great promoter of railroads and electric companies, and established a telephone service over a large part of the country. He was also the promoter of the theatre in Quezaltenango.

"My brother never mingled in politics," continued Manuel Aparacio, "but he was very influential on account of his wealth and charities. I have been informed that they extorted from him a large amount of money before shooting him. According to telegrams that have been received since, prominent business men of the city, among them my brother, were imprisoned by order of the Government, and the revolutionists were told that if they attacked the city those imprisoned business men would be shot.

"The shooting is a terrible surprise to us all and to the entire country, because my brother did not belong to any political party, although he had very liberal ideas."

The Gen. Barrios who shot Mr. Aparacio, said Mr. Manuel Aparacio, is not the J. Rufino Barrios who was President of Guatemala from 1871 to 1884, and was married to one of Mr. Aparacio's sisters. The Barrios who did the shooting is Reyna Barrios, a nephew of the former President. The murdered man leaves a wife and four children.

The Aparacio family owns very large coffee and sugar plantations in Guatemala, and holds a large number of shares of the Occidente Bank in Quezaltenango, of which Juan Aparacio was a Director.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN PERIL.

Quezaltenango Falls to the Rebels After a Long Bombardment.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The gravity of the existing insurrection in Guatemala is exhibited in the following telegram received at the State Department to-day from Sam T. Lord, Acting United States Consular Agent, dated at Quezaltenango:

"I left Champerico and am in Quezaltenango, obliged to protect American interests. Communication with the Guatemalan capital is interrupted. The City of Quezaltenango has been under fire and bombarded for twenty-four hours, and is now in the hands of the opposition General. Bombardment by the Government forces is feared. Great American interests are threatened."

The Town of Quezaltenango lies about seventy-five miles inland, so that it is hardly possible for our Government to extend any relief in the way of a naval force.

SCHOOL QUESTION AT ALTON.

ALTON, Ill., Sept. 25.—All parties to the school contest are to-day resting quietly. The committee appointed by colored citizens to see Senator Palmer returned last evening.

The Senator assured them that they had the law on their side and would win in the courts. The Supreme Court of this State will be asked at its October term to issue a mandamus against the Board of Execution to compel it to admit black pupils in all the schools.

There is evident determination upon the part of the white people not to allow the black children to return to schools set apart for the white children.

It is not an extravagant estimate to say that, while it is admitted that the lawyers apparently are with the blacks, 90 per cent. of the white people of Alton are determined not to have any more mixed schools.

R. W. PETTY MISSING IN CHICAGO

Representative of a New York Wholesale Drug Firm—Murder Suspected.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—R. W. Petty, Western representative of a wholesale drug firm of New York, has disappeared from the Edinburgh Hotel, Twenty-second Street and Michigan Avenue. The matter is a mystery, and the police at detective headquarters are working on the theory that Petty has been murdered for his money and jewelry.

The missing man was about to marry a young woman living at 7,510 Greenwood Avenue. Detectives Haerle and Alcock of Headquarters are at work on the case, but they have been unable to find the slightest clue that might lead to the finding of the man.

Mr. Petty is fifty-five years old, and has never been married. He arrived in Chicago June 1. Petty took up his residence in the Edinburgh Hotel, on Michigan Avenue, where he was a favorite. He seemed to have enough money, and frequently showed diamonds and jewelry. He had many friends, and apparently he was in the best of health.

Tuesday Petty arose early and, after eating breakfast, took his satchels and said he was going to his work. He said he would make several calls and would return early. That was the last time he was seen. It is known that Petty had a large sum of money in his possession.

Silver Seals for Kansas Documents.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 25.—In the Kansas Capitol Building to-day Gov. Leedy and all the State officers abandoned the use of gold seals on official documents and ordered silver seals on which the great seal of the State will hereafter be affixed. Since the days of old John Brown gold seals have been used. Now the Populist State officers change to silver, and, to make a 16-to-1 proportion, gold ribbons will be attached to the documents bearing the silver seals.

Reduced rates for the Winter at Hotel Castleton, St. George, Staten Island.—Adv.

TWELVE MINERS BURIED ALIVE.

EL PASO, Texas, Sept. 25.—News was received here to-night that the San Pedro Mine in the Corralitos group, twelve miles from this city, in Mexico, caved in to-day, killing twelve men. The unfortunates, says the report, were buried alive under thirty feet of rock and dirt.

The San Pedro is one of the oldest mines of the group and rich with silver. It is the property of the wealthy Corralitos Company, the principal stockholders of which reside in New York. President Gerry of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre, and Pacific Roads, and J. Higgins, both of New York, are stockholders.

If the mine was not timbered the Mexican Government would impose a heavy fine on the company on account of the wholesale killing.

$50,000 RANSOM FOR A CHILD.

ROME, Sept. 25.—A Neapolitan nursemaid has disappeared with the infant son of a young Englishman named Hastings. Letters have been received demanding a ransom of $50,000. It is thought that the nursemaid was in league with some of the brigands in the vicinity of Naples.

CHINESE CONVERTS AT ODDS.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25.—The conflicts occurring between Catholic and Protestant converts at Taichow, Province of Chee-Kiang, are serious.

The British gunboat Pigmy, with Consul Playfair aboard, has started to quell the disturbances. The authorities blame the American and English missionaries for the troubles.

WOMEN SENTENCED FOR MURDER

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Paris says that Juliette Capronnier has just received a sentence of imprisonment for life. Her mother has also been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten years. Mother and daughter were alleged to have been connected with a series of extraordinary murders.

Mlle. Juliette, desiring a dot for the purpose of marrying, visited her aunt at Bresles and a former employer at Beauvais. After rendering each person unconscious by administering morphine, she strangled both with napkins, improvising a tourniquet. She succeeded in obtaining from her victims money, bonds, and jewels.

When the prisoner entered the dock she was guarded by gendarmes with loaded guns. In a manner childlike and bland she confessed the murder, giving an account of the revolting details. Her mother was prosecuted for concealing the stolen goods in an attic. Both mother and daughter were attacked by a mob as they were leaving the courtroom.

New Governor General for Canada.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A Dublin special says it is reported on the highest authority that Baron Edward Gibson Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, will soon succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada.

OIL STEAMER HITS A DREDGE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 25.—The oil steamer Batoum, outward bound, at 8:30 this morning crashed into the dredge Pacific and a scow, opposite this city, owned by the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company of New York, badly damaging both of them.

The master of the dredge at once filed a libel suit against the owners of the steamer, claiming $5,000 damages, and Deputy Marshal Hughes has gone after the boat.

WEST SHORE TRAIN DITCHED.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Passenger Train No. 28 on the West Shore Railroad went into the ditch two miles east of Vernon about 1 o'clock this afternoon. The train is known as the Syracuse and Albany local.

It consisted of two milk cars, baggage car, smoker, and day coach. The engine and head milk car are off the track, but not overturned. The other cars and coaches are overturned in the ditch. No person was injured, though the expressman and baggageman had narrow escapes.

PARROT GIVES A FIRE ALARM.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Mrs. John Harper's parrot yelled "Fire!" and as a result three women escaped from being suffocated by a heavy cloud of smoke that filled the Harper home, at 331 Michigan Avenue, this afternoon.

Three of the women boarders in the house were taking baths when the cook came hurrying up the stairs crying "fire!" The firemen found a number of half-clad women rushing blindly through the clouds of smoke which filled the rooms. They assisted Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Harper, and Miss Ida Voigt to a place of safety. After a few minutes' work they extinguished the blaze, which started in the basement of the house, with a loss of about $500.

Mrs. Carson is from New York and is in Chicago with her husband, who is connected with a hospital. Mrs. Carson was nearly suffocated in trying to save the pet.

DEFAULTER CASSIN MISSING.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—Defaulter Harry S. Cassin, ex-Cashier of the Georgia Loan Savings and Banking Company, has disappeared mysteriously. John Oliver, the executive head of the institution, required Cassin's signature to an important paper a day or two ago, but on investigation discovered that Cassin could not be located.

It is rumored that he is in New York, where he has undertaken to organize another mining company, to operate in the Klondike the coming Spring, but another rumor has it that he has departed for South Africa, where he will embark in a large commercial business.

Mr. Oliver believes he will forfeit his bond, but his attorney says he will return for his trial. He is under indictment charged with misappropriating $70,000 of the funds of the company, and was released on a ten-thousand-dollar bond. He is a society man of prominence, and his father-in-law is Judge George Hillyer, one of the most prominent Southern jurists.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. A slight ridge of high pressure extends from the South Atlantic to the Middle Pacific coast and will give generally fair weather for the next thirty-six hours over the whole country except showers on the Atlantic coast of Florida.

The pressure is lower over Lake Superior and to the north of Montana, and a disturbance appears to be developing over Western Cuba, a fall of 0.08 in twenty-four hours being reported from Tampa and Key West. Showers have occurred on the Atlantic coast of Florida and the Middle Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen in the lake regions and in New England and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	54	57	58
6 A. M.	54	56	59
9 A. M.	61	61	64
12 M.	69	70	70
4 P. M.	66	73	72
6 P. M.	65	69	70
9 P. M.	62	67	67
12 P. M.	60	64	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....65½
Weather Bureau.....64
Corresponding date 1896.....62
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....64

The maximum temperature yesterday was 74 degrees at 5 P. M., the minimum was 55 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Amateur photographers may have their films developed, printed, by Rockwood, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

REPUBLICAN CITY SLATE

Programme for the Convention Virtually Agreed Upon by the Party Leaders.

ANTI-TAMMANY CONFERENCE

Controller Fitch Likely to be Nominated by the Republicans and Citizens' Union—A Petition in His Favor Circulated Among Business Men.

The Republican slate for Greater New York has been completed. It is subject to campaign contingencies and possible changes, but the leaders yesterday gave out with virtually the weight of an official announcement that they had agreed upon these nominations to be made by the City Convention:

For Mayor—Gen. BENJAMIN F. TRACY.

For Controller—ASHBEL P. FITCH.

For President of the Council—R. ROSS APPLETON of Brooklyn.

It was further announced that Edward Lauterbach will be the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions in the convention.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee conceded that this slate had been agreed on except so far as

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS

Their Conventions Held in Twenty-one Assembly Districts to Elect Delegates.

SEVERAL BITTER CONTESTS

Trouble Between Hugo Hirsh and Michael Dady—Jacob Worth Elected a Delegate to the City Convention—Delegates Instructed for Low.

Conventions in the twenty-one Republican assembly districts of Brooklyn to send delegates to the City and Judiciary Conventions were held last night. In the City Convention there were four or five contests which must be straightened out by the Contest Committee of the City Convention.

Judging from the strength of the Platt men, the Worth delegates in the contested districts will probably be thrown out.

Timothy L. Woodruff said last night: "We have won nineteen districts out of twenty-one. Seth Low will get fifteen delegates at the outside on the first or on any ballot. In what was claimed to be the worst Low district of this city we elected the ticket headed by Silas B. Dutcher by 83 to 40."

In the First Assembly District the Platt men held a rump convention and elected a set of delegates, after a resolution had been passed instructing the delegates to vote for Low. The convention was turbulent and exciting. Michael Dady distinguished himself by threatening to thrash a Low man, and a fight was averted only through the presence of the police.

Hugo Hirsh presided, and the trouble began at once. S. B. Chittenden, the Low leader, introduced a resolution instructing the delegates for Low. Dady offered an amendment, in effect, that they "might vote for that distinguished citizen from the First Ward if they wished."

Dady's amendment was lost by a vote of 54 to 47. He was furious.

"They've stolen two election districts," he howled, "and their ticket will be thrown out of the convention."

"That statement is absolutely false," exclaimed Mr. Hirsh.

Dady retorted in kind, and amid much excitement the Worth men left the hall. Dady then proceeded to organize his convention and elected a set of delegates.

Dady was also elected a delegate from the Ninth District to the City Convention, by methods unknown only to himself and those who elected him.

The District Convention was stormy, and before adjournment Dady was charged with being all kinds of a corruptionist.

In the Third District an anti-Low delegation, headed by Congressman Hurley, was elected. A resolution was passed which gave the delegates the privilege of voting most any way. Probably two delegates from the Third District will vote for Low.

The Eighteenth District voted 5 to 2 to indorse Seth Low.

In the Thirteenth District, controlled by Controller Palmer, Jacob Worth was placed on the city ticket, in order to make sure that he would secure a seat in the City Convention.

There was plenty of trouble in the Second, Sheriff Buttling's, district. Patrick Casey and fifteen of his followers withdrew and elected their own delegates, thus insuring a contest. Mr. Buttling's delegation declared for Seth Low.

In the Fifth District, Jacob Worth's home district, he was elected to the City and Judiciary Conventions by a vote of 87 to 34. Louis Klaproth received 127 votes, the highest number cast. The delegates announced themselves for Seth Low and against Benjamin F. Tracy.

The Eleventh District men will go to the convention uninstructed. S. L. Woodhouse attempted to push a resolution through for Low, but was defeated by a vote of 64 to 48. This will be a strong anti-Platt district.

In the Twenty-third Ward, Atterbury's own ward, the following motion was offered and passed:

"Recognizing the overwhelming sentiment of the Republicans of the Twenty-third Ward in favor of the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of Greater New York, we hereby request the delegates from this assembly district to use their endeavors to secure the nomination of Seth Low."

Delegates to the City Convention.

These were the delegates elected to the Republican City Convention from the various Assembly districts:

First District—Simeon B. Chittenden, Francis L. Eames, W. S. Brewster, Hugo Hirsh, S. M. Giddings, John M. Hawley.

Contesting Delegates—Michael T. Dady, Martin Finch, Gen. H. C. Haight, Andrew Jacobs, F. J. Muhlenberg, J. P. Northrup.

Second District—William J. Buttling, Addison Hallock, Cornelius Spellman, Samuel Donnelly.

Third District—Denis M. Hurley, M. C. Hanlon, J. T. O'Hara, E. J. Yall.

Fourth District—A. B. Voss, C. B. Lawrence, T. B. Moscroe, H. Glass, Charles Heyman, E. H. Coffin, P. A. Lane.

Fifth District—Jacob Worth, John H. Schuman, V. A. Lessen, Louis Klapworth, John A. Davis, John Burdett, Fred J. Streeter.

Sixth District—James N. Wood, James P. Swayne, William Jay, Frank W. Barco, J. F. Surpless, James Fallen, John J. Kalb.

Seventh District—Harry A. Hanbury, James J. Cronin, Hugh M. Taylor, E. L. Benton, Charles A. Conrady, George E. Nostrand, John McKeary.

Eighth District—Thomas F. Carney, A. W. Franz, A. A. Burnett, A. Densmore.

Ninth District—W. H. N. Cadmus, W. M. Boyle, M. J. Dady.

Tenth District—Jesse Johnson, Henry Hooker, B. G. Neff, George Kenneth, T. Alfred Vernon, W. Lowell, R. S. Harrington.

Eleventh District—W. C. Kelly, W. H. Quinn, Leonard Moody, John Rooney, William W. Burke, Rufus F. Griggs, A. F. Coffin.

Twelfth District—Silas B. Dutcher, James Taylor, F. W. Cullens, Frank E. Fishbaum, John Gilkenson, John Bradley, William Shiff.

Thirteenth District,—John Westervelt, Philip T. Williams, John Rauth, John M. Ward, Thomas Sculks, John Graham, John Worth.

Fourteenth District.—George A. Owens, Herman A. Wagner, William Fails, E. T. Broderick.

Fifteenth District—George Jaquillard, Charles Springer, Louis Jalkray, Thomas P. Dalton, John Carroll.

Sixteenth District—William Taylor, H. R. Mayette, W. Mentze, John Post, William Doggrell, William Becan, William Chambers, Henry Starrett.

Seventeenth District—J. T. Ballan, W. B. Atterbury, S. A. Ackerman, W. J. Coombs, F. C. Elliott, L. E. Burroughs, W. W. Buttle, J. C. Talbot, F. Bobbe.

Eighteenth District—S. M. Thornton, Benjamin F. Espes, A. E. Bachman, M. A. Underhill, C. R. Morrison, James P. Remsen, W. J. Griffin.

Nineteenth District—Henry Schultz, Joseph Elversman, Charles J. Haubert, Julius L. Wieman, Charles Gaedel.

Twentieth District—John G. Denbert, Charles F. Wehr, Robert Nimmo, David Toal, Charles Rosenthal, George Schlagenhauf, Thomas Caldwell.

Twenty-first District—Israel F. Fischer, George E. Weberson, Charles E. Boyson, Charles L. Bennett, Charles Burrell, Charles E. Milcke, Casper Hines, Martin Gebhardt.

Organization Wins in Long Island City.

The First Assembly District Republican Convention, comprising Long Island City and Newtown, was held in Kock's Hall, in Broadway, Astoria, last night, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the City Convention. All of the men chosen favor the regular organization, under the leadership of Senator Platt.

Renominated for the Assembly.

ISLIP, L. I., Sept. 25.—Carl S. Burr, Jr., Assemblyman from the Second District of Suffolk County, was renominated by the Republican Convention here to-day.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

Brooklyn Conventions Choose Delegates to Name the Candidates.

The Kings County Democrats held their conventions in Brooklyn last night and elected delegates to the City, County, and Judiciary Conventions. There were no contests and there was little or no excitement. More than a majority of the delegates chosen are from the ranks of the old time "ring" Democrats who went down with McLaughlin when Charles A. Schieren's record plurality snowed the machine under nearly four years ago. None of the delegates was instructed, at least none was instructed on the convention.

Delegates to the City Convention.

These were the delegates elected to the Democratic City Convention from the various Assembly districts:

First District—Arthur C. Salmon, Hugh McLaughlin, William A. Henry, Jeremiah I. Cronin, F. O. Hague, Cornelius Demond, Lawrence B. O'Brien, Dr. D. F. Lucas, John McNamara, John Manley.

Second District—P. J. Farrell, H. C. Draper, John J. Dooligan, D. C. Foley, John J. Lowrey, William Grady, John W. Walker.

Third District—James Kane, John Fagan, Michael J. Cummings, George Cunningham, Thomas Riley, Patrick Hawkins, W. J. Murphy, M. H. Collins, H. J. McNamara, John Gorman.

Fourth District—James J. Bouck, A. J. M. Barron, C. E. Thedford, S. G. Farrell, E. W. Comnton, Francis J. Curran, John M. Clancy, J. O. Cleveland, F. E. O'Reilly.

Fifth District—William E. Mellody, William Fickermann, Michael Montague, Theodore Munziger, Thomas Sullivan, Michael O'Keefe, F. Finnerty, W. C. Dawson, Samuel Gunther, George W. Follert.

Sixth District—John A. Hamilton, James Moffat, Henry Fisher, Joseph Smith, John M. Dongher, Andrew Weisel, Bernard Karl, T. F. McLeary, John Karcher, William H. Smith.

Seventh District—Andrew Klau, John Holsten, Charles McGuinness, John Noel, Peter Stein, James P. Farrell, Andrew von Kune, jr., Cornelius Fergueson, P. Harrigan, Edward Darlen.

Eighth District—John J. McGarry, James Doyle, Thomas Farrell, George Mulholland, William Kimball, G. M. Kennedy, John B. Gray, P. H. Butler, Frank McQuenney, Charles Byrne.

Ninth District—John T. Cain, Patrick J. Durney, John Kelly, John J. Monahan, John O'Donnell, Frank Gilmartin, John Curran, James R. Finley, J. P. Macdonald, James J. McKeon.

Tenth District—S. M. Hubbard, James Mullen, Edward J. O. Flynn, John J. Frost, Joseph A. Coyle, Michael Mullady, James Dunn, Patrick F. McNamara, Thomas Cullen, John McNamee.

Eleventh District.—Thomas F. Byrnes, Bernard J. York, Henry Hawkes, Philip Brady, John McGroarty, James Troy, John P. Egan, Daniel J. Quinn, Michael McCarty, John McDermott.

Twelfth District.—John Delmar, John S. Kenney, Joseph H. Delaney, Michael J. Doran, Charles H. Price, John H. Myerberg, John Gallagher, Patrick Ryan, Michael O'Hara, Michael Daley.

Thirteenth District—Daniel Doyle, John Donlin, B. L. Lammy, John J. Harrington, John Graf, P. S. Craddock, W. F. Clarkson, John Keppie, John H. McArdle, and P. W. Caulwell.

Fourteenth District—Felix W. Doyle, James Tierney, Thomas C. Harden, John Connelly, George J. Reardon, Joseph McAllister, William Heath, William Conlon, William Judge, and Daniel Quigley.

Fifteenth District—W. E. Hughes, Michael Zimmerman, Alexander Ridisberger, R. G. Rudd, John R. Roesch, Isaac Worthman, Frederick Brenner, August Tucker, Charles Yuengst, Alfred Britton.

Sixteenth District—Thomas F. Larkin, John W. Flaherty, Joseph Cavanagh, James Callahan, William Greenberg, Edward Kiernan, A. Lockwood, A. J. Arnold, Thomas E. Wall, John Dick, Jr.

Seventeenth District—John S. Shea, John Swan, William J. Sefton, Thomas B. Rutan, Joseph W. Donnelly, Charles T. Hunwick, L. J. Manion, M. G. Campbell, Charles R. Flossman, Michael McMahon.

Eighteenth District—D. B. Van Vleck, John A. Byrner, H. A. Ball, James Thornton, Edward H. Driggs, G. F. Haskins, Thomas McCormick, Philip McCauley, Peter Murphy, John N. Wilson.

Nineteenth District.—Gottfried Westernacher, Henry F. Twan, John Rieger, Herman Jolling-hast, John P. Schultz, Edward Clark, John B. Pine, Charles C. Nadal, Charles Scribner, and Isaac H. Klein.

The Chairmen of the Campaign Committees in the various Assembly districts grouped by council districts are as follows:

First Council District.

Assembly District.
1. Joseph H. Steinhardt, 415 Canal Street.
2. Maurice Simmons, 264 William Street.
4. Julius Blumberg, 17 Canal Street.
6. Edward Deloco, 75 Houston Street.
8. Alfred A. Conkling, 59 Rivington Street.
10. Alfred Frank, 22 First Avenue.
12. Edward J. Mandel, 418 Grand Street.
14. John B. Leavitt, 174 Avenue A.
16. D. J. Kelt, 374 East Houston Street.

Second Council District.

3. S. V. R. Townsend, 67 Macdougal Street.
5. Oliver T. Semple, 47 Greenwich Avenue.
7. William Stoneback, 344 W. Fortieth Street.
9. Samuel Seabury, 265 Eighth Avenue.
11. William H. Fearns, 446 Eighth Avenue.
13. John Miller, 321 West Forty-second Street.
15. Francis W. Aymar, Forty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue.
17. Dr. Henry L. Taylor, 845 Ninth Avenue.
25. Henry D. Sedgwick, 39 East Twenty-third Street.
27. Gustav H. Schwab, Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Third Council District.

16. J. Augustus Johnson, 145 East Eighteenth Street, 264 Avenue A.
20. C. A. B. Pratt, 236 East Thirty-third Street.
22. Edwin C. Kassing, 833 Third Avenue.
24. Max Silverstein, 1,000 Second Avenue.
26. Emanuel Hertz, 172 East Seventy-fourth Street.
28. Edward Schott, 1,467 Second Avenue.
30. G. W. Wyberly, 443 East Eighty-eighth Street.
32. W. E. McCord, 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
33. Frank Relay, 178 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Fourth Council District.

19. Arthur B. Ely, 349 Columbus Avenue.
21. E. C. Dusenbury, 698 Amsterdam Avenue.
23. Newell Martin, 1,877 Amsterdam Avenue.
29. Charles Stone, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Tuxedo H.
31. A. D. Kenyon, 27 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.
34. (S.) Moses D. Hamilton, 2,276 Third Avenue.
34. (N.) W. E. Knox, 2,778 Third Avenue.
Annexed. John E. Eustis, 1,896 Washington Avenue.

Proud of the Organization.

The Committee on Enrollment and District Organization has reason to feel proud of the organization which has been built up since May, when not even a foundation existed for the structure which has been raised. In no previous independent movement has any non-partisan organization existed, but the Citizens' Union, as an organized force, is now at least on a par with the regular political parties.

In every Assembly district there is a compact and efficient Campaign Committee, with district headquarters open day and evening. Almost all the Assembly District Committees are reinforced by sub-committees of wage earners and by a sub-committee in each election district.

Members of the Assembly District Campaign Committees were chosen by the District Chairmen, either from resident voters of the district, or from non-resident voters interested in and familiar with the work to be done None but enrolled members of the union were eligible to membership on these committees, each of which has at least one member for every election district in the Assembly district. Care was taken in making up the committees to have as many various occupations represented as possible, so that almost every kind of business, trade, or profession has it representative. The committees were sufficiently large to permit a sub-division of the labor involved, so that the demand upon the efforts of individual members was as light as possible.

The Enrolled Membership.

One result of this system is the enrolled membership. In the Nineteenth Assembly District, between West Sixtieth Street and West Eighty-ninth Street, for instance, there is an enrollment of 2,308 members of the union, in addition to some 3,300 signers of Low petitions or ballots. The Low ballots, having been catalogued alphabetically on the card system, are now being classified by Assembly districts. The work will soon be completed, and meanwhile about 80,000 of the 103,000 petitions, in addition to the 27,000 enrolled memberships, have been sorted out and sent to their respective district headquarters, where they will be further subdivided into election districts forming the basis for the work of the various campaign committees. From the showing made by the classification of the petitions as thus far accomplished the following figures may be taken as conservative estimates of what will be shown by the completion of the work:

In the Tenth Assembly District, bounded by Second Avenue, St. Mark's Place, Avenue A, Seventh Street, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk, Broome, Eldridge, Houston, and Second Streets, there is an enrollment of 1,900, with additional petitions numbering 250. This is a typical lower east side district. In the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, east of Lexington Avenue, between East Seventy-sixth and East Eighty-third Streets, the enrollment may be placed at 1,100, and the petitions at an additional 1,700. In the Second Assembly District, the southernmost on the east side, including Mulberry Bend neighborhood, long one of Tammany's firmest strongholds, is an enrollment of 900, with some 2,100 additional petitions. In the Thirty-first Assembly District, bounded on the south by East One Hundred and Tenth Street, on the north by West One Hundred and Fourth, on the east by Park Avenue, and on the west by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, the enrollment is about 1,400, with 900 additional Low ballots. There are more than 1,000 enrolled members in seven Assembly Districts, and less than 600 in only eleven.

Organized on the East Side.

Some of the best-organized districts, having a strong Central Committee and a sub-committee in each election district, are in tenement house neighborhoods on the east side, indicating the strong interest taken by wage earners in the campaign of the Union. The accomplishment of such results has involved an immense amount of work, almost all of which has been done voluntarily, largely by men engaged during the day time in manual labor, and often at great personal sacrifice. The district headquarters are largely used as gathering places for their neighborhoods, and in any district on almost any evening when it happens that no local meeting is held a crowd will be found discussing the campaign issues with keen interest.

Outdoor meetings are held nightly and number about forty a week, while at least ten illustrated lectures a week are given in various parts of the city, and a vigorous campaign of education by literature is also being conducted. Nearly 600,000 documents have already been distributed by the Union since May 14, while nearly 800,000 have been published, and the programme is not nearly completed. But the Citizens' Union campaign is by no means confined to education in the ordinary acceptance of that term. The methods of practical politics, except in so far as they involve the purchase of support by promise of office, have been followed and improved upon, and it is noticeable that Tammany has been quick to seize upon the improved methods which the Union has introduced.

A House to House Canvass.

The Assembly districts have been divided into election districts, each with its Captain, and a house-to-house canvass is making rapid and satisfactory progress. The registration will be closely watched, and a vigorous effort will be made to get out a full vote.

The meetings and lectures of the Union are steadily growing in popularity, as is indicated by increasing attendance and rousing enthusiasm. Meanwhile, the organization is adding to its strength day by day, and everything is in training for the maintenance of a hot fight from the opening mass meeting in Cooper Union on Oct. 6 to the last hour preceding election.

The Union purposes to man the polls with watchers, and the Committee on Watchers invites all willing to volunteer for that work to send in their names.

CITIZENS' UNION BANNER.

The Citizens' Union will raise its campaign banner in front of its headquarters in East Twenty-third Street to-morrow. It will be 30 by 40 feet. The men at headquarters declare it will be the finest banner ever put up in a political campaign in this city.

Across its face will be the motto of the Union, "The City for the People," and under this will be a picture of Greater New York and the name of Seth Low. Three blanks will be left for the names of the candidates for Controller, President of the Council, and President of the Borough of Manhattan.

Arrangements for the first mass meeting of the Citizens' Union campaign have been made jointly by the Campaign Committees of the Fifth and Seventh Assembly Districts. The joint mass meeting will be held at 8 P. M., Oct. 1, in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Temple, will open the meeting and introduce the Chairman, John S. Crosby. The Rev. Percy S. Grant, of the Ascension Church and William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens' Union Executive Committee are among the speakers.

Another mass meeting will be held Saturday night in the Fifteenth Assembly District, at the corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street. From four to ten meetings will be held every night this week.

CITIZENS' UNION IS READY

Preparations Completed for the Nomination or Indorsement of a Full Ticket.

METHODS OF SELECTION

Three Days in October Designated as Nomination Days—A Compact Organization with Officers in Every Election District in the City.

The Citizens' Union has finally completed its preparations for the nomination or indorsement of a full ticket, one that may be voted for by marking a cross in the circle under the party emblem.

In conformity with a resolution of the Executive Committee, William B. Hornblower, Alfred R. Conkling, James W. Pryor, and H. W. Slocum have been appointed a Committee on Certificates of Nomination. They are now at work arranging the details of methods for obtaining the signatures requisite under the law for the formal nomination of independent candidates. Two thousand signatures are necessary for the nomination of Mayor, Controller, and President of Council. The election law makes no provision for the nomination of certain municipal offices, and is obscure in regard to some of the others. In reply to inquiries in regard to these offices the Police Board has informed the Citizens' Union that 1,000 signatures will be necessary for the nomination of Presidents of Boroughs, Coroners, and members of the Municipal Council, and 500 for Aldermen.

Oct. 5, 6, and 7 have been designated as "nomination days." For those dates arrangements are under way to insure the presence of Notaries Public at every Assembly district headquarters, and sundry other places, to receive the signatures and affidavits of voters.

Nightly Conferences Held.

Nightly conferences are being held at Citizens' Union headquarters for the discussion of methods of nominations, the selection of candidates to be proposed to the meeting of the Committee on Organization on Oct. 1, and strengthening of the Citizens' Union organization wherever such seems most needed The Organization Committee now numbers 300 members. The city is being canvassed at these conferences by council districts. The conferences comprise a special committee, appointed by resolution of the Executive Committee, and the leaders of the different Assembly districts which make up whatever council districts happens to be under consideration. The special committee consists of James B. Reynolds, John C. Clark, John B. Pine, Charles C. Nadal, Charles Scribner, and Isaac H. Klein.

The Chairmen of the Campaign Committees in the various Assembly districts grouped by council districts are as follows:

First Council District.

Assembly District.
1. Joseph H. Steinhardt, 415 Canal Street.
2. Maurice Simmons, 264 William Street.
4. Julius Blumberg, 17 Canal Street.
6. Edward Deloco, 75 Houston Street.
8. Alfred A. Conkling, 59 Rivington Street.
10. Alfred Frank, 22 First Avenue.
12. Edward J. Mandel, 418 Grand Street.
14. John B. Leavitt, 174 Avenue A.
16. D. J. Kelt, 374 East Houston Street.

Second Council District.

3. S. V. R. Townsend, 67 Macdougal Street.
5. Oliver T. Semple, 47 Greenwich Avenue.
7. William Stoneback, 344 W. Fortieth Street.
9. Samuel Seabury, 265 Eighth Avenue.
11. William H. Fearns, 446 Eighth Avenue.
13. John Miller, 321 West Forty-second Street.
15. Francis W. Aymar, Forty-fifth Street and Ninth Avenue.
17. Dr. Henry L. Taylor, 845 Ninth Avenue.
25. Henry D. Sedgwick, 39 East Twenty-third Street.
27. Gustav H. Schwab, Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

Third Council District.

16. J. Augustus Johnson, 145 East Eighteenth Street, 264 Avenue A.
20. C. A. B. Pratt, 236 East Thirty-third Street.
22. Edwin C. Kassing, 833 Third Avenue.
24. Max Silverstein, 1,000 Second Avenue.
26. Emanuel Hertz, 172 East Seventy-fourth Street.
28. Edward Schott, 1,467 Second Avenue.
30. G. W. Wyberly, 443 East Eighty-eighth Street.
32. W. E. McCord, 204 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.
33. Frank Relay, 178 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Fourth Council District.

19. Arthur B. Ely, 349 Columbus Avenue.
21. E. C. Dusenbury, 698 Amsterdam Avenue.
23. Newell Martin, 1,877 Amsterdam Avenue.
29. Charles Stone, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Tuxedo H.
31. A. D. Kenyon, 27 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.
34. (S.) Moses D. Hamilton, 2,276 Third Avenue.
34. (N.) W. E. Knox, 2,778 Third Avenue.
Annexed. John E. Eustis, 1,896 Washington Avenue.

Proud of the Organization.

The Committee on Enrollment and District Organization has reason to feel proud of the organization which has been built up since May, when not even a foundation existed for the structure which has been raised. In no previous independent movement has any non-partisan organization existed, but the Citizens' Union, as an organized force, is now at least on a par with the regular political parties.

In every Assembly district there is a compact and efficient Campaign Committee, with district headquarters open day and evening. Almost all the Assembly District Committees are reinforced by sub-committees of wage earners and by a sub-committee in each election district.

Members of the Assembly District Campaign Committees were chosen by the District Chairmen, either from resident voters of the district, or from non-resident voters interested in and familiar with the work to be done None but enrolled members of the union were eligible to membership on these committees, each of which has at least one member for every election district in the Assembly district. Care was taken in making up the committees to have as many various occupations represented as possible, so that almost every kind of business, trade, or profession has it representative. The committees were sufficiently large to permit a sub-division of the labor involved, so that the demand upon the efforts of individual members was as light as possible.

The Enrolled Membership.

One result of this system is the enrolled membership. In the Nineteenth Assembly District, between West Sixtieth Street and West Eighty-ninth Street, for instance, there is an enrollment of 2,308 members of the union, in addition to some 3,300 signers of Low petitions or ballots. The Low ballots, having been catalogued alphabetically on the card system, are now being classified by Assembly districts. The work will soon be completed, and meanwhile about 80,000 of the 103,000 petitions, in addition to the 27,000 enrolled memberships, have been sorted out and sent to their respective district headquarters, where they will be further subdivided into election districts forming the basis for the work of the various campaign committees. From the showing made by the classification of the petitions as thus far accomplished the following figures may be taken as conservative estimates of what will be shown by the completion of the work:

In the Tenth Assembly District, bounded by Second Avenue, St. Mark's Place, Avenue A, Seventh Street, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk, Broome, Eldridge, Houston, and Second Streets, there is an enrollment of 1,900, with additional petitions numbering 250. This is a typical lower east side district. In the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, east of Lexington Avenue, between East Seventy-sixth and East Eighty-third Streets, the enrollment may be placed at 1,100, and the petitions at an additional 1,700. In the Second Assembly District, the southernmost on the east side, including Mulberry Bend neighborhood, long one of Tammany's firmest strongholds, is an enrollment of 900, with some 2,100 additional petitions. In the Thirty-first Assembly District, bounded on the south by East One Hundred and Tenth Street, on the north by West One Hundred and Fourth, on the east by Park Avenue, and on the west by Seventh and Eighth Avenues, the enrollment is about 1,400, with 900 additional Low ballots. There are more than 1,000 enrolled members in seven Assembly Districts, and less than 600 in only eleven.

Organized on the East Side.

Some of the best-organized districts, having a strong Central Committee and a sub-committee in each election district, are in tenement house neighborhoods on the east

Fall Changes

How to Guard the Health in All Sorts of Weather.

Fall is a season of sudden changes and therefore of peculiar dangers to health. The noons are hot, but the nights are chilly. To-day it is damp and to-morrow cold. A debilitated system may soon be the victim of colds, fevers or pneumonia. Keep on the safe side by purifying your blood and toning up your system with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25c.

RICHARD CROKER RETURNS.

He Says that He Had a Pleasant Trip and Met Senator Jones in Chicago.

Richard Croker returned from Chicago last night. He arrived by the Chicago express, and immediately walked from the Grand Central Station to the Murray Hill Hotel.

As soon as he reached the hotel he was met by his business partner, Peter F. Meyer. The two dined together. After dinner Senator Grady, Michael T. Daly, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, and John F. Carroll called and had a long and confidential talk with Mr. Croker.

When asked about his recent Western trip, the former Tammany leader said:

"I had a very pleasant time. When I left New York I first went to Lexington, Ky., and thence to Nashville, Tenn. I did not go to Belle Mead Stock Farm. However, I looked over some fine yearlings in Kentucky, although I did not buy any.

"I went to Chicago especially to attend the wedding of Senator Cantor, and for no political business whatever."

"Did you see Senator Jones while in Chicago?" he was asked.

"Yes, I had a long talk with him, but it did not concern National politics. Senator Jones, Mr. Bryan, and other Democratic leaders have no desire or intention to interfere in the campaign in this city in any way. Anything that the Democratic Party in this city does will be satisfactory to Mr. Bryan, to Senator Jones, and to the other leaders. They desire above all things Democratic success."

Mr. Croker denied the printed report that Mr. Bryan had refused an invitation to meet him. He said the story was ridiculous. He should have liked to meet Mr. Bryan, he said, and had no reason to suppose that Mr. Bryan objected to meeting him.

In reference to the campaign in New York he said:

"I don't know anything about that. I should like to interview the reporters on that subject."

When told of the report that the Republicans were thinking of nominating Mr. Fitch he merely said:

"The Republicans, too?"

He would not say anything about local politics. He said he would remain at the Murray Hill Hotel for the present.

JAMES K. JONES EXPLAINS

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 25.—James K. Jones, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in reply to a communication from The Constitution asking a statement from him concerning the comments on his letter read before the recent meeting of the New York State Democratic Executive Committee, has telegraphed as follows:

"Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25.—To Editor Constitution: I have not deemed it my duty to interfere in State elections in any way, believing the Democracy of each State capable of managing its own affairs. While this is true, I hold the Democratic platform of 1896 to be an embodiment in all respects of Democratic principles, and that upon this all Democrats must stand.

"Of course, no State or local convention can by any or non-action change a National platform in any respect whatever. It stands for itself.

"JAMES K. JONES."

Draft of the Tammany Platform.

The Tammany Committee on Resolutions has about completed its work of drafting a platform for the City Convention. It was said at Tammany Hall yesterday that it contains planks in favor of home rule, commercial supremacy, "dollar gas," and municipal ownership of franchises; and against the Raines law, outside interference on the part of the Legislature, and "government by injunction." It does not contain, according to several who saw the draft, as far as completed, any reference whatever to the Chicago platform or to free silver.

A Deaf-Mute Charged with Murder.

MALONE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Winfred Bell, a deaf-mute in attendance at the State School for the Deaf at Malone, who was arrested here several days ago on the charge of murdering his stepmother, but was afterward allowed to return to school, was rearrested yesterday and taken to Canton on the verdict of the Coroner's jury that Mrs. Bell came to her death by a blow on the back of the head and strangulation inflicted by Winfred Bell.

Long Island City Democrats Nominate

The regular Democrats of the First Assembly District of Queens County, which comprises Long Island City and Newtown, held their convention at the latter place yesterday. George L. Glasser, a lawyer of Corona, was named for the Assembly by a vote of 13 to 12 after a bitter fight. Thomas F. Kennedy of Long Island City is the present Assemblyman, and the Newtown men desired to nominate him instead of Glasser. Joseph Cassidy, ex-Alderman of this city, beat James P. O'Brien in a contest for the nomination for Councilman by a vote of 17 to 8, and Alderman Joseph Geiser was unanimously nominated for Alderman in the district. The convention chose delegates to the City Convention.

Time to be thinking of a Fall overcoat or suit. Our Store is attractive, but that is no reason why you should trade with us. We want to win upon the merits of our work and the values!

We have a very attractive line of high grade overcoatings, in kerseys, meltons and covert cloths. We line them with silk throughout, that we guarantee to wear satisfactorily 2 seasons. Overcoat to order $18.00.

Special line of fine English cheviots and silk mixed worsteds. Suit to order $20.00. Trousers $5.00.

Your money back, or a year's guarantee, is the protection we give you!

SAMPLES, FASHION REVIEW, AND MEASURING GUIDE GIVEN OR MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS.

ARNHEIM

Broadway & 9th St.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASING

Fifteen New Cases Reported and Two Deaths in New Orleans Yesterday.

NEW CENTRES OF INFECTION

The Death Rate About 15 Per Cent.—Efforts to Secure Relaxation of the Quarantine Regulations—The Situation in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—In one respect to-day was a record breaker in the yellow fever epidemic. There were more new cases reported than on any previous day, and a number of new foci of infection were established. The death list, however, was not heavy. Only two cases proved fatal during the day. Several patients to-night were reported to be in a critical condition, and it is possible that other deaths will follow during the night. The number of new cases reported to-day was fifteen.

In the Marine Hospital there are two new cases. One of the patients is a man named Thompson, from the steamer City of Camden, who was found walking on the streets yesterday with a case of fever. Another case developed in the same hospital to-day. Four cases were reported in one house to-day. They were in the Katz family, at 540 South Basin Street. The members of the family had been ill several days, but the physicians in charge had not notified the Board of Health. The death rate during the day was about 15 per cent.

The weather continues cool here. This is dangerous in the cases of those who are ill, and the physicians think it is increasing the death rate. The Beauregard school is being prepared for the reception of yellow-fever patients. Threats continue to be made by angry citizens, but so large a force guarded the building last night that there was no opportunity for any one to apply the torch. Mayor Flower has received numerous offers from citizens to do guard duty. The Board of Health and the mercantile community are receiving encouraging reports from various towns which have quarantined against New Orleans, announcing relaxation of quarantine regulations.

Dr. Summers of St. Louis, who was sent by the Tennessee Board of Health through the yellow fever district to study the prevailing disease, spent yesterday in this city, and left for home last night. He said he did not see any reason why he should spend more time here, as he found the cases to be similar and all of the same mild character. He repeated his statement that the fever was the mildest that he has ever seen.

At Ocean Springs, La., but one new case was reported to-day, with the eleven old ones under control. Scranton reported three new ones, with no death. At Biloxi, Miss., Mayor Howard was taken ill, and fourteen other new cases were reported. There are none of them called serious. Edwards, Miss., reported nine new cases, with two deaths.

MOBILE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 25.—The week closes without any material change in the yellow-fever situation in Mobile. There were five new cases to-day, all in the original district. The total number of cases here has been 46; total deaths officially announced, 7; discharged as recovered, 25; remaining under treatment, 18.

The authorities of Tennessee and Mississippi have agreed to a modification of their quarantine regulations so that certain classes of freight can go through, and by Tuesday it is hoped to have freight moving all over the three States, except West Tennessee.

FOOD SCARCE IN NATCHEZ.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Sept. 25.—The New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad has restored its burned bridges, and is again carrying freight and mail, but no passengers. The Board of Health of this city has appointed Inspectors in the surrounding country, whose certificates of non-infection of cotton and drivers of wagons will gain them access to Natchez.

There is a great scarcity of country produce. Some stocks of groceries and provisions are giving out and prices are high. Several persons seeking entrance to the city have been sent to the detention camp to undergo the regular term of isolation. The leading hotel, the Natchez, will close its dining room on Monday, and thereafter will serve no meals until travel is resumed.

Biloxi Asks for Aid.

Mayor Strong yesterday received from the Common Council of Biloxi, Miss., an appeal for aid. The petition recites that the industries of the city are suspended on account of the yellow fever and that the laboring people have been thrown out of employment. Money is needed for medicines and provisions. The people of New York are asked to send subscriptions either to Mayor Strong or to Mayor H. T. Howard of Biloxi, Miss.

DESERTED AND A SUICIDE.

James Craill Miller, whose home seems to have been in Summit, N. J., was found dead last night in a furnished room, at 476 West Twenty-second Street, where he had lived since Thursday. The appearance of the body indicated poisoning. The man had been dead for hours before the body was found.

From papers found on the body, it appears that Miller, who was thirty-one years old, was married to Miss Etta Estey, a daughter of J. F. Estey, President of the Estey Iron Works, in Brooklyn. She seems to have deserted him, and this, with inability to get work and lack of funds, are the probable causes for his action.

The last seen of him alive was at 6 o'clock on Friday evening. He had a pleasant chat with Mrs. Jahr, the landlady, and another of her roomers, and bidding them good-night went to his room. He did not appear yesterday, so at 9 o'clock last night the door was forced.

In the dead man's pocket was a clipping from a Summit (N. J.) newspaper. This stated that he had married Miss Estey, and she had deserted him. In a lengthy interview, Miller said his seven months of married life were unhappy. That his wife had deceived him. She had represented herself an heiress with $90,000, whereas he found she was not heir to anything, unless it was a very bad temper and disagreeable manner. Nevertheless he professed to love her. He stated he was sick and discouraged with his life here, and was going back to Ireland.

The clipping further states that he was a pillar of the First Baptist Church in Summit, and a prominent worker in the Young Men's Christian Association. He also had a class in the Sunday school. He is mentioned as the secretary of Charles Philip Bassett.

A copy of a New York newspaper of Sept. 19 was found, scribbled over with a pencil. The writing indicates that Miller was contemplating suicide on that day. One side contains the following:

"I cannot stand it longer. It is all for love of my wife. My own dear Etta. God bless and forgive her. I love her yet. Good-bye, Etta. It is all because I love you. My own Etta. I love you. I never can love any one else. I love you, my darling—"

Here the writing is very uncertain and ends in an unintelligible scrawl.

On the other side, written in a similar manner, was an injunction to send for Will-

"77"

FOR

COLDS

Seventy-seven cures Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Coughs, and Sore Throat.

Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by Druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cts., 50 cts., or $1. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

iam Jessup of the Young Men's Christian Association, Summit, N. J. There was also the following, evidently meant for a will: "All goes to Hugh A. G. Black, Colerain, Ireland." The dead man's effects, as far as known, are two trunks and two steamer boxes.

A number of letters, all addressed to Miller at the West Twenty-second Street house, show that he had made application for half a dozen situations, and also to a money lender for funds. In all but one case he met with refusal, but his call at the office of a prominent house down town resulted in nothing.

Mrs. Jahr says Miller was a violinist of ability. His violin, a rare old instrument, was found in his room.

STRIKE NEAR SCRAN

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS MAD

Vexed Over the Determination of Tammany to Have the Mayoralty and Controllership.

SOME TALK OF BOLTING

McLaughlin's Organ Hints that Unless Brooklyn Gets One of the Leading Places Henry George May Be Run as a Labor Candidate.

The Brooklyn Democratic leaders were angry yesterday over the determination of Tammany to seize both the Mayoralty and Controllership nominations. The talk of bolting was more in the air than ever, but none of the principal leaders had anything to say on the subject. All the bolting talk emanated from the small fry, who, however, usually reflect what they believe to be the views of the leaders.

It was reported in the morning that Bernard J. York was in New York conferring with Sheehan. He did not appear at his usual haunts in Brooklyn until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and then he said he had not been to New York and had not seen Mr. Sheehan. Immediately after his arrival at his headquarters in the Jefferson Building he went over to see Mr. McLaughlin, and was closeted with him for a long time. Most of the district leaders who were around the City Hall declared that Tammany was "playing hog," and was counting upon Brooklyn to fall into line whether it got anything or not.

This, it was said, was what Brooklyn had usually done, but this time no such performance would be permitted. Most of those who did not say anything about bolting talked truculently about letting Tammany elect the ticket without any help from Kings County. These men will not favor any bolt, but will quietly knife the ticket at the polls.

A Significant Utterance.

The leading editorial of The Brooklyn Citizen, the organ of the McLaughlin Democracy, yesterday was headed "The Tammany Grab," and contained the following significant utterance:

It may be that the tide of popular feeling is running so strongly in favor of the Democracy this year that nothing can change it, but it is very unsafe for Tammany Hall to proceed upon any such assumption. It is well within the limits of possibility for the Republicans to overcome their present dissensions before election day, and he is not a wise Democratic leader who makes light of the fact that Henry George may conclude to come before the people as a representative of labor. The Tammany determination to deny to Brooklyn either of the leading places on the Democratic ticket is distinctly a defiance of every dictate of political prudence, and the gentlemen who are accountable for the resolution ought to be made thoroughly familiar with the responsibility they are assuming. Mr. York has spoken none too strongly on this subject.

The reference to Henry George in this editorial is regarded in some quarters as significant, not in case of a bolt, but in case of quiet scratching.

What The Eagle Says.

The Brooklyn Eagle also says:

Again: To Whom It May Concern.

Tammany Hall in New York may be right in believing that "the formal acquiescence of the regular Brooklyn Democracy in whatever Greater New York ticket and platform it may adopt can be counted on." It can be, for regularity is the very breath of the life of the regular Democracy here and elsewhere. There may be protests before and after, but there will be no rebellion among such Democrats as the organization here comprises and can control.

But there is a great difference between making results "unanimous" at a convention and in insuring unanimity for them at the polls. Not even all the enrolled regular Democracy can be depended on in the secrecy and safety of the existing method of voting to indorse insults, to affront their own intelligence, and to encore the degradation of their organization with their ballots. And the unenrolled Democracy, as regular in its inclinations as the enrolled but less so in its habit, will vote as it pleases, and cannot be prevented.

In the event, therefore, of the purpose of Tammany alike to degrade and to defy the Brooklyn Democracy being accomplished, consequences which the party leaders here cannot prevent should not be charged upon them or overlooked by the New York organization. In such an event, too, the local leaders here will be wise if they put up a county ticket to which none who are Democrats on conviction, no matter what their previous divisions, can object, but which all of them can support.

We see no reason why the local Democratic ticket should not be such as can be honorably supported by both Democratic organizations here, whether they have to part on the Mayoral nomination or not. In that case every regular Democratic vote for the Tammany municipal ticket and every National Democratic vote, that is say for the Citizens' Union ticket would also be cast for the united Democratic county and borough ticket, and Brooklyn could thus care for her home interests without regard to the oppressive and unjust action of Tammany Hall on other matters.

It is this which makes Seth Low's candidacy invaluable as an alternative recourse; this which makes the omission of the Independent Democracy prematurely to commit itself wise, and this which renders the nomination of a local ticket on which all Democrats can unite so desirable that it ought to be assured.

Senator Coffey, John Delmar, Daniel Ryan, and Alderman John J. McGarry visited Hugh McLaughlin yesterday and tried to get him to agree to the nomination of Warden Hayes for Sheriff of Kings County. As they went in they said they "would get something definite out of him." They came out in an hour, looking gloomy, and refused to say anything whatever. It is regarded as certain that Mr. McLaughlin will never consent to Hayes's candidacy.

A story is being told of the real reason for the recent battle between McLaughlin and McGarry, in which the county leader came off second best. As this story goes, McGarry visited Richard Croker when the latter arrived from Europe and told him something about the situation in Brooklyn. Finding that the young Alderman was not very friendly to McLaughlin, Croker, it is alleged, urged him to join the South Brooklyn combination and fight McLaughlin. Some of McGarry's lieutenants, to whom he confided this conversation, betrayed him to McLaughlin, and when the latter heard that Croker was the instigator he became very angry. The result, it is said, was the stiff fight that the Willoughby Street machine made against McGarry in his district.

Brooklyn Leaders for Van Wyck.

Judge John H. McCarthy, who is on the same bench as Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, said yesterday that the object of the McLaughlin ultimatum to John C. Sheehan is to force Tammany to nominate Van Wyck for Mayor He did not explain how Brooklyn's claim to one of the two chief places on the ticket would operate to force the nomination of Judge Van Wyck, but said that whenever the Brooklyn claim is made Van Wyck's name is also suggested for the Mayoralty nomination. The two things have got inseparably joined in some way.

It was said, also, that the Brooklyn leaders expect Mr. Croker to urge Van Wyck's nomination. The latter has repeatedly said he does not want the nomination.

BROOKLYN FIGHT BEGUN.

Democrats Start Their Contest in the Courts for the District Attorney's Office.

The Brooklyn Democrats yesterday began their fight to have the courts decide that the terms of District Attorney Backus and Coroners Coombs and Nason expire this year, instead of two years hence. Ex-Justice Nathaniel H. Clement and Isaac M. Kapper moved, before Justice Garretson, in the Supreme Court, for a writ commanding the Secretary of State to issue a certificate of vacancy in the office of District Attorney at the end of the year, and calling for the election of his successor in November.

Mr. Kapper, in his argument, said that Mr. Backus was elected in 1895. The new Constitution provided that city officers and county officers in New York and Kings should be elected in an odd-numbered year and that their terms should expire in an odd-numbered year. It also provided that in New York and Kings such officers should be chosen for terms of two or four years, as the Legislature should direct. After Mr. Backus had held office five months the Legislature passed a law making his term four years.

Mr. Kapper contended that Mr. Backus was elected for a term of two years, or else for no term at all. No public officer had ever been elected for an indefinite time. The Court of Appeals had held that the Legislature must fix the duration of the office before the election of the officer, and that the Legislature had no power to extend the term of an officer after his election.

Justice Garretson asked why, since the Constitution directed the Legislature to fix the term at either two or four years, it was not acting within bounds in fixing it at four. Mr. Kapper replied by reading a decision made in Texas, in which it was held that when the duration of an office filled at a popular election is a question of doubt, the interpretation is to be followed which limits it to the shorter term.

Corporation Counsel Burr, in reply, argued that the Constitution nowhere expressly forbids the extension of a term of office. The people may leave the duration of the term to be fixed by legislative enactment. In this case every man who voted for District Attorney voted to have him hold the office for such term as the Legislature might direct. Where the Constitution fixes a maximum term, the Legislature may extend the term, provided they do not exceed this maximum.

Justice Garretson denied the motion. An appeal will be taken.

GLEASON'S BIG CERTIFICATE.

He Tries to File It in the Bureau of Elections.

A hansom cab rattled up Mulberry Street just before noon yesterday and drew up in front of Police Headquarters. Mayor Patrick Jerome Gleason of Long Island City, resplendent in a new Fall suit and ornamented with his famous diamond battle axe, stepped out. Under his arm he carried a huge roll of paper.

Accompanied by his secretary, he hurried into the office of the Bureau of Elections. There he placed the roll on a desk and announced that it contained 4,300 names of citizens who were anxious to have him for the first Mayor of the Greater New York.

"And I have 37,000 other signatures," he announced.

"You're in a hurry," said Clerk Allen. "Come back on the 28th, and we'll take your certificate. Under the law, that date is the fixed time for filing independent nominations."

On the way out, Gleason thought he ought to stop in and see Chief McCullagh. "I may have something to do with reappointing him, and it is best that I should become acquainted with him," he remarked, apparently to himself. McCullagh did not see him.

ROCKLAND REPUBLICANS MEET.

Senator Lexow Presides Over Their Very Harmonious Convention.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Sept. 25.—Senator Lexow presided over the deliberations of the Republican County Convention of Rockland County this afternoon at New City. For member of Assembly, Fred L. Whritner of Suffern was nominated for a second term. Henry E. Smith of Nyack was nominated for Sheriff, and A. O. Bogert of Spring Valley and Dr. McGiddy of Nyack were nominated for Coroners.

County Judge Arthur Tomkins has again launched his boom for the Supreme Court bench, and resolutions were adopted indorsing his candidacy and giving him the privilege of selecting the delegates to the Judiciary Convention at Brooklyn in October. He selected Senator Lexow, District Attorney Wheeler, F. S. Wyatt, and Dupratt Harris as such delegates.

The convention was one of the most harmonious ever held in this county, as well as one of the largest. The attendance was so great that it was necessary to hold it on the lawn, the Court House being too small to hold all participating. Resolutions indorsing Judge Wallace as the choice of this county for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals were adopted.

BUFFALO NOMINATIONS.

John N. Scatcherd the Republican Candidate for Mayor.

BUFFALO, Sept. 25.—John N. Scatcherd, a prominent lumber dealer, ex-bank President, and ex-member of the Republican State Committee, was nominated for Mayor by the Republican City Convention to-day. Other nominations were made as follows: Controller—Erastus C. Knight; Corporation Counsel—Charles L. Feldman; Commissioner of Public Works—John Kreitner.

The Erie County Republican Convention to-day nominated Samuel Caldwell for Sheriff, George Bingham for County Clerk, Wadsworth J. Zittle for County Treasurer, and Daniel J. Kenefeck for District Attorney.

Polish Politicians at Loggerheads.

The warmth of the political campaign has set the leaders of the Polish Republicans and Democrats by the ears, and yesterday Edward L. Kolakowski, the publisher of The Greater New York Courier, the Polish Democratic organ in this city, published at 209 East Fourth Street, was arrested on a warrant obtained by Alexander Niemo, a Republican, on charges of criminal libel. Mr. Kolakowski was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where Magistrate Pool paroled him for examination on Tuesday. This newspaper was formerly known as the New York Kurjer, the latter word meaning Courier in Polish, and it adopted the new name to keep abreast of the times. Joseph Janusz, the editor of The Greater New York Courier, said yesterday that Mr. Niemo had Mr. Kolakowski arrested merely for spite, and to break up an entertainment and concert that Mr. Kolakowski had got up for last evening at Beethoven Hall, in Fifth Street, for the benefit of the newspaper.

Germans Oppose the Amendments.

The German-American Verein of Hoboken has resolved to oppose the Constitutional amendments to be voted upon in New Jersey on Tuesday. President Lankering says the amendments are an infringement upon the rights of citizens and contrary to the spirit of personal liberty. He thinks gambling can be prevented by the laws now in existence if properly enforced.

Delegates from Queens.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 25.—The Republicans of the Second District of Queens, which comprises the towns of Flushing and Jamaica, met in convention here to-day to elect seven delegates to the City Convention. H. Homer Moore of Flushing was the Chairman. Frederick P. Morris, Dennis Sullivan, and Arthur Van Sicklen were chosen from Flushing, and H. Frank Wood, William L. Wood, Eli Carll and Henry Willett from Jamaica. They are Platt men.

To Succeed Senator Mullin.

WATERTOWN, Sept. 25.—The Assembly district conventions held here to-day chose delegates to the Senatorial Convention and instructed them for Elon R. Brown as the Republican nominee for Senator to succeed the late Joseph Mullin.

Assembly Nominations.

Erie—First District, William Franklin, (Rep.); Second District, Henry W. Hill, (Rep.); Third District, John Leible, (Rep.); Fourth District, William Schneider, (Rep.); Fifth District, Charles Braun, (Rep.); Sixth District, Nicholas J. Miller, (Rep.)

Livingston—Charles W. Gamble, (Dem.)

Niagara—First District, Dow Vroman, (Dem.)

Onondaga—First District, William J. Bellen, (Rep.)

Orange—First District, Louis F. Goodsell, (Rep.); Albert S. Embler, (Dem.); Second District, Louis Bedell, (Rep.)

Schenectady—John C. Meyers, (Dem.)

Schuyler—Charles A. Sloane, (Rep.)

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BOURKE COCKRAN WRITES

He Dissects Seth Low's Letter and Finds but Little in the Document.

TAMMANY HALL'S POSITION

The Tiger Should Not Play the Part of a Yellow Cur—Mr. Low's Silence on Questions of Municipal Importance.

An interview was published recently in a morning paper with Bourke Cockran, in which he was represented as being uncertain about the attitude that he would assume during the present campaign.

Mr. Cockran has hitherto remained silent about the political situation, because he has not believed that the public were at all interested in his views on the subject, but rather than remain under any misrepresentation, however slight, he has authorized the publication of the following letter addressed to a friend, which shows that he is neither in doubt as to his duty nor reluctant to perform it according to his lights. This letter was written several days before Gen. Tracy's candidacy was announced to the press:

"While I regret that our views should differ as to the duty of the citizen in the forthcoming election, I rejoice that we concur in believing that the election to the Mayoralty of any man who supported the Chicago platform would not merely be a municipal discredit but a grave National calamity.

"It is difficult to understand the position of these gentlemen, who, having left the party last year rather than support the Chicago platform, are now ready to assist the custodians of that revolutionary programme in their efforts to gain possession of the most important municipal government in the country. The success of this effort would encourage the belief that in this great commercial metropolis the electors can be persuaded to condone and even to honor the men who supported the policy of repudiation and disorder, and whose previous declaration proves that when they did so their eyes were wide open to the enormity of their conduct. The attempt to justify this course by the statement that questions of National politics should not be considered during municipal elections shows a curious misconception of last year's political upheaval.

The Chicago Platform.

"If the questions raised by the Chicago platform were merely political issues these gentlemen should have voted for Bryan. A political convention is fully competent to decide a political issue, and it cannot be denied that Bryan's nomination was made and the platform of repudiation was adopted by an overwhelming majority of the convention. But you and I believe that a declaration in favor of the repudiation of public and private contracts presented a moral as well as a political question, and we could not conceive that political conventions have any power to license violations of the moral law. Because we believe that the Chicago platform was a crusade against honesty, we felt ourselves bound in conscience to repudiate its utterances, to deny the authority of the convention to adopt it, and to oppose the candidates who stood upon it.

"Now, the moral law does not change with the lapse of time nor the passage of a season. What was immoral last year is immoral this year. The man who is capable of assailing the foundations of credit and commerce must, in our view, be considered as unfit to hold municipal office as he would be to administer Federal functions.

"It would perhaps be uncharitable, if not unwise to proscribe any citizen for the vote which he may have cast last year, but prudence and patriotism demand that every candidate should define the views which he now holds on questions affecting the very structure of civilized society.

"There is perhaps little reason to apprehend that Bryanism can ever be successful in a National campaign. To hold any other belief would be to doubt the capacity of the American people to maintain free institutions. But the mere belief that the country may be forced to pass through another campaign of repudiation is enough to darken those prospects of prosperity which now brighten and gladden our horizon. If Bryanism be tolerated, much less encouraged, in the great city which Bryan himself has described as the enemy's country, his supporters will remain in undisputed control of the Democratic organizations, and the campaign of devastation and disturbance through which we passed in 1896 will inevitably be repeated in 1900. If no voice be raised now for a return to the ancient principles of Democratic government, the party will be found again unanimously assailing the integrity of contracts in the forthcoming Congressional elections, and the next Presidential campaign will be a repetition of the last. Trade, which never reckons with remote dangers, and is seldom conscious of them, will become alarmed when this prospect shall have become clearly defined. It will restrict its operations, the volume of production will be contracted, the demand for labor diminished, distrust will be spread among the owners of capital, and distress among the producing classes of the country.

A Difficult Situation.

"It is true that the managers of the Democratic Party are now confronted with a most perplexing and difficult situation, but to genuine leaders difficulties are opportunities. Tammany Hall has to-day on a larger scale the opportunity which she enjoyed and improved in 1886 when she stood like a rock for liberty, order, and property against the assault of Henry George upon all three. In that year she was without patronage or power. Every district leader clamored for the indorsement of George as a sure means of achieving success and of securing a fair if not a predominant share of the rewards. But the responsible leaders refused to be moved from the side of Democratic principles, and the conduct of the organization in risking defeat for a principle so commended it to the approval of the community that for eight years she was invincible at the polls. By emphatically and squarely repudiating the Populistic programme imposed upon the Democratic Party at Chicago, she would now assume the leadership of a struggle to recapture the Democratic organization which has been ravished by the Populists, and she would be certain to win enduring respect if not temporary success. Nor does this require that she should violate any rule of party discipline. It is competent for any Democrat or Democratic organization to agitate between elections for the adoption by the party of any principle without exposing its party loyalty to question.

"The silver Democrats of the West and South adopted free-silver platforms long before the convention of 1896, and nobody questioned their right to do so. If Western Democrats can declare between elections for repudiation in the face of opposite declarations by prior National Conventions, Eastern Democrats have an equal right to agitate for sound money and sound morals without in any way endangering their title to regularity. If the Democratic leaders adopt such a course, they will render a service of incalculable value to the people of this country. They will justify a hope that the next Democratic Convention may be induced to forego a repetition of the attack upon the laws governing industry, and thus save us the doubt, the turmoil, and the loss inseparable from a contest for the maintenance of our laws upon the foundation of common honesty.

Tammany Hall's Duty.

"If Tammany Hall would reaffirm now any one of the platforms which she adopted from 1885 to 1894, no honest Democrat could refuse to support her candidate. If she ratify, passively or affirmatively, the Chicago platform, she cannot justify her conduct by platitudes about party loyalty. She will pursue that course, because she herself has become wedded to the Populist idol, and her conduct will justify the abuse heaped on her by her enemies from time immemorial. But whatever declaration of principles she may wish to make, certain it is that she will be forced by the inexorable logic of events to assume clearly and unequivocally an attitude of hostility or adherence to the Populist programme. She may repudiate the Chicago platform, thereby earning the respect of our citizens and creating a possibility of victory, or she may reaffirm it and rely for support upon the revolutionary elements, whose numbers in this city are by no means so great as demagogues believe. But if she attempt to evade the issue of dishonesty and disorder by empty platitudes or uncertain utterances, she will go down to defeat beneath the hatred of her new allies and the contempt of her ancient followers.

"Had Tammany Hall repudiated the Bryanite platform last year public opinion would not have tolerated any serious opposition to her local candidates now. While she has lost the greater chance of 1896, she may still play an imposing part in 1897. Boldly proclaiming a set of political principles, whatever they may be, the Tiger will still compel respect while he lashes his tail and roars defiance at his foes, but Tammany Hall skulking behind a pretense of non-partisanship, evading the issues of political contest, attempting to masquerade as a good government club, will play the part of a yellow cur, carefully concealing his caudal appendage between his legs while he whines for the bone of city patronage. Tammany Hall, standing even for the wrong, will be a formidable object, whose overthrow would require the exercise of every weapon of political warfare.

"Tammany Hall, deserting its principles, will be an object of contempt to be spurned by the boot from the pathway of good citizenship. If Tammany Hall falls below the opportunity which it now enjoys, the Democratic believer in sound money and sound morals will be forced to ask himself what path good citizenship requires him to pursue. We are one in the opinion that no Democrat can support a candidate, no matter by what name he may call himself, who is directly or indirectly committed to the monstrous doctrines of the Chicago platform. But in your view the Democrat who cannot support the nominees of his party should take refuge in the newly established camp of non-partisanship. I am unable to adopt your opinion in this respect or even to understand precisely what is meant by 'non-partisanship in municipal affairs.'

Mr Low's Letter.

"During the early stages of this canvass I looked forward eagerly to Mr. Low's letter, in the hope that it would show he had formed some views of the means by which the wider jurisdiction of the new municipality would become conducive to the welfare and comfort of its citizens. Had Mr. Low outlined a plan of municipal improvement upon his experience in the Mayoralty of Brooklyn and on the commission which framed the charter of the Greater New York, he might have been justified in asking all citizens, irrespective of party, who believed that his scheme of improvement was feasible and laudable, to support it by voting for his election. His position would then be comprehensible, and the attitude of intelligent citizens would be decided by the merits of his proposal. But I look in vain through any of his utterances for a single phrase which shows that he has grasped in the faintest degree the opportunity which will be enjoyed by the first Mayor of the great city.

"His experience of four years as chief executive of the City of Brooklyn seems to have been barren of any fruit to which he could point as a proof that he was possessed of peculiar talents of administration. He does not hesitate to boast of two successes at elections, but he is silent as to the successful feat of administration after either election. The greater city will be the second in the world in point of population, and, considering its natural advantages, it ought to be the most splendid metropolis on the face of the earth. No other city in the world is bounded on its right by a majestic river, divided by a broad arm of the sea, its eastern limits washed by the unchecked swell of the Atlantic Ocean. Notwithstanding the prodigal bounty of Providence, the cities and towns comprising this metropolis are among the most unlovely in the world. The beauty with which nature has dowered Manhattan Island and the adjacent territory has been defaced by the hand of improvident man. Until last year the city was divided into separate jurisdictions, always indifferent and sometimes hostile to each other.

"New York had no authority to suppress nuisances on Long Island, and no encouragement therefore to beautify its own river front, while foul smelling factories tainted the air and sewers and corrupted the waters of the harbor. All the component boroughs have grown beyond the wildest expectations of those who administered their affairs even in the last generation, and no intelligent preparation has ever been made to meet or regulate their expansion. Our sewers are imperfect and inadequate; our streets narrow, mean, unshaded, and until quite recently, our pavements were so rough and primitive that to travel on them was a perilous adventure. The islands in the East River have been given over to the occupancy of the vicious, who are forbidden, and to the sick and unfortunate, who are unable, to enjoy their beauties. Coney Island, the most beautiful bathing beach in the world, now brought within the jurisdiction of the city, has long been a pest hole, morally and physically, abandoned to rapacity and vice.

Mr. Low's Silence.

"The success which attended the East River Park, its crowded condition every day, ought to have suggested a plan for the wider improvement of our river front, but Mr. Low leaves us in impenetrable darkness as to whether he favors liberal appropriations to remedy the long neglect from which the greater city has suffered or devote all his efforts to keeping down the tax rate. Would he favor the removal of the penitentiaries, the almshouses, and the hospitals from the East River islands to other sites, and the conversion of these seawashed spaces into parks which would present unrivaled opportunities to the masses for the enjoyment of the bicycle and other forms of exercise, while women, children, and invalids from the most crowded districts could easily reach them for the enjoyment of pure and wholesome air. Would Mr. Low favor the condemnation for park purposes of the ground occupied by those fountains of stench and discomfort that have made Newtown Creek a hideous memory to anybody who has ever passed close to it? A slight expenditure of money could create in that neighborhood one of the most beautiful parks and one of the most attractive bodies of water in the civilized world.

"Would Mr. Low favor the acquisition by the city of Coney Island Beach, at least from Norton's Point to the Brighton Beach Hotel, the erection there of a comprehensive system of bath houses as well as on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands; the establishment of easy means of access to those places, either by the city or by private enterprise, at a trifling fare? Has he ever thought of a remedy for the hideous condition of our streets at the present moment? Has he any plan to prevent each succeeding year a repetition of the horrors through which the city has passed under this administration?

"In vain you will examine all his public utterances for any light upon these all-important subjects. The City of New York for the first time in its history, possesses a jurisdiction sufficiently ample to enable a wise and statesmanlike Chief Magistrate to confer benefits of measureless value upon the people. Is Mr. Low in favor of bringing them within the reach of the populace? His failure to describe any plan of administration whatever for the improvement of the city deprives him, in my judgment, of any claim to pre-eminent or even satisfactory qualifications for the office to which he aspires.

His Language Vague.

"Mr. Low's language concerning the operation and the ownership of municipal franchises is so vague that it is impossible to fully grasp his meaning. I am not one of those who believe that municipal ownership would redound to the advantage of the citizen. American cities have nothing to learn from foreign municipalities in providing for the public comfort. Every improvement in these industries of any importance has been by American invention. I know of no instance in which a municipality has developed any improvement in the supply of public necessities. The telegraph and the telephone, the trolley and the electric light have all been the products of invention stimulated by the hope of profit through the operation of public franchises. Does anybody believe that the telephone would have been invented if the inventor could not have obtained the use of the public streets for the exploitation of his enterprise? But there is a great difference between franchises of recognized and measurable value, such as those authorizing the supply of gas and transportation and those franchises which permit enterprises essentially experimental which may entail loss rather than profit to their projectors.

"In January, 1887, the General Committee of Tammany Hall adopted a set of resolutions which contained a scheme of administration with reference to corporations using public property for their corporate purposes, which I have always believed embodied the sound principle of administration on this subject. It did not favor municipal ownership, but municipal partnership—a limitation of the profits which could be derived from the successful operation of the enterprise to an amount which, while it would be an ample reward for industry and inventive skill, would turn all profits beyond such reasonable compensation into the Public Treasury.

"It is impossible to say whether Mr. Low favors a reduction of the cost of gas or in the cost of transportation. For my part, I believe that continuous reduction would be for the best interest of both the public and the companies. A cheapening of the product has always resulted in greater profits to the producer. A few years ago many railways in this city charged more than 5 cents for a fare. To-day not one could be persuaded to charge a greater sum. The elevated railways for a long time struggled fiercely and successfully against a reduction of its fares to 5 cents, but to-day it would be bankrupted by a restoration of the ten-cent rate. I know of no magic quality in the figures of $1 for gas or 5 cents for street railway transportation. I am opposed to violent assaults upon property, but I would favor a gradual reduction, intelligently fixed and firmly applied. I am convinced that such a reduction would be profitable to public and corporations, but it would be of incalculable advantage in demonstrating to those who rail against the laws of industrial distribution that the interests of producer and consumer are not hostile, but identical.

"Indeed, we are puzzled to ascertain from Mr. Low's letter his views upon any subject—except that he declares he would not, if elected, attempt to violate the civil service law. This, however, is only a pompous and verbose method of declaring that he would not deliberately violate his oath of office. I opposed the enactment of the original civil service law and every extension of it. I do not believe in it now. But it has been made a feature of our political system by the organic law itself, and any man who takes the oath of office must obey the provisions of the Constitution. He is a freeman who debates and criticises legislative proposals. He is a disloyal man who attempts to evade legislative enactments or constitutional provisions.

Mr. Low's Belief in Himself.

"What, then, does this non-partisanship which you invite me to support represent except the profound belief of Mr. Low in his own merits. I cannot undertake to support the candidacy of a man who stands merely for individual pretense. I do not believe that any candidacy will ever become popular in this city which proceeds upon the theory that any one man is better than his neighbors. If Tammany Hall will give me the opportunity to support Democratic principles, I will be the most enthusiastic and active supporter of her candidates. If she range herself beside the foes of law and order, then I will cast my ballot for the candidate who, in my judgment, affords the best prospect of accomplishing her defeat and of thus making her sacrifice of principle unprofitable to herself.

"The Republican Party has quite recently invited free silverites to join in a conference for the selection of municipal candidates. I trust this folly will not be repeated. If the Democratic organization betray the Democratic faith, then I will cherish the hope that the Republican party will unequivocally declare that the fruits of last year's election must be preserved, and that it will nominate some citizen whose public character will be a guarantee that the first Mayor of the Greater New York will be possessed of the intellectual capacity to grasp the opportunity which lies before him. I will vote for the man who stands most conspicuously for public and private integrity, who will afford the strongest ground for believing that he will eradicate the evil which has sprung from divided and conflicting authorities, that he will restore to this metropolis the natural beauties and advantages which should make this city beautiful beyond all the cities of the world, and who will labor intelligently to bring within the reach of rational and orderly popular enjoyment the benefits which Providence intended to be the portion of this community."

THE INDIANA LYNCHINGS.

The Versailles Grand Jury Failed to Indict and the Governor Will Investigate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—Information reached this city from Versailles that the Grand Jury, which has been investigating the recent lynching of five men at that point, has adjourned without returning any indictments, and that the adjournment was final, the jury reporting that there was nothing further for it to do.

When the report reached Gov. Mount he at once telegraphed to the Prosecuting Attorney asking for information. A few moments after sending the dispatch he sent for the Attorney General, and the two were in conference over the matter for nearly three hours. The Governor requested the State's legal adviser to go to Versailles in the event of the Grand Jury's failure to indict, and take charge of the investigation in person. He said that he would confer with Judge New and have another Grand Jury convened at once so the inquiry could proceed without delay.

Speaking of the situation, Gov. Mount said:

"If it be true that the Grand Jury has adjourned without finding indictments, I will send the Attorney General to the scene at once. I had a conference with him, and he is in hearty sympathy with my desire to bring the perpetrators of the crime to justice. As soon as I hear from the local authorities I will be prepared to act intelligently."

MAY BE LAROSSA'S MURDERER.

A May's Landing Mystery Partly Cleared Up by Pugo's Arrest.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 25.—The motive for the murder of Francisco Larossa, the Italian who was murdered here on Thursday night, and whose dead body was found yesterday, was jealousy over a woman.

Sheriff Samuel Kirby of Atlantic County and Constable Russell of this place to-day arrested Frank Pugo, alias Joseph Vilecco, aged twenty-two years, on the charge of having committed the crime. He has partly confessed and is in the county jail here. The pistol with which Larossa was killed was to-day found in some cranberry bogs near the scene of the crime.

Went Further and Fared Worse.

Two years ago Kate Cadmus was employed as a servant by Mrs. Ann Bainbrick of Jersey City. She tripped on a rubber mat in the hall of Mrs. Bainbrick's house one day, and her shoulder was dislocated and she was otherwise injured. She brought suit against Mrs. Bainbrick, and a jury awarded her $200 damages. She appealed on the ground that the amount was insufficient. The case was retried yesterday, and the jury found for the defendant

BROOKLYN'S NEW LEADERS

Atterbury's Quick Rise in Politics to Head the Republican Ticket for Sheriff.

FOUGHT GREATER NEW YORK

Was One of the League of Loyal Citizens Opposed to Consolidation—William C. Redfield and Other Leaguers Who Have Become Prominent.

The nomination of Walter B. Atterbury to head the Republican ticket in Kings County recalls certain political combinations of the past. Mr. Atterbury was a member of the Executive Committee of the now defunct League of Loyal Citizens, which for a year and a half made one of the most remarkable political fights in the history of the State to defeat the Greater New York project. Although this organization was not formed until after the question of consolidation had been voted on at the polls, and, although prior to that vote no fight of any importance had been made against consolidation, the league made such a campaign as to defeat consolidation altogether at the legislative session of 1895, and to all but defeat it in 1896.

This was the more surprising when it is remembered that of the men who managed the campaign there were none who had previously been known as politicians, with the possible exceptions of Owen F. Finnerty and of James O. Cleaveland. The latter, however, was known only as having made an unsuccessful campaign for Congress. Atterbury was in politics, but was not known as a politician, and, indeed, was very little known to the public at large prior to his identification with the Loyal League.

Atterbury's Quick Rise.

On the other hand, since the consolidation fight was lost many of these men have appeared in politics with the political experience acquired in that memorable campaign, and it is likely that many of the others will. Atterbury has reached the highest point of any of them, for he has become one of the triumvirate of Platt leaders in Kings County, has overthrown the old Brooklyn leader, Jacob Worth, and has had himself nominated for the office that is regarded as the richest plum in the county.

William C. Redfield, who received his entire political education in the anti-consolidation campaign, has also become a political figure since then. In the last Mayoralty campaign his was one of the names on the list of Democratic possibilities, and he was the standard bearer of the National Democratic forces in Brooklyn. He was the nominee for Congress in the Second Congressional District, and was the one candidate on whom the National Democrats centred their fight.

In the other Congressional districts there was no chance whatever, but in this district the contest was so severe as to divide, in some measure, attention with the National campaign. Mr. Redfield's campaign aroused the bitterest antagonism among Republicans, who openly declared their belief that National Democratic candidates exceeded their rights when they refused to become stalking-horses for Republican candidates. Mr. Redfield persisted in fighting the Republican and Bryanite candidates with perfect impartiality, and the Republicans became so seriously alarmed that they concentrated their whole attention, as far as Congress was concerned, on the Second District, and succeeded in electing Denis M. Hurley.

They Understood Politics.

The question of consolidation or anti-consolidation is entirely lost sight of in all campaigns in which former leaders of the Loyal League take part. They are not supported on the ground of their former affiliation with that organization, but because in that fight they earned their spurs and showed that they understood politics. In 1895, when the Brooklyn Democrats were in somewhat of a dilemma as to whom they should nominate for Mayor, and when every effort was being made to bring the McLaughlin and Shepard wings together, a number of candidates were considered. Among those on the slate were William C. Redfield, who was President of the Loyal League, and Edward M. Grout, one of the leaders of the Consolidation League.

This shows how little the question of consolidation entered in. Mr. Redfield's name was finally withdrawn, and it was reported at the time that he had refused to allow the consideration of his name, out of loyalty to Mr. Shepard's organization. In the same manner, when Atterbury was a candidate for Sheriff, the question of his attitude on consolidation did not once come up, and no one seemed to consider it incongruous that one of the men who had fought, delayed, and nearly defeated consolidation should be nominated to be one of the first officials in Brooklyn under consolidation.

Next to Mr. Redfield and Mr. Cleaveland, probably the most active worker in the league was C. C. Skilton. He, too, received his political education in that campaign and had never been known in politics before. Since then he has been continually interested in Republican politics. He has been appointed Superintendent of Forest Hill Park for his party services, and in the recent bitter fight between Michael J. Dady and Hugo Hirsh has been one of Dady's most active supporters.

Rise of Other Leaders.

Edward H. M Roehr has gone to the Assembly as a Republican. Alfred F. Britton, Vice President of the league, has never been a candidate for office, but since his initiation into politics as an opponent of consolidation has been active in Republican political affairs. Edward Barr, who was Secretary of the league, has been appointed Treasurer of the Brooklyn Bridge, and is one of Willis's lieutenants in the First Ward. A number of the lesser lights of the league have gone into politics on their own account, and it is likely that, although that hard-fought campaign did not result in success, it may give to the Greater New York a number of skilled and at the same time honorable politicians.

The fact is, probably, that they were men with a natural talent for politics, which they had never discovered, and which, when they did find it out, was a surprise to themselves. Up to that time they had been mostly quiet business and professional men, only a few of whom, such as Atterbury and Cleaveland, had ever dabbled in politics at all, and these few to only a limited extent. When they organized their league they were ridiculed as political infants. The passage of the Consolidation bill was supposed to be as certain as the rising of the sun.

After the Executive Committee of the Loyal League, headed by Redfield, Cleaveland, Skilton, Britton, Atterbury, A. A. Low, and the rest had been at work a month the situation was radically changed. The Consolidation bill was delayed, then its passage was put in doubt, and finally it was defeated.

The next year the consolidationists made a better fight, and succeeded in winning, but not until the Loyal League had given them the hardest kind of a fight. Of the Consolidation League, those who have risen to most prominence in politics since that campaign are Edward M. Grout, who was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn two years ago, and who is now talked of for Mayor of New York on the silver ticket; Sanders Shanks, who has followed the political fortunes of Justice Gaynor, and Edward F. Linton, who has been once a Republican candidate for Assemblyman and once an independent candidate for Senator.

Delegates to the Judicial Convention.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County met in convention here to-day to choose five delegates to the judicial convention, to be held in Brooklyn. Edward M. Bliven, Francis A. Winslow, H. Corwin, Alfred E. Smith, and Roger M. Sherman were chosen. They are in favor of the nomination of James M. Hunt, a Yonkers lawyer, for Supreme Court Justice.

Westchester Assessment Cases.

WHITE PLAINS, Sept. 25.—A number of cases in certiorari and other forms of action against the Assessors of several towns in Westchester County, that had been set down for trial before Justice Dykman, in the Supreme Court, to-day, were postponed and set down for Oct. 15 and 16. The writ of certiorari, obtained by the New York Quarry Company against the Assessors of East Chester, was quashed, the plaintiffs failing to appear.

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CANADIANS FOR KLONDIKE

The Yukon Expedition Leaves Ottawa with the Minister of the Interior at Its Head.

LINE OF AIRSHIPS PROJECTED

A Balloon to be Begun Which Mr. De L. Etoiler, the Inventor, Expects Will Be Ready in Four Weeks.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 25.—The Yukon expedition left at 2 o'clock to-day, with Clifford Sifton, the Minister of the Interior, at its head. Major Walsh, who is traveling a couple of days ahead, was at Port Arthur yesterday, where he engaged some experienced boatmen. He has other business to attend to at Winnipeg, and will await the expedition there. From Vancouver the party will go by the Government steamer Quadra. There will be twenty in the cabin of the steamer.

A big crowd assembled at the railway station to bid them farewell. Mr. Sifton is to go with them as far as Dyea, and will cross the summit there before returning. With Major Walsh will be Judge McGuire, Registrar F. Wade, A. J. Maguru, Accountant H. A. Bliss, Mine Inspectors McGregor and Norwood, and Clerk Pattullo. Dr. Carruthers of Edinburgh, a friend of Lord Mount Royal, is allowed to accompany the party. Mr. A. J. Maguru will also start.

The party is well equipped with furs and sleeping bags made of canvas, with a double lining of flannel filled in with elder-down. There will be a detachment of twenty mounted police accompanying the travelers from Vancouver, and 120 dogs, with their drivers and sledges, for the trip from Lake Tagish to Dawson, 600 miles, all of which will have to be walked by the expedition if the rivers and lakes are frozen over.

It is said the Canadian Government has already stated that it would start a line of airships at once through Western Canada to the Klondike. An airship will be built in this city. Work will begin on it on Monday next, and J. De L. Etoiler, of the Department of the Interior, will superintend its construction. Mr. De L. Etoiler is the inventor of the ship, and has every confidence that it will be a success. He expects that $2,500 will be spent in the construction and that in four weeks the ship will be ready for a trial trip.

If it is a success he will at once offer the right of manufacture to the War Departments of the various Governments. The City of Washington, he says, has a standing offer of $50,000 to the first man who can sail an airship into that city, and this $50,000 Mr. De L. Etoiler expects to claim before many months.

"Of course," said Mr. De L. Etoiler, "I know many persons will laugh and jeer when they hear of my scheme, but that does not deter me from making the trial, which I believe will be a success."

CHILKOOT PASS STILL OPEN.

All Who Attempted to Cross on the Way to Klondike Have Been Successful.

ASTORIA, Ore., Sept. 25.—The steamer Elder has arrived from Skaguay and Dyea, bringing twenty-three passengers. Thick weather delayed the steamer, and she had to put into Nahado for coal; otherwise the passage was uneventful.

Purser Lambert said:

"White Pass has been almost inaccessible to any one, and is quite so now. Snow is falling, and severe storms have added to the already great difficulties of that route. Skaguay is dead. A good many people will winter there because they can do nothing else. Many have gone to Dyea and over the Chilkoot Pass, but that route will soon be closed, although all who attempted it have so far passed over. A large number of disappointed people who could not get over White Pass and winter at Juneau. Our first trip was an interesting one, and all was excitement, but now it is different. It is an old story, and the people are discouraged by their failures to get over. We brought back a number who did not care to winter at Skaguay or Juneau."

R. C. Smith of Portland, one of the Elder's passengers, said: "I have been all over that country and at Dawson City, and there is nothing like it. I shall go back in a month. I have been over both Chilkoot and White Pass, and all over the lake. White Pass or the Skaguay route is not in it. It is an ugly, dangerous route. Dyea is all right, and people are still going over Chilkoot, although snow has commenced to fall. The other day a newspaper man named Hagerty was told to leave Skaguay in a few hours because of misrepresentations made in his letters about the actions of some of the people there. He left for Sheep Camp."

GOLD MINING CLAIMS SOLD.

SEATTLE, Washington, Sept. 25.—Fourteen gold mining claims in the Sumdum-Berners Bay district in Southeastern Alaska have been sold to New York and Denver men for $200,000. There were two separate deals, seven claims in each district being sold. Through ex-Collector Moore the Sumdum property was sold for $125,000. James R. Price, a Denver mining man, placed the other with Denver capitalists for $75,000.

Marcus Daly, the Montana millionaire, has had five men in Southeastern Alaska for a month examining property and, it is said, intends to make large investments there.

AFTER CANADIAN GOLD.

A. G. Blair, M. P., Canadian Minister of Railways, and Lieut. Col. Domville, M. P., of St. John, N. B., members of the Canadian representation at the Queen's Jubilee, were passengers on the steamship Paris, which arrived yesterday. Mr. Blair said he had not considered any new railway projects during the five months he had been abroad. Among the members of Mr. Blair's party were also A. T. Salisbury-Jones of the London firm of Jones, Bidwell & Co., and Robert Smith. They are both Directors of an English company with a capital of £1,000,000 that is going to acquire and operate gold mines in British Columbia and possibly nearer the Klondike region.

Members of the party said that they would leave at once for Ottawa, whence Salisbury-Jones and Smith will proceed westward.

CHILKOOT PASS LANDSLIDE.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 25.—Charles Finn, assistant engineer of the tug Pioneer, which arrived from Alaska yesterday, confirms the report that eighteen persons were killed by a landslide on the Chilkoot Pass. Finn believes that one of the glaciers which are to be seen hanging along the mountain sides was washed out by the heavy rains, and that it came crashing down the hill. Just before reaching the trail and Sheep Camp this glacier swept through the lake at the foot of one of the hills, and instantly there was an exit, for the lake and its waters followed the glacier and numerous boulders as they crashed along through Sheep Camp.

Finn is certain that at least seven were drowned or crushed in the slide. He says there is consternation at Dyea and Skaguay over the report of the accident, and it will deter hundreds from trying to cross this year. "I was told that Skaguay trail was literally obliterated and there was no use trying to get over it again this year," he said.

Capt. Neilson of the Pioneer says that the Skaguay trail is now being abandoned by every one there. Capt. Neilson says that those who were in the path of the flood and avalanche certainly went to destruction.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

One of the best single scull races on the Harlem River this season was rowed yesterday afternoon. Three members of the Nassau Boat Club rowed for the championship of the club and the Abeel Perpetual Challenge Cup. The course chosen by the referee and starter, Capt. O. D. Thees, Jr., was from Macomb's Dam Bridge straight away down the river to Gates's lumber dock. The entries were Dr. J. M. Davis, Stephen Carr, and Olin J. Stephens. All three men caught the water together, but Davis and Stephens soon began to draw ahead. There was a neck-and-neck race between them, and Carr was left several lengths behind. At the half-mile point Davis and Stephens were still bow and bow, when a skiff crossed Davis's course and caused him to lose several strokes. This gave Stephens an advantage which Davis could not overcome. Stephens won by two and a half lengths. A collation at the boathouse followed.

FAIRS IN PUBLIC STREETS.

A Custom Introduced by Russians that Threatens the Old-Time County Fairs in Western States.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 25.—An innovation that promises to develop into a permanent custom is that of holding street fairs in country towns throughout the Northwest. These have already been tried in many sections of Minnesota and the Dakotas with such satisfactory results that they promise to supersede the old-fashioned county fair, with its horse races, "fake" shows, and swindles.

The street fair owes its origin to the Russian immigrants, who have established a number of colonies in the south central part of North Dakota, along the banks of the Missouri River, in McPherson, Cameron, and Walworth Counties. Following a custom to which they had become attached while subjects of the Czar, no sooner had they become the owners of fat cattle and abundant crops, than they selected the best they had to offer and assembled in the streets of the little villages, proudly displaying their possessions and filling the air with the babel of their unintelligible jargon, much to the amusement of the American residents, and, incidentally, to the profit of such of them as had products to sell. It was soon discovered by the natives that this custom could be made to turn a pretty profit, and it was encouraged. Buyers of farm products were notified, and the street fair became a sort of rural clearing house through which the farmers' wares were disposed of, the money received in return being transferred, with but little loss of time, to the pockets of the merchants.

There chanced to be present at one of these fairs a lady from the busy little city of Faribault, in this State. She studied them closely, noted their advantages, and became impressed with the idea that they would be a profitable and interesting venture for the older communities. When she returned home, she went to the business men of the town, explained her plans to them, and asked their co-operation. A number of those approached on the subject gave her the aid asked for, and the details were arranged and given to the newspapers. There was, of course, the usual amount of curiosity regarding a fair to be held on one of the busiest streets of a city, and the result was that the attendance was a surprise to even the most sanguine of the promoters. The city was thronged all day, the exhibits were all of a high grade, many sales, both of produce and merchandise, were made, and every one was thoroughly satisfied.

Since then the street fairs have been growing in popularity. The plan under which they are conducted is an extremely simple one, and consists of an organization made up of the merchants and business men, who conduct the fair at a slight expense. There is no entry fee or any other expense to any exhibitor, and instead of the small cash premium usually offered by the management of the county fairs, each merchant offers as a premium some useful article from his stock of goods, and often a second and third premium. On the day set apart for the fair, the farmers bring in their exhibits and turn them over to the merchant offering prizes for them. The merchant offering a premium for the largest head of cabbage, for example, will have the front of his store piled high with that vegetable, while other kinds of produce will be displayed along the streets where suitable prizes are offered. As soon as the merchant receives the exhibit, he places a numbered card thereon and puts it outside his store. The name of the exhibitor is not given, so that there shall be no favoritism shown in making the awards. The result is that the streets are lined for their entire distance with choice specimens of the products grown on the Minnesota farms.

At Winona this year the street fair was made rather more elaborate than usual and with the best of results. Three halls were engaged and fitted for the displays, the street exhibitions being also continued. The city authorities planned several features for the entertainment of their country visitors, such as a bicycle parade in the evening, a parade of the school children, a run by the Fire Department, speed trials on one of the streets, band concerts, &c. Excursion trains were run on all the railroads, and the city had a gala time. Over 1,400 entries were made by the farmers. As at all the other street fairs, the merchants made special prices on goods, buyers had been notified to be on hand, and the amount of business done was most gratifying.

MR. BLATCHFORD WILL RESIGN.

Vice President of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Vice President F. W. Blatchford of the American Board of Foreign Missions announces that he will decline re-election as Vice President at the meeting of the board in New Haven Oct. 12. His reasons are similar to those of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, in declining the Presidency.

He says that he has retained the Vice Presidency at the urgent request of Dr. Storrs. He wishes to give the board freedom in the distribution of the two offices between the East and the West, and a preliminary opportunity to canvass names for both officials. Mr. Blatchford resides in Chicago.

WOULDN'T PERFORM THEIR ACT.

Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent Said Salaries Were Overdue.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—Johnstone Bennett and S. Miller Kent, who were appearing in a vaudeville sketch at the Auditorium this week, refused to appear at to-night's performance.

They said they had not received their salaries. The management of the theatre stated that $1,300 had been advanced to Robert Grau, manager of the company, and that he had been notified that the week's receipts would be held to reimburse the local management. Mr. Kent addressed the audience from a box of the theatre after the business manager of the house had announced their refusal to appear.

CROPS AND INSECTS.

Too Much Rain Hurt Apples and Mushrooms—Fewer Bugs This Year Than Were Expected.

ALBANY, Sept. 25.—Charles H. Peck, the State botanist, who puts in from ten to fourteen hours a day in his dingy room under the eaves of the Capitol, says vegetation has been exceptionally healthy the past season, with the exception of potatoes, which were rotted by too frequent rains, and apples, the scarcity of which is caused by the "off year" and some climatic influences. The apple crop was exceptionally large in 1896, and State Agricultural Commissioner Wieting estimates this year's will not be one-eighth of an average yield. He thinks the heavy Spring rains washed the buds off the trees.

Prof. Peck has come to the belief that mushrooms have an off season the same as apples. He says there was an abundant crop of mushrooms last Fall, while this season there are scarcely any; in fact, he admits he has not seen a single one this Fall. This is exceptional, and he accounts for it partially by the dry weather. The early season, he says, was very moist and perhaps the spawn got drowned. Then, again, if that was not the cause, the dry weather coming on after so much moisture the spawn dried up and failed to germinate.

Prof. Peck says the potato bug is a native of the Rocky Mountains and came East by migration. It is not generally known just how the bug came to be so numerous in this section, but according to Mr. Peck its advent was predicted very accurately by the scientists at the time it was moving East. He says the bug in its native place lived upon a plant that was very similar to the potato vine. It was not, however, so tender nor so palatable to the bug, which instinctively moved upon the cultivated fields of the East. The bug made a pretty even record of fifty miles a year, and when it reached the East the farmers and scientists were ready for it. It is a foreigner that appears to be destined to stay for some time.

State Entomologist Litner says insect ravages this season were not so destructive as was expected in the Spring. He believes the continued moist weather in a large degree kept down the insects, with the exception of the elm-tree beetle and one or two other grubs.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WATERBURY, Conn., Sept. 25.—Fire in the four-story brick building on Bank Street known as the American Building caused damage of $25,000 late this afternoon. Demmers Brothers, clothiers, are among the principal sufferers, their loss being estimated at $17,000, two-thirds insured.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF MINORS

Provisions of the Laws of Various States Relating to Parents and Children.

THEIR AUTHORITY AND DUTIES

Phases of the Common Law and Special Statutes—Facts Collected by the Federal Department of Labor —F. J. Stimson Points Out Interesting Features.

All minors, male or female, attain their majority by marriage in Iowa, Texas, and Louisiana. In Nebraska, when a woman over sixteen years old is married her minority ends. In most of the States, however, children, male or female, become of age at twenty-one, as provided by the common law of England. There are special laws in several States providing that a married woman of any age may exercise all the powers of majority, and in Vermont, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Maryland, Missouri, Arkansas, California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, Dakota, Montana, and Idaho a woman comes of age at 18. These facts are set forth in The Bulletin of the Department of Labor, by F. J. Stimson, who discusses the "Mutual rights and duties of parents and children, guardianship, &c., under the law."

It is an established principle that minors cannot make any contract. But in Connecticut, California, Nevada, Dakota, Idaho, Montana, and Utah every person, male or female, may make a will of real or personal estate. In Georgia every person aged fourteen, male or female, may make a will of real or personal estate, and in New Mexico every male of fourteen and female of twelve; while in Kentucky a person under twenty-one may make a will only in pursuance of a power specially given to that effect. As a general rule, contracts of a minor are void, except for necessaries, and in Georgia they are not valid even for necessaries unless the party furnishing them proves that the parent or guardian fails to supply sufficient necessaries for the minor. By the California code, and in some other States, if a parent neglects to provide for his child, who is under his charge, articles necessary according to his circumstances a third person may, in good faith, supply such necessaries and recover the reasonable value thereof from the parent.

Under the Georgia laws, if an infant, by permission of his parent or guardian, or that of the law, practices any trade or engages in business, he is bound for all contracts connected with such trade or business. It is frequently provided that debts for liquor sold to minors shall not be collected, or it is made a penal offense to sell liquor or cigarettes to minors, and debts contracted by students for such articles are often, by the statutes of the older State, declared void. As liquor can hardly be considered a necessary article, Mr. Stimson thinks it probable that debts for liquor sold to minors are not valid by the common law.

The earnings of an infant in most States belong to the parents if claimed by them. By the common law, however, wages paid to a minor not living with the parents cannot be recovered by the latter, so that in a few States there are special statutes. There is an old New York statute that requires a parent to give notice within thirty days after the beginning of work, or a payment of wages to his child will be valid. In the State where the California code prevails, when a wife is living separate from her husband, the earnings of minor children with her are declared by statute to be her separate property.

There is a new and comprehensive statute in Ohio which provides that no person shall employ a minor without a written statement from parents or guardians that such minor is of legal age to be so employed; nor without agreeing with said minor what compensation he shall receive. This same statute provides that employers shall not withhold wages from minors by reason of their negligence, failure to comply with rules, incompetence, breakage of machinery, &c. In a majority of the States minors may make and withdraw deposits in savings banks or loan institutions and give valid receipts therefor.

With regard to the rights and duties of parents in the matter of the custody of children there are a diversity of statutes in the several States. By the common law the father or, in case of his death, the mother, is entitled to the custody of the children. The California code provides that the parent entitled to the custody of the child must give him support and education suitable to his circumstances. If the father is unable to give adequate support the mother must assist him to the best of her ability. By the Georgia code it is the duty of the father to provide for the maintenance, protection, and education of his child until majority, and the child remains under the control of the father, who is entitled to his services and the proceeds of his labor.

Parental control may be relinquished by the parent under certain conditions, and the State takes it away on proof of cruel treatment of the child. In Ohio, when there are children ten years of age or more, they are allowed to choose which parent they prefer to live with in cases of dispute between the father and mother. If the child selects a parent unfitted to take charge of it by reason of moral depravity, habitual drunkenness, or incapacity, then the Court shall determine the custodian. There is a clause in the California code that provides that a husband is not bound to maintain his wife's children by a former marriage.

In New York, whenever a parent abandons an infant child, such parent is deemed to have forfeited all claim to the custody of the said child as against any other person who may have adopted it. When husband and wife life in a state of separation without being divorced, the Supreme Court, upon habeas corpus, may award the custody of the child to the mother for such time and under such regulations and restrictions as the case may require. The statutes of all the States provide for awarding the custody of the children to either wife or husband upon divorce or during pendency of divorce proceedings.

Several of the States have enacted laws providing that nothing contained in the statutes concerning apprentices shall affect the father's right at common law to assign or contract for the services of his children during their minority. In Vermont a married woman whose husband deserts her, or from intemperance or other causes becomes incapacitated, or neglects to provide for his family, may make contracts for the labor of her minor children, shall be entitled to their wages, and may in her own name sue for and recover them. In many States it is made a penal offense for a father to fail to suppport his minor children. As a rule, a parent may not disinherit his children except for certain specified causes. In New York there is a statute forbidding a person having children, or issue, to will more than half his estate to charities. At the common law a parent is answerable for the acts of his minor children.

In treating of the relations between guardian and wards, Mr. Stimson says that in New York, Colorado, and Nebraska, every married woman is declared the joint guardian of her children with her husband, with equal powers, rights, and duties in regard to them with him.

In some States no guardians can be appointed over children while the parents are living; but in most of the States guardians, at least of the property, or general guardians having powers over the property, may be appointed by the courts for any minor under legal age, and so generally, where the parent is incompetent, or unfit, a habitual drunkard, or neglects the child. Guardians ad litem must usually be appointed in all States when an infant is represented in any litigation pending before any court. It is customary in nearly all the States to permit minors over fourteen years of age to nominate their guardians, subject to the approval of the court.

West Side Tennis Tournament.

The West Side Tennis Club started its annual tournament yesterday afternoon on its courts, at Eighty-ninth Street and Central Park West. Mr. Fischer, the champion of the club, will defend his title during the tournament. There were two matches played yesterday. One of them, a scratch single, between M. Cragin and E. L. Tailer, resulted in a victory for the former. The score was: Cragin, 6—0, 6—4. The second match was a handicap single, between C. X. Cordier (half fifteen) and Arthur Taylor. Mr. Cordier won with a score of 6—4, 6—4.

BICYCLES IN THE ARMY.

Conclusions of Lieut. Moss from His Long Experimental Trip With Twenty-one Men.

The Washington Star prints as follows the summary of results given by Lieut. James A. Moss in his report to the Adjutant General concerning the bicycle trip of twenty-one men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanded by himself, and accompanied by an Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Missoula, Mon., to St. Louis, Mo.:

"1. Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that all the members of a bicycle corps should be experienced, intelligent men, who thoroughly understand and can take good care of their machines. Had I to make the same trip again, I would not for a moment think of taking a single man who had not had at least three years' experience in cycling.

"2. A bicycle corps should have a good cyclist mechanic, and a complet set of repairing tools.

"3. A corps of cyclists should be armed with carbines, which should be carried on the bicycle itself.

"4. Only when in clay or gumbo mud, or in ascending or descending grades steeper than 45 degrees did we find our wheels to be a hindrance; at other times, when we could not ride, the wheel was a great aid, as it was much easier to roll our bicycles than to carry them on our persons.

"5. Everything should be carried on the machine itself, and nothing on the rider. If placed on the body, in addition to carrying the actual weight of the object, the rider also experiences a certain amount of physical exhaustion, from the weight bearing on his body. Besides this, one falling from a wheel with any weight secured to the body is much more likely to sustain an injury than one whose limbs and body are entirely free and unhampered.

"6. Brakes are necessary on military bicycles. Going down even slight grades, it would be impossible to control, without brakes, bicycles as heavily loaded as ours were. Furthermore, it is sometimes necessary to make sudden stops, which could not be made without the aid of brakes.

"7. In my opinion, it is impossible for one commander to handle more than forty or fifty men on bicycles. It is impossible to keep any kind of a formation while traveling over ordinary wagon roads; every man naturally picks the best way, and a detachment is sometimes unavoidably strung out over long distances. If, however, it is absolutely necessary to keep the command intact all the time, it could be accomplished, in a measure, by having the corps dismount and walk over the roughest stretches of the road.

"8. The wind is one of the worst and most discouraging things to contend against.

"9. Steel rims or the ordinary single wheel wood rims will not answer for military purposes. By experimenting, however, I think the question could be readily solved.

"10. Although some of the tires used did remarkably well, the military cyclist will never feel safe and easy unless he has non-puncturable tires; and one of the most important points to be solved in military cycling is the construction of a resilient, puncture-proof tire. This will very likely be attained within the next two or three years.

"11. Bicycles to be used for military purposes should (a) be supplied with gear cases; (b) the various parts should be made interchangeable as far as possible, and the machines so constructed that a tandem could be readily made from two single wheels; (c) the crown of the front fork and the front axles should be unusually strong.

"12. No fixed rules can be adopted as to the methods of traveling, i. e., riding so many minutes and then walking so many minutes, &c; these things are determined by the geography of the country and other matters. The commander of a bicycle corps must simply use his judgment about such matters.

"13. Some handle-bar device for taking up the vibration, or a part of it, is badly needed. On several occasions myself and some of the soldiers suffered during the day, and were kept awake at night from pains in the hands and arms, caused from the constant jarring of the machines while riding over rough roads.

"14. The regulation ration is not sufficient for a cyclist who does much riding. Two days' rations generally lasted us for four meals. The question of rations, like many other points will have to be determined by experiment."

U. S. S. YANTIC TO GO TO DETROIT

The Old Warship Will Be Used by the Naval Militia There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Senator Burrows of Michigan called at the Navy Department to-day and had a conference with Acting Secretary Roosevelt in reference to the use of the United States steamship Yantic by the Detroit Naval Militia. The Yantic is now at Boston undergoing certain repairs and changes necessary to fit her for militia use. The Navy Department has been inquiring into the feasibility of getting her through the system of canals connecting the Atlantic with Lake Michigan, and as a result of Senator Burrows's talk, it has been settled that the ship will go to Detroit.

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY WINS.

John C. Conley's Estate Assessed for $25,000 for Its Benefit.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 25.—The first legal bout between the heirs of the estate of John C. Conley of Boone County, and the curators of Missouri University, has closed in favor of the university. Judge Hutzler of the County Probate Court has decided to assess the estate to the amount of $25,000, the money to go to the university.

The case has been closely watched by the authorities of other State Universities. The decision to assess the estate was under the law providing for a collateral succession tax for the benefit of the State University.

The law provides that if a man dies leaving no father, mother, wife, or direct lineal descendants, a certain per cent. of his estate, excluding any amount left for charities or religious purposes, must go to the State University. The estate of Mr. Conley was valued at nearly $500,000, $20,000 of which was left to the poor of Columbia. All of his near relatives are dead. His heirs dispute the constitutionality of the university law and will fight it through to the end.

Non-Union Slab Was Rejected.

A general strike was ordered yesterday at the new Harlem Music Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on account of a slab of non-union marble that had been brought in to fill a gap, as all the available union marble had been exhausted. The obnoxious slab came from a neighboring yard, and the marble polishers refused to handle it unless the polish was first scraped off by union men, and the slab repolished also by union men. The other workingmen also refused to work. After several hours' search, a slab of union-made marble was found, the non-union slab was thrown out, and the men returned to work.

Prosperity Boom in Phoenixville.

READING, Penn., Sept. 25.—The Phoenix Bridge Works, at Phoenixville, Montgomery County, Penn., have begun to run on double time, employing 2,500 men. The company is now turning out the structural work for the great $1,000,000 bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Norwood, above Montreal, which must be completed by Nov. 15. The five large hosiery and underwear factories at Phoenixville are also running full handed and on double time, and the town never enjoyed greater industrial prosperity. Any man who wants work can get it.

Killed Himself with a Knife.

Edward Farley killed himself yesterday by stabbing himself in the neck with a clasp knife at the Deleven lodging house, 143 Bowery. He was a stranger at the place where he committed the deed and nothing is known of his life.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL

Mary Siemering, Servant in the Sausage Maker's House, on the Witness Stand.

SEVERE CROSS-EXAMINATION

Admits the Luetgerts Quarreled—Affirms that the Supposed Victim Told Her She Was Going Away —Alleged Relations with the Accused Denied.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Adolph L. Luetgert, the alleged wife murderer, suffered so much pain from the injury to his right leg this morning that a masseur was called in to give treatment. When court opened he hobbled in, with the aid of his crutch, in much better humor than he had shown during the early morning hours.

State's Attorney Deneen, Assistant State's Attorney Williard M. McEwen, and Inspector M. J. Schaack had a consultation this morning during which the matter of calling Fred Haines, an ex-newspaper writer, to the witness stand was discussed. Haines is under conviction for forgery. He has acted as a sort of confidential secretary for Luetgert in the jail, and has written a number of letters to A. W. C. Grotty of New York for Luetgert, in which Grotty, it is alleged, was urged to come to Chicago and testify that he saw Mrs. Luetgert in New York a week after her disappearance.

The first witness called this morning was Mary Siemering, Luetgert's servant girl, for love of whom it is alleged he killed his wife. Attorney Phalen conducted the direct examination. Under his guidance the witness related what she said was the whole truth about her experience with the Luetgert family. She said she had lived with the Luetgerts seven or eight years as a domestic. During all that time, the witness said, Luetgert had treated his wife kindly, and there was none of the quarreling or bickering the prosecution charged. Coming down to May 1, the date of Mrs. Luetgert's disappearance, the witness said that on the afternoon of that day Mrs. Luetgert said to her: "Mary, I going to leave. My husband's money is all gone, and I am going to go."

At 7 o'clock Saturday evening, May 1, the witness said that Mrs. Luetgert took from a closet a cloak, and, looking at it, remarked in considerable impatience that moths had eaten the cloth.

The following morning Mrs. Luetgert was missing, and the little bank of one of the children was broken open and the small sum of money it had contained was gone. The witness said that Mrs. Luetgert had acted queerly for some time prior to May 1, and had often whipped her children. With some show of feeling, the witness said she was arrested on May 15 and taken to the East Chicago Avenue Station, where she was kept two days. She said the officer who arrested her called her a liar when she said she did not know where Mrs. Luetgert was, and at the station the matron took all her clothing from her. While at the station Inspector Schaack and Assistant State's Attorney McEwen questioned her sharply, accusing her of improper relations with Luetgert, which she denied.

"Inspector Schaack said to me: 'The old man (meaning Luetgert) will never see the light of day again, and if you don't tell the truth I'll punish you. We'll lynch you and Luetgert together,' and he held up his hands, and showed me how it would be done."

State's Attorney Deneen cross-examined Mary Siemering. The rapidity of his questions seemed to stun the witness. She soon became confused, and made damaging admissions. The young woman was so badly confused that she paid no attention to the admonition of the counsel for defense not to answer until the latter had an opportunity to make objections and the Court had passed upon them. The witness admitted that Luetgert and his wife quarreled occasionally, but she persisted in her denial that she had been guilty in any way of improper conduct with Luetgert.

In the afternoon her cross-examination did not break her down. She clung to the more important elements of her story, contradicting herself upon points of little material value. Mary Siemmering reiterated her story on cross-examination to the effect that Luetgert and his wife lived together happily. She declared positively that the stories of frequent domestic brawls were exaggerated. She also said that she and Mrs. Luetgert were on friendly terms, and Mrs. Luetgert often paid her extra wages because she was pleased with her work.

She denied that she was ever in the factory with Mrs. Luetgert and that Luetgert kissed her in the presence of his wife and that the latter wept, as was testified to by a witness for the prosecution. In fact, her testimony was a complete denial of the evidence of the prosecution in any way implicating her in a compromising manner with Luetgert.

HORSE UNDER A NEW NAME.

Klondike Was Recognized as Dictum at the Allentown Races.

READING, Penn., Sept. 25.—Because he recognized the voice of his old driver a horse was ruled out of a race at Allentown, Penn., yesterday. The horse, Klondike, owned by A. H. Kretz of Reading, was entered in the 2:33 Class at the Allentown Fair. Driver Frank Hedrick of South Salem, Ohio, who was there with a trotter, approached Klondike, patted him on the neck, and said: "Hello, 'Dictum.'" The horse recognized his voice, neighed, and was as glad as a faithful dog at meeting his old master.

Dictum was a pacer in the Ohio races in 1896, and had a record of 2:20½, and therefore was not eligible in the race at Allentown. He had frequently been driven by Mr. Hedrick.

Mr. Kretz, the present owner, bought the animal from an Ephrata (Penn.) man, who had given him a written guarantee that Klondike "had never paced in any public race for money and had no record."

Upon learning the truth the owner withdrew the horse from all races in which he is entered and communicated with the man from whom he had been purchased, who agreed to-day to take the animal back, refund the purchase money, and pay all expenses of transportation, &c. It is said that Dictum can easily trot in 2:10.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.08	.04
Alpha Con.	.14	.14
Andes	.15	.15
Belcher	.22	.26
Best & Belcher	.64	.68
Bullion	.07	.08
Caledonia	.59	.58
Challenge Con.	.38	.42
Chollar	.42	.49
Confidence	.92	.92
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.40
Con. Imperial	.02	.02
Con. New York	.02	..
Crown Point	.26	.29
Exchequer	.04	.04
Gould & Curry	.58	.61
Hale & Norcross	1.10	1.15
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.18	.15
Kentuck Con.	.06	.06
Lady Washington Con.	.04	..
Mexican	.46	.51
Occidental Con.	2.65	2.65
Ophir	.97	.97
Overman	.18	.17
Potosi	.30	.32
Savage	.27	.34
Scorpion	.05	.05
Sierra Nevada	1.00	1.05
Union Con.	.47	.50
Utah Con.	.18	.19
Yellow Jacket	.30	.30
Standard	1.80	1.80

Silver bars, 56¼; Mexican dollars, 46@46¼; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK, AGENTS

MACY'S

BOTH SIDES OF FOURTEENTH STREET—SIXTH AVENUE

CONTINUATION—GREAT SALE!

REMEMBER *WE SELL GOODS CHEAPER than any other house, but for cash only. Our prices are always subject to change to lower figures. Whenever cut prices are advertised elsewhere, you can come right here and find that ours are lower. We keep track of these things for you.*

MILLINERY.

TRIMMED HATS—ANOTHER SPECIAL OPENING ALL THIS WEEK. French Hats and our own creations. Unsurpassed in style and quality, and unapproached in reasonableness of price.

Also a special line of Shopping ROUND HATS and BONNETS, upward from 3.49

CHILDREN'S HATS, upward from 1.49

FANCY FEATHERS, first quality, French dyed Parrots' ..... .34

WINGS, all colors, elsewhere 15c. to 20c. ..... .10

FLOWERS, two silk and velvet Roses with Buds, elsewhere 25c. ..... .17

A large assortment of Fancy Feathers, our own importation and manufacture, at correspondingly low prices.

UNTRIMMED HATS, SILK AND CHENILLE BONNETS, in black and colors; elsewhere $2.25, our price 1.17

LADIES' FUR FELT ALPINES, high grade, in black and colors, trimmed with large ribbon bow; elsewhere $2.25, our price 1.89

RIBBONS, ALL SILK, fancy check, high grade ribbon, 4½ inches wide; sold elsewhere by those who deprecate odd cent prices at 45c., our price ..... .44

All silk ROMAN STRIPE Ribbon, advertised elsewhere as a bargain at 63c., our price ..... .54

SILKS.

Surprises in goods which are much in demand; three exceptional bargains in the following weaves:—BLACK SATIN DUCHESS, GROS GRAIN AND PEAU DE SOIE; also elegant BLACK MOIRE VELOUR ..... .99, 1.25 and 1.49

Sold elsewhere at $1.55, $1.65 and $2.25.

Another shipment of those pretty CHECKED MOIRE VELOURS; sold elsewhere at $1.25, our price now. .59

SILK VELVET, in small black and white checks, imported for waists, and cost $1.50, our price ..... .74

Big variety of ROMAN STRIPES AND PLAIDS at 25 per cent. less than similar goods are elsewhere offered.

BLACK AND COLORED DRESS GOODS.

DEPARTMENT ENLARGED. AISLES BROADENED, FACILITIES INCREASED.

All Wool HENRIETTAS, 46 inches wide, satin finish quality; sold elsewhere at the round figure of 50c.; our price ..... .36

All Wool MELTONETTES, 54 inches wide, solid colors and mixed effects ..... .57

BLACK FRENCH COATING DIAGONAL, very fashionable; usual $1.00 quality ..... .69

SILK and WOOL NOVELTIES, 12 different designs; worth from $1.25 to $1.50 ..... .98

LADIES' SUITS, SKIRTS, JACKETS, CLOAKS, &c.

This department has been enlarged and removed to more commodious quarters on second floor, 13th Street side, rear elevators.

TAILOR MADE SUITS, Russian blouse, handsomely trimmed with braid, jackets lined with heavy satin, in navy and black cheviots. 23.34

DRESS SKIRTS of heavy satin brocade, double lined, generous width, correct shapes 6.99

TAILOR MADE JACKETS, melton cloth, fly front, velvet collar, lined throughout with fancy silk, in blue, green, brown and black 10.99

CAPES, melton cloth handsomely appliqued velvet collar, taffeta silk lined, in tan and black 9.99

FURS.

ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETTES, Astrakhan yoke, brocade linings, elsewhere $4.99 ..... 4.74

FUR ALTERATIONS at 25 per cent. less than elsewhere.

FEATHER BOAS.

A FULL LINE of all grades up to the finest quality. All lengths. Prices one-third less than advertised elsewhere.

FINE CHINA DINNER SETS.

A LINE OF FRENCH CHINA, INCOMPARABLE IN STYLE AND QUALITY.

DINNER SETS, Limoges decorations, gilt handles, 102 pieces 14.83

DINNER SETS, Haviland decorations, gilt handles, 102 pieces 17.83

First class in every particular, each set includes a SOUP TUREEN, and cannot be duplicated elsewhere, except at much higher prices. In richer decorations (of which we have the best assortment in the city) the difference in our prices below all others is even more marked. By purchasing here you effect a saving from 25 to 33 per cent.

BERRY SETS and ICE CREAM SETS, floral decorations and gold edge, fancy shapes, worth $2.00 per set ..... .97

CUT TABLE GLASS.

To those who have not visited this department the DISPLAY and PRICES will be a revelation.

We keep only the best in SHAPE, CUTTING, and BRILLIANCY. The following combine all these qualities:—

PITCHERS, quart size 4.47
ROSE BOWLS, full size 2.97
ICE TUBS, with handle 5.97
CELERY TRAYS shell shape 2.97
SPOON HOLDERS 2.24
SUGARS and CREAMS 3.87
SALAD BOWLS, 3.49 to 14.66

GOLD DECORATED GLASSWARE.

We decorate our own glass in RICH BURNISHED GOLD, new designs in the "ROCOCO" and "EMPIRE," shown for the first time in America. This is the only retail house with its own shop for this work.

TABLE SERVICE, burnished gold border, comprising:—

12 Goblets, per doz.	3.49
12 Champagnes, per doz.	3.49
12 Clarets, per doz.	2.69
12 Wines, per doz.	2.33
12 Cordials, per doz.	1.97
60 pieces, set complete	15.97

VENETIAN GLASS.

These much sought for goods are now brought WITHIN REACH OF ALL BY REASON OF OUR LOW PRICES. They are the best production of "SALVIATI," of MURANO.

You should secure a specimen while the assortment is complete. They are only kept elsewhere by exclusive dealers.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Gems in Fine Gold Settings—the very choicest—consisting of

BROOCHES,

ENGLAND AND THE SEALS

A Sensation in London Owing to Lord Salisbury's Withdrawal from the Conference.

CONCESSION MADE TO CANADA

Fear Said to Have Been Felt that Great Britain Would Have Been Outvoted by the United States, Russia, and Japan.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A decided sensation has been caused in diplomatic circles here by Great Britain's notification to the United States that she cannot participate in the sealing conference at Washington if Russia and Japan take part in it.

The officials of the British Foreign Office decline to give the reasons for this change of policy, but they admitted the Marquis of Salisbury has notified the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, of his decision in this matter, though the Premier's decision is not absolute.

The action of the Marquis of Salisbury is all the more surprising in view of the fact that he accepted for Great Britain the invitation to take part in the conference with the full knowledge that Russia and Japan were included in the invitation.

It is known that the Canadian Government requests the withdrawal of Great Britain from the sealing conference, and the Government unwillingly acceded to this request, in accordance with its policy of cultivating the friendship of the colonies, even at the risk of offending other powers concerned. It is thought in diplomatic circles that Canada's action in the premises was influenced by the fear that Great Britain would be outvoted by the United States, Russia, and Japan, whose views regarding the protection of seals coincide.

Great Britain has not notified Russia or Japan of her intention not to take part in the conference, and her notice to the United States was sent too late for the other three Governments to change their arrangements.

Inquiries made at the Russian Embassy here show that the officials were greatly surprised at Great Britain's withdrawal, and were disposed not to believe the news when it was conveyed to them by a representative of The Associated Press. They said the British Foreign Office, in the discussion of the arrangement for the conference, had never even intimated that dissatisfaction was experienced at Russia's participation in the conference.

Apparently, the Russian officials add, Great Britain realizes the impossibility of Russia and Japan withdrawing from the conference and leaving a clear field for Great Britain and the United States.

The departure of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States and one of Great Britain's representatives at the sealing conference, has been postponed until Oct. 26, which would make him arrive in the United States too late to take part in the sealing deliberations.

An official at the British Foreign Office, in an interview this afternoon upon the sealing question, said:

"Great Britain has not yet withdrawn, but the discussion of the situation will go on with the United States Ambassador here. The probable result will be that Great Britain will ask that the experts' reports be submitted to her, and she will then decide whether or not the necessity exists for joining the conference. Possibly we can point out some easily-remedied situation, a result can be arrived at by agreement between Great Britain and the United States, without the necessity of a conference, which was only accepted ad referendum. In any event, it is probable the United States will obtain as much as if a conference was held."

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Paris giving the substance of an interview with Pierre Botkine, formerly Second Secretary of the Russian Legation at Washington, and now the Russian delegate to the Bering Sea conference at Washington, who will sail for New York from Hamburg Sept. 30 on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Fürst Bismarck, in which he is quoted as saying he does not contemplate any difficulty in coming to an agreement on the sealing question, as he believes the excellent reports of Messrs. Jordan, Thompson, and Grebnitsky will enable the delegates to arrive at a prompt and friendly understanding. M. Botkine expects the conference to last six weeks, and he anticipates that the result will be the signing of a treaty embracing the concessions each of the four powers is inclined to make. There is every reason, he adds, why Great Britain and Japan, the leading dealers in sealskins, should come to an agreement with Russia and America in order to prevent the extermination of the seals.

Throughout the interview M. Botkine seems to support the American contentions, and he says Russia and America are the powers most interested.

No Information in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Ex-Secretary John W. Foster, counsel for the United States in the Bering Sea negotiations with Great Britain, said to-night, with reference to to-day's cablegrams from London on the subject, that this Government had received no information, either from the British Embassy here or from Ambassador Hay, that England had decided not to join in the Washington conference or to be represented so. Further than this Mr. Foster declined to make any statement for publication.

HERR HAUSSMANN'S SPEECH.

An Address in Mannheim Outspoken Against the Kaiser's Policy.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The speech of Herr Haussmann, leader of the South German People's Party, at Mannheim early during the week, has caused intense excitement in political circles. Herr Haussmann reviewed the actions of the Reichstag and the Government during the last two years, and was particularly outspoken in condemning Emperor William's utterances and views of politics, satirizing the Emperor's divine right speech, recently delivered at Coblenz. Herr Haussmann said:

"We are not afraid of a coup d'état. German citizens know their strength. Nobody can withstand the will of the nation, neither man, Minister, nor Emperor. Nobody is able to crush that will. German spirit is not controlled by cannon, but by thoughts, and it won't be squelched under the pickel-haube. Things cannot continue much longer as at present. For the good of Germany there must needs come a change for the better."

A proposed demonstration at Budapest against Emperor William, which was planned by the Austrian and German Socialists was frustrated by the German Government. All known Socialists who were on their way to Budapest were stopped and escorted back.

To Get Sugar from Potato Starch.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—An extensive economical revolution is in sight, if Dr. Prinzen Geerlings is correct in his assertions. He is a Government official of Java, and formerly was Professor of Chemistry at the University of Amsterdam, and announces the discovery of a simple method of converting potato starch into sugar. He has lodged his description of the method with the French Academy of Sciences so as to secure priority for his invention, although not quite ready to make the details public.

To Try Peat for Smelting Iron Ore.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—An interesting experiment in smelting native ore is about to be tried in the Western Highlands of Ireland, which are comparatively rich in minerals. Beds of iron-stone were numerous there half a century ago, and ironworks were operated to turn out a high quality of iron, but they were discontinued owing to the scarcity of fuel. Now the peat is drying, and a pressing plant is being erected to utilize the turf.

German Naval Estimates.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Cologne Gazette says that the German naval estimates will be comparatively moderate. By direction of the Emperor, Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, has drawn up the programme for the next seven years. For the year 1897 50,000,000 marks are wanted for the navy, and for the year 1898 60,000,000 marks are required.

Dingley Tariff Felt in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Owing to the effects of the Dingley tariff law 5,000 textile workers have been locked out at Loebau and in its vicinity.

150 KILLED AND 40 INJURED.

Later Advices from the Wreck of a Railroad Bridge in India.

BOMBAY, Sept. 25.—Recent advices from the scene of the wreck of the bridge of the Bangalore-Mysore Railroad, near Maddur, indicate that 150 persons were killed and 14 injured. Seventy persons succeeded in making their escape.

Most of those killed and injured were natives. The train, which was crossing the bridge at a considerable rate of speed, has been entirely submerged by the waters of the river.

THE MARLBOROUGH HEIR.

Vanity Fair Says the Duchess Is Overjoyed at His Birth.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Vanity Fair, commenting upon the joy experienced by the Duchess of Marlborough at giving birth to a direct heir to the Blenheim estates, says:

"Consuelo, who has been nearly off her head with delight since the fear was removed of Lady Randolph Churchill's son succeeding to the Dukedom, is rapidly recovering, and the family is making as much fuss as though an heir had been born to the throne. They take care that everything is put in the newspapers."

SOCIALIST AIMS JUSTIFIED.

Former German Minister of Commerce Speaks at Cologne.

COLOGNE, Sept. 25.—At a banquet of the Social and Political Association here to-day Baron von Berlepsch, the former German Minister of Commerce, during the course of a speech, said:

"The question now is one of a struggle for the emancipation upon the part of the Fourth Estate to obtain the same moral and material advantages which the older estates possess. This is the justifiable, and even necessary, aim, however objectionable and nebulous the programme of the Social Democracy may be."

BOY FIREBUGS IN BERLIN.

One of a Band Which Threw Burning Matches into Houses Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Berlin says:

"The police have arrested a matchboy, ten years old, who turns out to be a member of a band of youthful incendiaries responsible for the sensational and mysterious series of house fires during the last two years. The leader of the band is a boy of fourteen, and is believed to be insane.

"The arrested boy has confessed that he threw burning matches into the storerooms of houses in order to see the flames of the fire engines. This morning (Friday) another great incendiary fire occurred in the street where stands the house in which the boy was arrested."

DOINGS OF THE KAISER.

To Alter His Estate in Alsace—Honored in Hungary.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Emperor William intends to make alterations on his estate in Alsace which will cost at least $175,000. The new house which he is to erect will be capable of holding the Princes and their attendants. It will be built near the Schloss, and the latter will be enlarged and improved and the gardens beautified.

His Majesty is engaged upon another musical composition.

A proposal is on foot at Budapest to present Emperor William with a tangible expression of the gratitude felt by the Hungarians at his allusions to Hungary in his recent toast to the Austrian Emperor at the Budapest banquet. Probably a national artist will be commissioned to paint a colossal picture depicting Emperor William pronouncing the toast, and the artist will be paid by a national subscription.

STRICT RULES FOR BARBERS.

Paris Takes Precautions to Prevent the Catching of Diseases.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—At the request of the Hygiene Council of the Department of the Seine, the Prefect of Police of Paris has ordered all the barbers of the French capital to adopt measures for the protection of their customers against disease.

All the barbers' metal instruments must be plunged, directly after use, into soapy water which has been boiling ten minutes. Tortoise shell, ivory, celluloid, and horn combs must be replaced by metal ones, which are more easily disinfected. Scissors, razors, clippers, and brushes must be kept over a stove heated up to 100 centrigrades, or must be placed in a closed receptacle, in the lower part of which there is a strong disinfecting solution.

Shaving brushes, before being used, must be plunged into boiling water, all barbers must wash their hands between customers, and, after haircutting, damp sand must be sprinkled on the floor. The hair must be swept up and burned at the end of the day. The barbers of Paris are up in arms against these reforms.

Appeal from a Verdict of Damages.

Joseph Gross, eleven years of age, of 561 Grand Street, Jersey City, was struck by a trolley car of the Consolidated Traction Line on April 22. His skull was fractured. It is alleged that he is permanently deaf in consequence of the accident. His parents brought suit before Judge Lippincott against the company for $20,000 damages. The trial ended yesterday with a verdict for $200. An appeal was taken.

Wolf Hounds for Cycling Soldiers.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The French newspapers note with much satisfaction that the German military authorities are so exercised at the progress made by the French military bicyclists that they are training enormous wolfhounds to attack militaht fieldmen. The papers assert that daily, on the Hasiskirch of Berlin, wolfhounds are trained to seize dummies in French uniforms which have been placed on bicycles.

London's Astounding Growth.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The growth of London is astounding. The latest returns on the subject show that over 1,200 houses are erected monthly in the metropolis, and during the year between the months of August, 1896, and August, 1897, 14,591 houses were built.

A Railroad for Mount Sinai.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Westminster Gazette says efforts are being made to build a railroad from Eitor to the summit of Mount Sinai. The line passes the cave in which Elijah remained hiding while fleeing from the priests of Baal.

Insurgents Fight in Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Sept. 25.—The insurgents have attacked Scalani, near Candia. After two hours' fighting they retired.

FOREIGN PERSONAL NOTES.

The statement is repeated that the Prince of Wales will shortly visit the Italian Court.

United States Ambassador White has gone from Berlin to Heringsdorf for a fortnight.

Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) will preside at the opening lecture, in Liverpool, of Mr. George W. Cable.

United States Attachés Allen and Niblock of the Berlin Embassy are attending King Oscar's jubilee festivities, at Stockholm and Christiania.

Emperor William has decorated the Russian Minister for War, Gen. Vannovski, and Count Pushkin, aide de camp of the Czar, with the Order of the Black Eagle.

The Central Society of Dentists of Germany, at its annual meeting, recently held in Berlin, elected Dr. G. W. A. Bonwill of Philadelphia to be an honorary member.

The University of Durham is to confer a degree upon Miss Jane E. Harrison, the well-known Greek scholar and lecturer on Greek art, especially on Greek vase painting.

While the general health of Munkaczy, the famous painter who is in an asylum at Bonn, is excellent, his brain is hopelessly gone. He does not even recognize his wife.

Queen Victoria will visit the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, privately, about the middle of November, after the return of the Court to Windsor.

It is reported that the Czar has purchased ten acres of ground near Nice, and that he will build there a magnificent villa, intended principally for his mother, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and for his brother, the Czarowitch; but the Czar and Czarina will also visit the place annually.

PREMIER BADENI WOUNDED

He Fights a Duel with Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist Leader, in Austria.

BALL ENTERS HIS RIGHT HAND

Result of Insults Addressed to the Premier During the Stormy Session of the Unterhaus—Racial Troubles in Austria.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—A pistol duel was fought this morning between Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, and Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, arising from insults addressed by the latter to the Premier during yesterday's session of the Unterhaus. Count Badeni was wounded in the right hand.

Dr. Wolff fought a duel with swords on May 8 last with Herr Horica, a Czech member of the Unterhaus. This encounter grew out of the violent scenes which occurred in the House between the Germans and Czechs, in which personalities were freely indulged in.

Count Badeni was formerly Governor of Galicia. He is a young and able Pole, and was very little known even in Austria until he was unexpectedly called upon to form a Cabinet in September, 1895, when he assumed the duties of President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of the Interior. His nobility only dates back to his father. His mother's brother, a Count Mier, married the famous German actress Anna Wierer, who eventually left her large fortune to her two nephews, Count Casimir Badeni, the present Premier of Austria, and to his younger brother.

Count Badeni's wound is not serious. The bullet entered the wrist and went out above the elbow. It does not prevent him from transacting business. The Emperor has telegraphed expressions of warmest sympathy, and has requested hourly information concerning the condition of the wounded man.

The Reichsrath was opened last Thursday amid turbulent scenes in the Unterhaus, which were only a repetition of those witnessed last Spring. It is clearly the intention of the German Socialist Democrats, secretly aided by the remnants of the old German party, to produce a Cabinet crisis and thus the absolute defeat of Badeni—a defeat which, should the Emperor attempt to force Badeni to remain in office, might lead to a social upheaval, if not to actual armed resistance.

The questions which go to make up the present agitation in the Reichsrath deal with religion, race, local government, and national relations, and with endless and varying combinations of these questions. The present chamber, which is composed of 425 members, is separated into twenty-five distinct political parties. And from the heterogeneous group of Christian Socialists, Clericals, Anti-Semitics, and Poles the Government majority must be formed in order to combat the overwhelming influence of about 100 German Liberals and Social Democrats, who, upon certain questions, can depend upon the aid of the Anti-Semitics.

When Count Badeni formed a new Ministry on Sept. 15, 1895, it was to advocate a strong conservative policy, and active measures against a small party cut against another, a majority which should in every way carry out the designs of Emperor Francis Joseph. His immediate predecessor, Count Kielmansegg, had failed to do this, and had angered the anti-Semitics beyond all possibility of reconciliation by his active measures of repression at the municipal elections in Vienna.

Upon this question Badeni was forced to be passive for a time, although his programme openly advocated a suppression of all radical tendencies, including anti-Semitism. He depended principally for his majority in the Reichsrath upon a scheme of electoral reform, a renewal of the decennial agreement with Hungary, and for a division of the burdens and revenues of the two sections of the empire. It was not long, however, before he was forced to act against the anti-Semitics, whose agitation had assumed vast proportions. In Hungary all religious sects are equal before the law. In Austria the tendency is toward religious absolutism.

By stemming for the present the tide of absolutism in Austria, he would be in a better position to institute certain "reforms" that the Government had in view for Hungary. The anti-Semitic programme is to work against Protestants, as well as Jews; its scheme is to place all branches of education in the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy as completely as they were before the liberal legislation of 1868. In October, 1895, Dr. Karl Lueger, the anti-Semitic leader in the Reichsrath, was elected Burgomaster of Vienna. The Emperor refused to ratify the election. Nov. 13 the Municipal Council again elected him Burgomaster, whereupon the council was promptly dissolved by an imperial decree. This lost the Government all possible support of the anti-Semitics except upon questions relating to Hungary.

The result of the election last Spring has already been shown, but Badeni was not capable of forming a working conservative majority, and on April 2 he resigned. The Emperor, however, refused to accept his resignation and a temporary settlement was effected. But his "reforms" precipitated more trouble. These measures, which authorized the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia, led to scenes of almost unparalleled disorder in the Chamber.

The Germans broke party lines almost without exception and sided with the opposition. When Parliament reassembled they began a policy of obstruction. A motion was introduced for the impeachment of Badeni. On May 24 a riot caused a suspension of the session, and, in order to prevent a repetition of such scenes, Count Badeni, on June 2, by order of the Emperor, prorogued the House.

This was the Chamber that reassembled last Thursday, and in spite of the Government's efforts to make a permanent settlement between the Germans and Czechs, its complexion still remains unchanged.

West Indian Reciprocity Proposals.

From The London Standard.

Reuter's Agency is informed that an important movement is on foot for the establishment of reciprocal trade relations between the West India colonies and the United States. Last month proposals in this sense were formulated by West India planters and proprietors in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, and dispatches were sent to the West Indies by telegraph and by mail suggesting that, in view of the Dingley tariff, some arrangement should be entered into for taking advantage of the reciprocity clause in the American Tariff act, and of getting from the United States a reduction of 20 per cent. on the import duties into the United States in exchange for certain remissions of duty on American goods entering the West Indies. Replies have now been received showing that the matter has been placed before the Colonial Legislatures, and is receiving earnest attention. Dispatches by this mail indicate that the colonists are fairly unanimous in falling in with the suggestions made, and, no doubt, it is felt that, having regard to the present financial condition of the colonies, some arrangement will be made with the United States under the reciprocity clause. Under the proposed new arrangements British and American goods entering the islands would be placed on the same footing. As the most favored nation clause expires next Spring, the colonies would, after that date, have a free hand with regard to the imports of other countries. It is expected that this question will be one of the first to engage Mr. Chamberlain's attention on his return to London, and it is hoped that some definite conclusion will shortly be reached.

Tramp at a Supper Party.

James Dolan, a tramp, who spends most of his time in the Workhouse, walked into the dining room of Mrs. May Leise's house, at 108 East Seventeenth Street, on Friday night while a supper party was in progress, and unbidden took a seat at the table. He had just been dismissed from the Workhouse and was in rags. Dolan began to eat and the guests left the table. A policeman interrupted his feast. Yesterday he was returned to the Workhouse.

Plans of the Christian League.

The first Fall meeting of the Christian League was held yesterday afternoon in Mrs. Tipton's Tea Rooms, at 54 West Eighteenth Street. Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis presided. Only women were present. It was voted to give a stereopticon lecture on Russia and a fair in November, to raise money for the work of the league.

SECTION XXII. OF THE TARIFF.

Treasury Department Adopts the Views of the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Treasury Department has adopted the views of the Attorney General as expressed in his recent opinion on the questions involved in Section 22 of the new tariff act, and to-day the Collector of Customs at Philadelphia was informed that the cargo of manganese ore recently arrived at that port from Chile in a British vessel was not subject to a discriminating duty of 10 per cent.

Within the next few days the department will take similar action with respect to the invoice of tea recently arrived at Chicago from Japan, by way of Vancouver and the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and at the same time it is probable that the department will issue a circular letter of instructions to Collectors covering generally the subject of discriminating duties under the new law.

THE NEW GERMAN AMBASSADOR.

Dr. von Helleben, Who Is an Accomplished Scholar, Due in October.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The new German Ambassador, Dr. von Helleben, will arrive here the latter part of next month, and will be received by the President soon after the latter's return for the Winter. Recent letters to the State Department from the United States Embassy at Berlin speak in the highest terms of the new Ambassador. One of them states that Emperor William referred to the appointment while speaking to Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and said he had been moved to make the selection owing to Dr. von Helleben's knowledge of the English language, which, the Emperor remarked, would be of material advantage at this time.

The authorities here have received no overtures thus far from Germany on the subject of a reciprocity treaty under the new tariff law, and it is believed that such steps as are taken in that line will be through Ambassador White at Berlin. It is regarded as a favorable circumstance that our Ambassador is an accomplished German scholar, and that the Emperor in turn has selected an accomplished English scholar to represent Germany here.

JAPANESE TREATY WITH CHILE.

It Is Signed by Ministers Gana and Hoshi in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—An interesting ceremony occurred at the Chilean Legation at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when for the first time treaty relations were established between Chile and Japan. Minister Gana of Chile acted as the plenipotentiary in behalf of his country, and Minister Hoshi acted for Japan.

The treaty was signed in six duplicates, two in Spanish, two in Japanese, and two in English. It is an extensive document, providing for peace, amity, and commerce, and covering the entire range of relations between the two countries, as it is the first and only treaty between them. It differs from the new treaty of Japan with the United States and with other foreign nations, as the latter took up old treaties, while this inaugurates relations between the two countries.

With the conclusion of this treaty Japan has signed her modern system of treaties to the United States, Mexico, Peru, Brazil, and Chile, and is negotiating toward treaties with the other leading South and Central American nations. She also has made treaties with Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, and other leading European nations. These treaties are to go into effect in 1899. The United States of Japan with the rest of the world will be placed on a modern and uniform basis.

The action of Japan has attracted the favorable attention of other countries, including the authorities here, who feel that such modern and uniform treaties would be of advantage to the United States, some of our treaties being one hundred years old and in many respects obsolete. This is true particularly of the treaty with Spain, most of which relates to the then Spanish possessions of Florida and Louisiana.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

Connecticut—C. A. Byles, Central Village. New York—Robert Hughey, Ashford; C. H. Johnson, East Chatham; J. W. Williams, Freedom; E. J. Bronson, Hamlet; C. G. Wallace, Lisbon Centre; Michael Kennedy, Waddington; Y. D. Storie, Wegatchie; P. A. Reeves, West Salamanca.

Resignation of Collector Butcher.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The resignation of James Butcher as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of New Jersey has been received at the Treasury Department.

DR. HOUGHTON A CANDIDATE.

Asks to be Reappointed School Superintendent for Hudson County, N. J.

The Examining Committee of the New Jersey Board of Education met in Jersey City yesterday to examine applicants for the position of County School Superintendent in each of these counties: Hudson, Essex, Passaic, Bergen, and Monmouth. Among those examined was the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Hoboken, the present Superintendent of Hudson County, who is a candidate for reappointment.

After the examination Dr. Houghton was asked if he intended to become vicar of the Church of the Transfiguration, New York. "You will have to excuse me from saying anything on that point just now," said Dr. Houghton. "I will say that I have not resigned as rector of Trinity Church, although it is true that I have received a call from the Church of the Transfiguration, New York. That call I have now under consideration. That is all I will say."

ALBANESIUS JURY DISAGREES.

Locked Up All Night, Its Vote Was 8 to 4 from First to Last.

The trial of Dr. Otto H. Albanesius for arson, in Jersey City, ended yesterday in a disagreement of the jury. The vote of the jury, which was locked up Friday night, did not vary from first to last. It was eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Judge Hudspeth discharged the jury at 10:45 A. M. yesterday.

The allegation of the State was that Dr. Albanesius set fire to his house, 376 Central Avenue, on the night of Jan. 5, 1896, in order to obtain the insurance money that he might build a flat house. The State also alleged that Dr. Albanesius married Miss Tillie Schaub after he was indicted, in order to prevent her testifying against him. The prosecutor, however, introduced no proof in substantiation of this statement.

It was reported after the trial that one of the jurors had declared that he would vote to convict Dr. Albanesius whether the evidence warranted it or not. Judge Hudspeth refused to discuss this matter, but said he would investigate it.

Japan's Financial Condition.

Tokio Letter to The London Times.

Summing up the details given above, we arrive at the following results:

1. Japan's total extraordinary expenditures, according to her post-bellum programme, aggregate 325,000,000 yen for unproductive purposes and 190,000,000 yen for productive. Against that outlay she sets 300,000,000 yen from the war indemnity and from accumulations of surplus revenue, 80,000,000 yen from a domestic railway loan, and 135,000,000 yen from a domestic public undertakings loan.

2. Grain to Formosa, aggregating probably 40,000,000 yen, will have to be made during the next eight years. No fund has yet been provided to meet that outlay.

3. After the completion of the post bellum programme, the annual expenditure will aggregate about 165,000,000 yen and the income now in sight will amount to about 150,000,000 yen.

4. It is within Japan's competence to make an addition of from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 yen to her annual income by increasing the tax on saké to 9d. per gallon, and restoring the land tax to one-half of the rate originally fixed.

5. Her ordinary annual expenditures after the conclusion of the post-bellum programme, will be more than double their total in the year preceding the war.

6. The burden of the nation's taxes at present stands thus: State revenue per head of population, 2.95 yen (6s.); direct taxes, 2.30 yen (4s. 8d.); service of public debt, 0.71 yen (1s. 5d.); military and naval expenditures, 0.93 yen (1s. 11½d.); public debt, 10.46 yen (21s.)

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Nearly 200 Soldiers Qualify as Marksmen and Sharpshooters at the Ranges.

GOOD SCORES WERE RECORDED

Ideal Weather Brought Out a Good Attendance, the Seventh and Seventy-first Regiments Being Especially Well Represented.

Fully 300 members of the National Guard appeared at the Creedmoor ranges yesterday to qualify as marksmen and sharpshooters, and the ideal weather, augmented by a highly favorable breeze, enabled almost two-thirds of this number to accomplish their purpose. More men, in fact, qualified, as sharpshooters than on any of the supplementary practice days previous, and while the majority went through with just the score necessary for qualification higher scores were by no means rare. Several of 45 and 47 were made.

Both the Seventh and the Seventy-first Regiments were well represented, and the boys of the former did remarkably well at the 500 and 600 yard ranges, and that, too, with but little coaching. The Seventy-first men were second in the number of sharpshooter qualifications, and made a good showing.

Quite a contingent of the Second Naval Battalion was on the grounds to qualify as marksmen, and Commander Stayton, who assumed charge of the men, saw to it that they had all the practice they wanted. In consequence most of them obtained the marksmen's qualification, notwithstanding the fact that they had probably never before shot with a Lee magazine rifle, the standard weapon of the naval militia.

Among the scorers, markers, and other employes of the range there was genuine joy, as, for the first time since supplementary practice began, they were paid off. Owing to Gov. Black's absence from Albany, the pay-roll could not be signed, and the money due the men was held up until yesterday.

The summaries of the scores at 200 and 300 yards for marksmen, 500 and 600 yards for sharpshooters, and 45 and 65 yards for pistol practice follow:

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Privates S. A. Murphy, Company A, 15, 16—31; A. A. Spadine, Company I, 16, 15—31; Charles H. Sparry, Company B, 16, 16—32; H. H. Meeder, Company A, 19, 14—33; W. E. Bliss, Company G, 18, 15—33; J. Radley, Jr., Company A, 18, 15—33; M. Tufts, Company D, 18, 21—39; A. E. Clarke, Company I, 18, 14—32; W. N. Moore, Company F, 17, 17—34; C. G. Carson, Company F, 17, 15—32; A. E. Rauch, Company C, 16, 16—32; J. B. Stewart, Company K, 23, 12—35; Sergts. A. J. Hyatt, Company E, 18, 14—32; L. Rooney, Jr., Company A, 21, 24—45; Lance Corp. A. D. Emery, Company G, 18, 18—34.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Corp. H. N. Tieman, Company E, 23, 24—47; Privates B. H. Weisker, Company E, 23, 19—42; D. C. Meyer, Company C, 21, 21—42; E. S. Hartshorn, Company G, 22, 22—44; F. Wessels, Company A, 22, 24—47; J. D. Thees, Company B, 22, 22—44; W. H. Dixon, Company G, 20, 23—43; F. A. Reed, Company G, 20, 22—42; Sergt. D. M. Beach, Jr., Company B, 24, 20—44; Private E. H. Herb, Company C, 22, 22—44; Lieut. H. V. D. Black, Company B, 22, 20—42; Privates J. E. Roeser, Company B, 22, 20—42; R. W. Butler, Company H, 22, 22—44; C. M. Kernan, Company B, 20, 22—42; F. C. Robinson, Company G, 23, 21—44.

Eighth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Privates F. Buckhorn, Company B, 17, 16—33; A. Bigelow, Company B, 15, 18—33; H. Epprecht, Company B, 15, 15—30; Corp. E. S. McCormack, Company A, 17, 16—33; Private J. Filshie, Company F, 20, 19—39; Musician W. A. Larkin, Company F, 17, 13—30; Privates M. Jacobs, Company F, 19, 12—31; I. Rosenstein, Company E, 17, 15—32; J. D. Cooney, Company C, 21, 9—30.

Ninth Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Corp. H. T. Ruddock, Hospital Corps, 19, 11—30; Private H. A. Hart, Company C, 17, 15—32; Private L. Gilbert, Company C, 19, 13—32; Corp. T. Martin, Company C, 17, 17—34; Private J. D. Fourman, Company C, 20, 10—30; Private W. Feeney, Company C, 18, 12—30; Private J. J. Morple, Company C, 23, 10—33; Private M. Fitzgerald, Company C, 23, 12—35.

SHARPSHOOTERS—Private H. A. Harris, Company A, 22, 20—42; Private E. W. Ingram, Company A, 24, 18—42; Capt. J. D. Walton, Company D, 21, 21—42.

Twelfth Regiment.

MARKSMEN.—Private B. R. Willis, Company E, 19, 12—31; Private T. Jess, Hospital Corps, 21, 21—42; Private J. Grupp, Company A, 20, 18—33.

SHARPSHOOTERS—Lieut. A. V. G. Post, Company A, 24, 20—44; Corp. R. M. Fields, Company G, 23, 19—42; Lieut. F. C. Harriman, Company G, 22, 23—45.

Thirteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN— Quartermaster Sergt. J. S. Marlious, Jr., Company D, 21, 17—38; Private S. Bolitho, Company G, 22, 11—33; Private G. B. Case, Company G, 20, 15—35; Private C. Wustemann, Company I, 17, 13—32; Private S. W. Francis, Company G, 17, 13—30; Private M. Bierling, Company K, 23, 16—39.

Fourteenth Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Private W. F. Whittaker, Company B, 19, 16—35; Private H. Tochig, Company F, 15, 15—30; Private C. Collins, Company H, 17, 15—32.

SHARPSHOOTER—Capt. J. J. Dixon, staff, 23, 19—42.

Twenty-second Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Musician C. H. Pearson, Company A, 17, 18—35; Private P. W. Willard, Company I, 17, 14—31; Private J. H. Lienan, Company B, 20, 19—39; Private M. Hutchins, Company A, 20, 15—35; Private F. K. Stuhr, Company K, 20, 13—33; Private W. E. Frost, Company I, 21, 11—32; Private W. H. Kennedy, Company D, 17, 16—33; Private J. T. Raftis, Company A, 21, 16—37; Private H. E. Jones, Company E, 20, 17—37; Private G. G. Hollander, Company E, 17, 16—33; Sergt. J. A. Turney, Company B, 19—39; Private J. F. McGowan, Company C, 22, 13—35.

SHARPSHOOTER—Sergt. H. H. Cypher, Company H, 22, 22—44.

Twenty-third Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Private C. Lediard, Company D, 17, 17—34; Private F. L. King, Company C, 19, 13—32; Private A. F. Linhart, Company D, 15, 18—33; Private S. Howell, Company C, 15, 16—31; Private J. F. Lacroix, Company D, 17, 13—30; Private F. Varrelman, Company D, 18, 15—33; Private F. Schuessler, Company D, 18, 14—32; Private H. Rushmore, Company B, 18, 16—34; Private J. H. Lacroix, Company D, 17, 14—31; Private W. H. Mason, Company A, 17, 13—30; Private A. W. Barnard, Company D, 17, 20—37; Private D. B. Gray, Company I, 17, 15—32; Private W. B. Jacocks, Company I, 21, 10—31; Private H. F. Brown, Company D, 17, 16—33.

SHARPSHOOTERS—Corp. D. M. Boe, Company B, 22, 20—42; Lieut. J. T. Hull, Company F, 22, 20—42; Private W. Hillman, Company K, 20, 23—43; Private A. M. Summers, Company D, 21, 21—42; Private J. H. Lacroix, Company D, 20, 22—42; Private C. P. Sheppard, Company F, 23, 20—43.

Forty-seventh Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Private I. C. Stewart, Company A, 18, 13—31; Private J. Strauss, Company K, 20, 14—34; Corp. L. H. Meyer, Company A, 19, 12—30; Private R. Thompson, Company K, 20, 11—30; Private J. Fleming, Company K, 19, 12—31; Private G. E. Nelson, Company F, 23, 9—32.

SHARPSHOOTERS—Sergt. Major F. H. Hobby, Non-Commissioned Staff, 23, 20—43; Private J. Strauss, Company D, 23, 22—45; Corp. J. G. Huston, Company K, 22, 21—43.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MARKSMAN—Private J. Blake, Company E, 19, 12—31.

Seventy-first Regiment.

MARKSMEN—Private J. H. Mode, Company D, 19, 12—31; Private J. Burke, Company H, 17, 13—30; Private W. Nodes, Company E, 20, 14—34; Quartermaster Sergt. J. H. Beatty, Company E, 15, 19—34; Sergt. H. S. Tuthill, Jr., Company D, 16, 18—34; Private J. F. Fairman, Hospital Corps, 20, 18—38; Private D. K. Reynolds, Company D, 16, 17—33; Private R. Byars, Company E, 19, 19—38; Private E. A. Lewald, Company B, 19, 16—35; Private A. Cohen, Company K, 16, 15—31; Private W. H. Kinkard, Company E, 18, 16—34; Private F. M. Clark, Company E, 16, 19—35; Private F. E. Daly, Company D, 16, 14—30; Sergt. E. J. Griffith, Hospital Corps, 20, 15—35; Private J. J. Breen, Company K, 17, 14—31; Private J. P. Porr, Company H, 17, 17—34; Private C. E. Ring, Company D, 21, 17—38; Private C. Gerhardt, Company E, 18, 17—35; Private F. W. Schofield, Company A, 17, 13—30; Private M. Ferber, Company D, 18, 15—33; Sergt. C. H. Ryer, Company C, 20, 16—36; Private W. C. Wheaton, Company D, 16, 15—31; Private J. B. de Bartlett, Company B, 23, 13—36; Private D. Shiedy, Company B, 19, 18—37; Private H. Abell, Company K, 16, 18—34; Private T. J. Sutters, Company K, 23, 9—32.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—Corp. C. M. Pendleton, Company H, 22, 21—43; Capt. J. H. Whittle, Company A, 20, 22—42; Corp. W. F. Johnes, Company B, 22, 21—43; Sergt. B. R. Scheff, Company G, 23, 20—43; Lieut. E. B. Bruch, Company A, 23, 20—43; Private C. F. Benedict, Company C, 21, 21—42; Private F. R. Potter, Company D, 23, 20—43; Private G. W. Corp, Company D, 21, 22—43; Capt. A. J. Bleeker, Company G, 24, 18—42; Lieut. W. Rockwell, Company D, 23, 21—44; Corp. J. Doyle, Company G, 20, 23—43; Private R. Byars, Company E 20, 22—42.

First Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.—Quartermaster C. B. G. Gaillard, First Division, 19, 14—33; Seaman H. Rice, Third Division, 20, 11—31.

SHARPSHOOTER.—Fourth Petty Officer W. R. Powell, Second Division, 23, 20—43.

Second Naval Battalion.

MARKSMEN.—Seaman A. C. Smith, First Division, 15, 16—31; Seaman P. H. Collins, First Division, 15, 15—30; Seaman I. G. Taylor, First Division, 16, 17—33; Seaman P. H. Collins, First Division, 19, 12—31; Seaman A. D. Stanners, First Division, 17, 17—34; Seaman W. H. Broadhurst, First Division, 20, 12—32; Lance Corp. J. D. Wishart, First Division, 16, 16—32; Seaman H. G. Smith, First Division, 18, 16—34; Seaman R. W. Emerson, Jr., First Division, 21, 11—32; Seaman W. H. Smith, First Division, 15, 16—31; Seaman J. P. Shelling, First Division, 22, 13—35; Seaman C. Owen, First Division, 24, 15—39; Seaman R. B. Jordan, First Division, 21, 12—33; Seaman A. R. Mulkins, First Division, 20, 17—37; Seaman F. R. Gillis, First Division, 17, 14—31; Seaman J. A. Manneck, First Division, 17, 15—32.

Squadron A.

MARKSMEN—Private E. H. Floyd-Jones, Troop 1, 17, 18—35; Private A. M. Goodley, Troop 2, 19, 18—37; Private H. W. Perry, Troop 2, 19, 18—37; Private A. W. Francis, Troop

MICHAEL DEFEATS LESNA

Welshman Finishes Thirty-three-Mile Race a Mile and a Half Ahead of the Frenchman.

WORLD'S RECORDS BROKEN

Best Figures for the Three and Four Miles Bettered — American Time for the Distance Lowered—Michael Leads from the Start.

Seemingly forgetful of the wildly cheering thousands around him, and almost ignoring the presence of the fastest racer that ever competed with him, little Jimmy Michael won the most remarkable race of his noteworthy career on the third-of-a-mile track at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon, defeating Lucien Lesna, the middle-distance champion of France, by nearly one and a half miles in a thirty-three-mile contest, smashing two world's records and creating new American figures from twenty-six miles to the end. It was a phenomenal exhibition of riding, and over 10,000 spectators cheered constantly in the hour's time.

A few events, which would have been interesting on a less important occasion, had been arranged by the American Cycle Racing Association to precede the big race. Of these the one-mile open for amateurs was won by a dark horse, George Schofield of Richmond Hill, L. I., and the half-mile handicap for amateurs fell to Ray Dawson, from scratch, with F. W. Richt second. The pacemakers' race, a one-mile handicap, in which were exhibited a likely lot of speedy professionals, was won by W. J. Huffsteter of Jacksonville, followed by A. T. Crooks of Buffalo.

It was nearly 4:45 o'clock when the pacing machines took the track for a warming spin. Lesna's pacemakers were, most of them, in bright red costumes with a single white stripe, a costume similar to that the Frenchman wore. Four of his sextets paraded abreast around the track, and the impressive spectacle was loudly cheered. Lesna's greeting was hearty, but when the little Welshman in his white suit with red and blue stripes appeared he heard an earsplitting and prolonged welcome. His manager secured both tosses of the coin and chose the north end of the track in front of the "paces" stand, while Lesna's pacing teams took position at the beach end of the oval. Michael rode a 108 gear, while Lesna's machine was geared to 103. Both men seemed very serious, and Michael's usually smiling face wore an anxious wrinkle.

Michael believed in the efficiency of "quad" pacing, and he had three teams of four in his seven relays. Lesna put more confidence in teams of six, and, with the exception of one quad, took his pace from sextets.

With the crowd almost entirely silent, Starter Young snapped his pistol. Michael jumped several yards ahead of Lesna to catch his pacing "quad," and at a quarter lap around he was leading the Frenchman by twenty yards. A "quint" picked him up handily at the lap's end, and he finished the mile in 1:53 2-5, his fractions being: Quarter, 0:33 4-5; third, 0:42 3-5; half, 1:00 4-5; two-thirds, 1:18 2-5, and three-quarters, 1:25 3-5.

Steadily Michael sailed ahead, his head bent, watching the flying wheel before him with stony face. At the end of half he was half a lap in the lead of his opponent, and rapidly increasing the interval. Lesna had difficulty in following his pace, at the fourth mile dropping behind and forcing his team to slow up for him. On the home lap to the sixth mile Michael put on speed, and began to creep up on the Frenchman, lessening the slack perceptibly, and on the seventh mile he lapped him. Lesna attempted to spurt, and the two teams and their trailers shot around at a killing pace, while the crowd stood up and yelled. Michael gained slowly within a lap and ten yards to the good. After passing the ten-mile mark, Michael's relay again commenced eating up the slack, and was but a hundred yards behind a mile later. On the twelfth mile Michael a second time passed the visitor in front of the grand stand, and after that put distance between the two squads.

Michael went out to make it a lead of three laps, and on the second lap of the seventeenth mile he lapped, then passed, the Frenchman's relay. With the Welsh lad about twenty yards in the lead, Lesna's pacemakers made a fierce attempt to draw up their man. Nearer and nearer they approached to Michael's team, and were on the point of passing when Lesna was shaken off, and when the pacing relay had slowed down for him Michael was yards in front.

After this Michael apparently gave no thought to his struggling companion, but began a race against time. Steadily he rode at the same swift, easy gait, again passing Lesna without special effort, and once again in the twenty-sixth mile going past his rival. At that time announcement that Lesna was four laps behind the spectators yelled hoarsely. In the thirty-first mile Lesna dismounted and climbed on another wheel, on which he started at a good fresh pace. At the end of the hour Michael had covered 61 miles 1,720 yards, better by 1,720 yards than competition record, and better than the American record against time, but less than the world's record against time, held by Stocks, of 32 miles 418 yards.

At the bell Michael's relay started to sprint the lap, and the little racer, who looked as fresh as at the start, followed gamely, crossing the line in 62 minutes 17 4-5 seconds after commencing his thirty-three-mile ride. He was immediately surrounded by his admirers, and the crowd prevented Lesna finishing the race.

The time made by Michael and the American and the world's paced records follow:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.	American Record.	World's Paced Record.
1	Michael	1:53 3-5	1:38 1-5	1:35 2-5
2	Michael	3:33	3:16	3:27 1-5
3	Michael	5:28	5:20 2-5	5:13 1-5
4	Michael	7:16 4-5	7:12 2-5	7:02 2-5
5	Michael	9:08	9:05 3-5	8:53 4-5
6	Michael	10:57 1-5	10:50 4-5	10:43
7	Michael	12:40	12:42 2-5	12:35
8	Michael	14:41	14:32 1-5	14:26
9	Michael	16:30 3-5	16:19 2-5	16:15
10	Michael	18:20	18:08 1-5	18:02 2-5
11	Michael	20:13	19:56 2-5	19:50 2-5
12	Michael	22:05	21:46 3-5	21:46 3-5
13	Michael	23:57 4-5	23:36	23:35
14	Michael	25:50 4-5	25:27 1-5	25:27 1-5
15	Michael	27:43	27:14 4-5	27:14 4-5
16	Michael	29:35 4-5	29:05 3-5	29:05 3-5
17	Michael	31:30 4-5	31:01 2-5	31:01 2-5
18	Michael	33:25	32:53 3-5	32:53 3-5
19	Michael	35:29 3-5	34:48	34:48
20	Michael	37:19 3-5	36:41 1-5	36:41 1-5
21	Michael	39:08 4-5	38:30 3-5	38:30 3-5
22	Michael	41:10 4-5	40:25 4-5	40:25 4-5
23	Michael	43:11	42:14	42:14
24	Michael	45:09	44:08 3-5	44:08 3-5
25	Michael	47:04	45:58 4-5	45:58 4-5
26	Michael	48:56 2-5	*51:20 3-5	48:22
27	Michael	50:51	53:20 2-5	50:14 1-5
28	Michael	52:43	55:20 2-5	52:06 1-5
29	Michael	54:38 2-5	57:36	54:07
30	Michael	56:33	59:14	55:59 1-5
31	Michael	58:30 4-5	61:52 2-5	57:43 2-5
32	Michael	60:25 3-5	64:01 4-5	59:32 2-5
33	Michael	62:17 4-5	66:14 3-5	63:58 3-5

*American competition record from 27 to 33 miles.
†New world's record.

Summary.

One-Mile Open—Amateur.—Three Heats.—Final heat won by George Schofield, Richmond Hill; second, Ray Dawton, Boonton; third, F. W. Richt, Brooklyn. Time—2:23 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap—Amateur.—Five Heats.—Final heat won by Ray Dawson, Boonton, (scratch;) second, F. W. Richt, Brooklyn, (15 yards;) third, O. V. Babcock, New York, (10 yards.) Time—1:01 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional, Two Heats.—Final Heat—Won by W. J. Huffsteter, Jacksonville, (80 yards;) A. T. Crooks, Buffalo, (100 yards,) second; C. W. Price, Waltham, (90 yards,) third; Monte Scott, Providence, (60 yards,) fourth. Time—2:06 1-5.

The principal officials were: Referee—A. G. Batchelder, Official Handicapper, New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen; Judges—John Barnett, George T. Stebbins, W. H. Nash, and George Q. McCarthy; Timers—C. J. Obermayer, M. L. Bridgman, F. P. Prial, T. E. Belts, Harry Hall, Jr., and W. S. Bull; Clerk of Course—J. F. Borland; Starter—W. B. Young, and Announcer—Fred Burns.

ZIMMERMAN CYCLE CLUB MEET.

The ex-Champion Given an Ovation as He Rides an Exhibition Mile.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Sept. 25.—Arthur Zimmerman was the star attraction at the meet of the Zimmerman Cycle Club held here to-day on the track of the old fair grounds. He made his appearance near the close of the meet clad in a black suit, adorned with a silk American flag, and reeled off a mile, paced by a triplet, in 2:02. As he passed the stand he was given a tremendous ovation by the 1,500 people present. The time by quarters was 0:22 4-5, 0:57 4-5, 1:23 3-5, 2:02.

Charles Ertz of the Riverside Wheelmen had no trouble in winning everything in which he started, capturing the half-mile open, one-mile handicap, one-mile open, and two-mile handicap. He came near being disqualified in the one-mile handicap for cutting off D. Stevens of Somerville at the three-quarters. Stevens fell and received a severe cut on his face.

The championship of Monmouth County was for one mile. The racers were well bunched until the last turn, when W. T. Sherman of Colts Neck spurted ahead and won handily in 2:29.

The day was a perfect one for cycling, although the condition of the track prevented any fast racing. The entry list included, besides Charles Ertz, W. A. La Due of Cold Spring, N. Y.; C. A. Culberson of Coney Island; J. H. Lake, B. T. Allen, Walter Roome, and W. T. Sherman. Sidney B. Bowman of New York was the referee, and the judges were W. S. Burtis, W. F. Hunter, Peter Vredenburgh, and W. H. Davis. The starter was Edmund S. Rue.

Following is a summary of the races:

One-mile Novice — Final Heat — Henry Behlert, Brooklyn, first; Frank T. Burke, Marlborough, N. J., second; Arthur Vanderveer, Long Branch, third. Time—2:39 1-5.

One-mile, (Monmouth County Championship)—W. T. Sherman, Colts Neck, N. J., first; P. I. Voorhees, Atlantic Highlands, N. J., second; John E. Howland, Seabright, N. J., third. Time—2:29.

Half-mile Open.—Final Heat—C. M. Ertz, New York, first; W. A. La Due, Cold Spring, N. Y., second; William Grigsby, Montclair, N. J., third. Time—1:11 1-5.

One-mile Handicap.—Final Heat—C. M. Ertz, New York, (scratch,) first; W. A. La Due, Cold Spring, N. Y., (20 yards,) second; W. C. Roome, Jersey City, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:21.

One Mile, (Boys Under Sixteen)—W. J. Vanderveer, Coney Island, first; Theodore M. Zimmerman, Manasquan, N. J., second; Harry Degenring, Red Bank, N. J., third. Time—2:51½.

One-mile Open.—Final Heat—C. M. Ertz, New York, first; Walter C. Roome, Jersey City, second; W. A. La Due, Cold Spring, N. Y., third. Time—2:24 1-5.

Two-mile Handicap.—Final Heat—C. M. Ertz, New York, (scratch,) first; J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, S. I., (60 yards,) second; W. C. Roome, Jersey City, (90 yards,) third. Time—5:15 1-5.

CANOEING ON THE PASSAIC.

Thirteenth Annual Regatta of the Ianthe Club of Newark.

The Ianthe Canoe Club of Newark held a successful regatta on the Passaic River, near the clubhouse, yesterday afternoon. The only drawback was the lack of wind, which prevented the sailing canoes from participating in the one event which had been scheduled for them.

The other six, all paddling events, were favored with a smooth course, which, with a large number of entries, were well contested. F. L. Dunnell of Brooklyn, Commodore of the A. C. A., acted as judge and starter. The course was from the clubhouse down stream and return, the distance being a quarter of a mile. Two events, the Club Fours and the "tail-end" races, covered but half that distance, an eighth of a mile, over a straightaway course. The "tail-end" race was a novelty in canoe racing. Each contestant knelt in the bow of his craft, and, with the stern constantly turning about, wabbled over the course.

The regatta was in charge of Henry S. Farmer, George P. Douglass, and F. M. Flock; judge and starter, F. L. Dunnell; scorer, F. M. Flock. The summary:

Paddling, Any Canoe.—Won by Hong Ah Fee, L. Leroy, Ianthe Canoe Club; Ianthe, T. Hale, Jr., Yonkers Canoe Club, second; Cricket, L. May, New York Canoe Club, third.

Paddling—Open Canoes, Single Blades—Won by Waldstein, George Douglass, Ianthe Canoe Club; Watalma, L. B. Palmer, Ianthe Canoe Club, second; Lucice, D Pell, Passaic Boat Club, third.

Paddling.—Open Canoes, (Tail End.)—First Heat—Won by L. B. Palmer, Ianthe Canoe Club. Second Heat—Won by J. L. Douglass, Ianthe Canoe Club. Third Heat—Won by F. A. Cumming, Ianthe Canoe Club. Final Heat—Won by L. B. Palmer's Wahtahwah; F. A. Cumming's Wanderer, second; J. L. Douglass's Hong Ah Fee, third.

Paddling, Tandem—Open Canoes, Single Blades—Won by Hong Ah Fee, L. Leroy and George P. Douglass, Ianthe Canoe Club; Aphrodite, T. Hale, Jr., Yonkers Canoe Club, and H. S. Farmer, Ianthe Canoe Club, second; Wahtahwah, L. B. Palmer, Ianthe Canoe Club, and L. H. May, New York Canoe Club, third.

Paddling.—Decked Sailing Canoes.—Won by No-Name, N. Lovejoy, Cricket, George P. Douglass, Ianthe Canoe Club, second; Ianthe, L. Leroy, Ianthe Canoe Club, third.

Paddling Club Fours, Straightaway.—Won by Wahtahwah, Ianthe Canoe Club four; Ianthe, L. Leroy, H. S. Farmer, and George P. Douglass; Louise, Passaic Boat Club four, D. Pell, R. Riker, F. Raadolph, and H. Weinzenegger, second; Passaic, Ianthe Canoe Club second four, R. W. Hart, T. Hale, Jr., F. McLees, and F. A. Cummings, third.

TAKES B. J. WEFERS'S PART.

The Effort to Make the Sprinter a Professional Criticised.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—R. E. Fishburn of the Chicago Athletic Association, Vice President of the Amateur Union, yesterday declared that Caspar Whitney's attempt to establish professionalism against B. J. Wefers, the great sprinter, will prove a failure.

"Wefers is not a professional," said Mr. Fishburn, "and you can state most positively he is not. Our association is doing all in its power to inspire interest in pure athletics throughout the West. We believe the West, with its robust people, pure athletic clubs, and good food can produce more fine athletes than the East will show, and the annual events sooner or later will, I think, demonstrate this fact.

"Although Maybury, Rush, and Kraenzlein are all going to Eastern colleges this Fall, they are Western boys, and will be on the Chicago Athletic Association team in all our big meets in the future."

Thousand-Yard Foot Race.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, Sept. 25.—In a thousand-yard foot race here to-day, for a purse of £100, ($500,) E. C. Bredin beat F. E. Bacon by half a yard, in 2:30 2-5. The quarter mile was done in 63 seconds.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET.

Better Work by the British Players at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The international cricket match, begun yesterday between the picked team of Philadelphia amateurs and Capt. Warner's English amateur team, was resumed this morning. When the stumps were drawn last evening the Philadelphians had completed their first innings for a total of 242 runs, and the British players had lost four wickets in their first innings without obtaining a single tally.

The Englishmen were retired this morning, for a total of 63 runs. They immediately began their second innings, and when stumps were drawn for the day they had scored 285 runs, for the loss of four wickets. The visitors played beautiful cricket in the second innings. Capt. Warner's 51, Hemmingway's 56, Head's 86, and Leveson-Gower's 53, the two latter not out, were the features of to-day's play.

SANDOW IN A NEW ROLE.

Offers to Train the Cambridge Eight for Its Next Year's Races.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—There is wide interest among oarsmen at Sandow's offer to train the Cambridge crew for the boat race of 1898, with Oxford, and to back them to win. Sandow insists that the old methods of dieting, living up to hard and fast rules, and not smoking is wrong, and he proposes, in the event of Cambridge not accepting his offer, to undertake the training of one of the Henley crews.

The Presidents of the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Clubs are both considering the subject, and have been in communication with the man. President Phillips of Oxford is keeping a sharp lookout to see that Cambridge does not monopolize the advantages promised.

CHESS TOURNEY AT BERLIN.

Twelfth Round of the International Games Completed.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The twelfth round of the international chess tournament was played at the Architekten Haus, 92 and 93 Wilhelmstrasse, in this city, to-day, when Round 16 of the Berger system furnished the pairing, which was as follows:

Teichmann vs. Metger, Tschigorin vs. Marco, Walbrodt vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Cohn, Zinkl vs. Bardeleben, Caro vs. Englisch, Winawer vs. Blackburne, Alapin vs. Schiffers, Albin vs. Charousek, Suechting vs. Janowski.

The games resulted as follows:

Teichmann was beaten by Metger, Tschigorin beat Marco, Walbrodt and Schlechter drew, Burn defeated Cohn, Zinkl won from Bardeleben, (retired,) Caro disposed of Englisch, Winawer drowned Blackburne, Alapin was vanquished by Schiffers, Albin was beaten by Charousek, and the Suechting vs. Janowski game was adjourned.

The following are the scores up to date:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6½	5½	Marco	7½	4½
Albin	3	9	Metger	6½	5½
Bardeleben	½	11½	Schiffers	7	5
Blackburne	8	4	*Suechting	5	6
Burn	7	5	Schlechter	6	6
Caro	7	5	Teichmann	4½	7½
Cohn	4½	7½	Tschigorin	7½	4½
Charousek	7½	4½	Walbrodt	8	4
Englisch	6½	5½	Winawer	4	8
*Janowski	7½	3½	Zinkl	5	7

*Adjourned game.

KEEN SPORT AT GRAVESEND

Ben Brush Beats Ornament by Three Lengths in the Second Special Race.

ANNOYING TACTICS OF SIMS

He Heads Off the Rival Horse Twice from the Rail and Once from the Midtrack — M. F. Dwyer's Profitable Purchase.

Of all the horses which showed at Gravesend yesterday perhaps the worst looking was Ben Brush. His head is not the finely tapering one of the thoroughbred, his legs seem to be out of proportion, and he has the appearance all through of being an ugly duckling. Yet under this ungainly exterior there beats one of the stoutest hearts that ever throbbed within a thoroughbred, and in spite of his poor looks Ben Brush is a favorite with followers of the turf. What his looks could not do for him, his stout heart and fleet limbs have done, and when he defeated Ornament, the acknowledged crack three-year-old of the year, at a mile and a quarter in the second special yesterday, the cheers that went up made it apparent that his victory was a popular one.

The First Special called only Ben Brush and Ornament to the post, and in the speculation there was little choice between them. Ben Brush remained at 4 to 5 throughout, and Ornament at even money. There was little or no delay at the post, and when the flag went down Ben Brush took up the running, showing the way close on the rail. Sims, who rode him, evidently had it in mind to annoy Ornament and his jockey, Taral, as much as possible, for after leading the way past the grand stand, he took Ben Brush wide on the turn, and by doing so caused Ornament to go wide, too. Around to the backstretch Ben Brush kept his lead, always a length before Ornament, with the latter's mouth wide open, until, when half way up the backstretch, Taral made his bid on Ornament. Taral thought he saw an opening to bring the three-year-old through on the rail, and he sent Ornament up a bit. But this was evidently what the wily Sims wanted, for when Ornament got to Ben Brush's flanks Sims brought his mount over to the rail and deprived Ornament of the chance to save ground. Then Ornament fell back a bit, and a great shout went up from the spectators.

"Ornament's quit!" "He's done!" they shouted.

But before the echo of the shout died away, it was seen that the Western colt had not quit by any means. He came again, and Taral, made for the rail on the turn to the stretch, but again Sims was playing 'possum, and when Ornament's neck stretched out to take the advantage, Sims brought Brush over on the rail a second time, and shut him out. Taral gave the three-year-old a taste of the whip, and he responded, but so, too, did Ben Brush, when Sims shook him up, and a furlong from home Brush had the race won, and Taral, seeing that all further effort would be unavailing, pulled up. Ben Brush won by three lengths, of which the annoying tactics of Sims were perhaps as much the cause as was anything else. That, however, detracts nothing from the meed of praise to which the stout-hearted son of Bramble is entitled.

The other stake race, the Neptune, for two-year-olds, was also won by M. F. Dwyer. His colt Previous was the victor. Shortly before the sixth race, Mr. Dwyer purchased Llon Heart from John Nixon. He won more than the price he paid for Llon Heart by the latter's victory in the steeplechase.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are as follows:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15.

1—Trolley, Eastin & Larable's b. f., by Martinhurst-May H., 3 years, 107 pounds. 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clayton)
2—Peacemaker, C. W. Stanton's b. g., 6, 108½, 7 to 2 and 2 to 1.....(W Martin)
3—Rubicon, Griffin & Simons's ch. h., 6, 128, 7 to 5.....(Williams)

Biliali, 100, 7 to 1, (Beauchamp;) Dorian, 113, 15 to 1, (McCafferty;) Lambent, 114, 4 to 1, (Taral;) Hanlon, 110, 20 to 1, (H. Martin;) Candelabria, 109, 20 to 1, (O'Donnell,) and Tanis, 105, 100 to 1, (McDermott,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; half a length between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight Handicap, for all ages. Purse of $750, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile. Time—1:44½.

1—Braw Lad, Henry Stull's br. c., by Eolus—Brown Beauty, 3 years, 119 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Trillette, J. S. Ferguson's b. f., 4, 110, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—King T., H. Durant's b. c., 4, 129, 6 to 1.....(Sims)

Brandywine, 122, 6 to 1, (Taral;) Dutch Skater, 137, 5 to 1, (McCafferty;) Halfling, 131, 3 to 1, (Williams;) Pomeus, 114, 8 to 1, (Hennessy;) Dye, 111, 15 to 1, (Littlefield;) Nanki Poole, 110, 30 to 1, (Collins,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds; of $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15⅘.

1—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Meddler—Sunnyside, 116 pounds, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Dacian, P. Dunne's ch. c., 104, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Blueway, Lewis Elmore's b. c., 105, 10 to 1.....(Thorpe)

Bliss Rucker, 107, 5 to 1, (Clayton;) La Goleta, 104, 5 to 1, (H. Martin;) Central Trust, 106, 6 to 1, (Hewitt;) Handsome, 120, 20 to 1, (Wilhite;) Demagogue, 114, 5 to 1, (Taral,) and Kltefoot, 113, 5 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Second Special, for three-year-olds and upward, of $2,500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:10.

1—Ben Brush, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Bramble—Roseville, 4 years, 126 pounds, 4 to 5..(Sims)
2—Ornament, C. L. Patterson's ch. c., 3, 117, even money.....(Taral)

Won easily by three lengths.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse of $700, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—High Jinks, W. M. Wallace's b. c., by Himyar-Alta Blue, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Beauchamp)
2—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 124, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Doggett)
3—Allen Farley, James O. Gray's ch. f., 114, 15 to 1.....(Maher)

Isabey, 116, 7 to 1, (W. Martin;) Momentum, 106, 15 to 1, (Hewett;) Komuraski, 113, 5 to 1, (Wilhite;) Fleeting Gold, 110, 8 to 1, (Hennessy;) Miss Rowena, 95, 15 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Claret Cup, 105, 6 to 1, (Wilhite;) Mont d'Or, 108, 8 to 1, (Sims,) and Banished, 6 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About two miles and a half. Time—5:02.

1—Lion Heart, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., by Lefanto—Queen Lyon, 6 years, 163 pounds, 7 to 10 and out.....(Veach)
2—Flushing, G. H. Sherrer's ch. g., 6, 153, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Slack)
3—Decapod, James W. Colt's b. g., aged, 153, 7 to 1.....(Chandler)
4—Contractor, B. Pfefferling & Co.'s b. c., 3, 130, 20 to 1.....(Barry)

Won in a gallop by twenty lengths; two lengths between second and third.

A FAST MILE BY ROBERT J.

Track Record Broken at Lancaster, Penn.—Another Team Trial.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 25.—Robert J. paced a mile in 2:08½ this afternoon on the half-mile track at McGrann's Park. John R. Gentry covered the same distance in 2:12½. The horses had been brought here to beat the track record, which up to to-day was 2:11¼, made by Hal Pointer in 1895. Robert J.'s time by quarters was: 0:31½, 1:03½, 1:35½, 2:08½.

The representatives of Mr. Tewksbury said that at Glens Falls, N. Y., on Oct. 7, Robert J. and John R. Gentry would be given their last trial for the season in double harness against the world's record.

Horses Sold at the Track.

The horses in training, owned by C. D. McCoy, which were sold in the paddock at the Gravesend track before the races yesterday, brought fair prices. The horses sold, with the prices they brought and the names of the purchasers, are as follows:

Lady Ashley, b. f., 2 years, by Patton—Sallie W.; H. T. Griffin.....$400
Miss Florida, b. f., 2, by Ballston-Emma B.; C. T. Patterson.....350
Mr. Stoffel, ch. c., 2, by Winfred-Emma B.; E. L. Smith.....375
Miss Lynah, ch. f., 4, by Faustus-Telia Bena; G. B. Morris.....1,100
Sandowne, ch. h., aged, by Sandowne-Zulinka; H. Connors.....325

TUXEDO GOLF FINISHED

Forty-two Compete for the Handicap Prize, Which Is Won by William P. Hamilton.

GOELET ONE STROKE BEHIND

Best Scratch Score Made by Travis, Who Beat Foxhall Keene by One Point in a Tie-Off Game for a Cup—Successful Ending of the Contest.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Sept. 25.—A glorious day marked the close of the four-day Tuxedo Golf Club tournament to-day, and a small army of golfers took advantage of the sunshine and invigorating atmosphere to enter the big open handicap event. The prize was a cup in the shape of a horn, silver mounted, one of the prettiest trophies offered at a golf event this season.

A Tuxedo man, William P. Hamilton, won the prize, and his victory was received with general favor. Mr. Hamilton has developed a strong game this Summer, and, with two or three exceptions, played very steadily to-day. He did the course in ninety strokes, and as his handicap was nine strokes his winning score was 81. It was a close ending, for just one stroke behind him came R. W. Goelet of Newport, winner of the Ramapo Cup yesterday. Then four men followed with net scores of 83, and the results ran along very evenly after that.

While no record-breaking scores were made, the playing on the whole was very even. Nine of the forty-two contestants finished under 90 strokes, an excellent showing for so large a number. Walter J. Travis, the prominent Oakland Club golfer, of Bayside, L. I., distinguished himself by making the largest scratch record of the day, 83 strokes. This won for him the silver cup offered for the best score in the qualifying Tuxedo Cup round played last Wednesday. There was a tie then for the prize between Travis, Foxhall Keene, and Richmond Talbot, each of whom turned in a card of 84 strokes. The scores in the handicap counted as a tie for this play-off. Talbot withdrew after a poor start, so Foxhall Keene and Travis had the race to themselves. It was a hot one from the start. The first nine holes were done in 43 by Travis and 44 by Keene. Their play improved on the next half, each finishing in 40, for the Oakland golfer just got the prize by one point. It was a close call, for he made one poor drive on the railroad track and had to drive another ball, losing a stroke. These were the two best scratch scores made. They are:

Walter J. Travis, Oakland:
Out..... 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 5 5—43
In..... 5 4 4 4 5 5 3 6 4—40
Total.....83

Foxhall Keene, Rockaway:
Out..... 5 5 4 5 6 6 3 5 5—44
In..... 4 4 4 4 7 5 3 5 4—40
Total.....84

W. Rossiter Betts, of the Shinnecock and Yale golfer, who won second championship honors in Chicago last week, began the handicap in a record-breaking pace, doing the first nine holes in thirty-seven strokes, but he went all to pieces on the second half, driving upon the railroad tracks, splashing a ball into the brook, and losing another. He ended fifty-four holes—round—total of eighty-nine—and that settled his prize-winning chances. He played with Dr. Rushmore, who made one of the best scores—eighty-six.

John Kendrick Bangs made his first appearance this season as a contestant for golf honors. He entered from the Powelton Club, Newburg, and received the handicap limit—eighteen strokes—taking 112 scratch for the course.

A bogie handicap contest for a cup presented by Albert G. Jennings was won by William Dinsmore, Jr., of Tuxedo, so the home club kept several of the prizes among its own members. The matches were not ended until after 6 o'clock. Everything was excellently managed; the handicapping evinced careful judgment, as the scores will show, and stylish traps driving up to the links in the afternoon added a pleasant social feature to the golf events of the day. A tea was given to the golfers and their friends by the ladies late in the afternoon.

The players in the handicap, with scores, are as follows.

	Gross.	H'd'p.	Net.
W. P. Hamilton, Tuxedo	90	9	81
R. W. Goelet, Newport	92	10	82
W. J. Travis, Oakland	83	0	83
D. Brandreth, Dutchess County	89	6	83
R. P. Davis, West Point	91	8	83
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo	89	6	83
R. P. Huntington, Tuxedo	86	2	84
Foxhall Keene, Rockaway	84	0	84
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	94	9	85
Walker B. Smith, Tuxedo	101	16	85
H. C. de Rham, Tuxedo	99	14	85
Dr. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo	86	0	86
S. M. Allen, North Jersey	89	3	86
W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., Tuxedo	89	2	87
Geo. E. Armstrong, St. Andrew's	92	4	88
H. O. Smith, Newport	94	6	88
W. A. Larned, Tuxedo	96	8	88
S. N. Warren, Tuxedo	99	10	89
W. Rossiter Betts, Shinnecock	89	0	89
Alfred Seton, Jr., Tuxedo	95	6	89
W. A. Alexander, Dutchess County	99	10	89
A. G. Jennings, Tuxedo	101	10	91
H. E. Pierrepont, Jr., Tuxedo	108	17	91
P. T. Underhill, Oyster Bay	107	16	91
Norman S. Dike, Dyker Meadow	112	16	91
Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island	109	16	93
H. P. Johns, Powelton	111	18	93
L. F. H. Betts, Shinnecock	102	8	94
John Phelps Dyker Meadow	111	17	94
E. A. Leroy, Tuxedo	112	18	94
John Kendrick Bangs, Powelton	112	18	94
Grenville Kane, Tuxedo	105	10	95
P. Abbott Ingalls, Dyker Meadow	114	18	96
Erskine Hewitt, Staten Island	107	10	97
F. F. Cary, Tuxedo	112	15	97
Duncan Edwards, Dyker Meadow	104	6	98
Hamilton Fish, Jr., Tuxedo	116	18	98
Olaf Van Cortlandt, Tuxedo	107	9	98
F. C. Smith, Newport	101	2	99
John Harper, St. Andrew's	129	18	102
H. I. Jova, Powelton	118	16	102
J. C. Trask, Powelton	134	18	116

FENN BEATEN AT LENOX.

S. D. Bowers Defeats the Palmetto Club Man in the Semi-Finals for the President's Cup.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 25.—The play today in the semi-finals for the President's Cup, offered by W. D. Sloane, was made very exciting by the defeat of A. H. Fenn, the crack Palmetto Club man, by S. D. Bowers of St. Andrew's. The grounds were wet from the rain of yesterday. It was not until the second tour of the course was made that Fenn seemed to lose his nerve. At the sixth hole, when the score was 6 up in favor of Bowers, Fenn missed an easy put of only three feet, and lost the match and his chance to win the trophy. The result is something of a surprise in golf circles, as Bowers, while an excellent player, has never been considered a dangerous man.

When the match commenced Fenn won the first hole, Bowers topping the ball badly, taking five strokes to hole out to Fenn's four. For the next five holes it was nip and tuck, and both put up a superb game, halving all of these holes. The seventh went to Bowers, who drove well and made a pretty approach, landing near the hole on the green, getting it in three to Fenn's four strokes. The eighth and ninth were Bowers's also. At the conclusion of the next round of the course it was found that Bowers had won the match, 4 up and 3 to play.

Another surprise of this afternoon was the defeat of W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., who met Fenn yesterday in the contest for the Lenox Cup, by J. C. Thorp. Thorp played in very good form, and won the match 2 up. The results of the second round in the President's Cup contest, played in the morning, were as follows: Cutting beat Fred Beach of Rockaway, 3 up, 2 to play; Fenn beat D. C. Clark, Jr., 2 up, 1 to play; S. D. Bowers beat Devereux Emmett, 2 up, 1 to play.

Although the attendance to-day was comparatively light, it is expected that a large crowd will be present on Monday, when, in addition to the finals for the President's Cup, a match will be played by Dunn and Nichols. The former is the Ardsley professional, while the latter is the Lenox instructor. The score of the Fenn-Bowers match to-day was:

Bowers—
Out.....5 4 5 6 5 5 3 4 5—42
In.....6 5 4 7 5 4 4 4 5—44 86
Fenn—
Out.....4 4 5 6 5 5 4 5 6—44
In.....6 4 4 7 5 5 5 6 4—46 90

Golf at Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 25.—This afternoon, on the grounds of the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, mixed foursomes eighteen-holes medal play was the event. Two handsome loving cups were offered as prizes; they were won by Willard Wadsworth and Miss Strong, who made a score of 112. The scores were as follows:

Willard Wadsworth, Miss Strong, 112; W. L. Glenny, Miss Margaret Tracy, 117; Mr. and Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, 124; F. W. Walz, Miss Andrews, 124; Carl Walz, Miss Martha Tracy, 136; R. Stockton, Miss Talmage, 138; L. H. V. Buren, Miss Evans, 139; H. T. West, Miss McCready, 155.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Baltimores Win the Second Game from the Bostons and Again Take the Lead.

HOFFER'S PITCHING A PUZZLE

Bostons Could Not Solve His Curves—Champions Did Some Timely Batting—New Yorks Win Another Game from the Senators.

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THEATRES

This Week's New Bills.

MONDAY, Sept. 27.—Empire Theatre—"The Little Minister," a comedy in four acts, by J. M. Barrie, with Maude Adams.
Herald Square Theatre—"The French Maid," a musical piece in two acts, by Basil Hood; music by Walter Slaughter.
Fourteenth Street Theatre—"The Sign of the Cross," by Wilson Barrett.
Murray Hill Theatre—"Led Astray," a drama in five acts by Dion Boucicault, from the French of "La Tentation," by Octave Feuillet.
Koster & Bial's Music Hall—Mlle. Cleo de Mérode in the "Faust" ballet.
Harlem Music Hall—Opening performance.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28.—Casino—"The Belle of New York," musical burletta in two acts, by Hugh Morton and Gustave Kerker.

THURSDAY, Sept. 30.—Irving Place Theatre—Opening of the season of German plays with "Die Goldne Eva," lustspiel in three acts, by Franz von Schönthan and Koppel-Elfeld.

Maude Adams will make her début as a star actress at the Empire Theatre to-morrow night. The medium of her appearance will be a comedy in four acts, by James M. Barrie, treating, in a vein of romance mingled with humor, of rural life in Scotland, and called "The Little Minister." This play is, obviously, founded on Mr. Barrie's novel of the same title. As in the book, Gavin Dishart, the Auld Licht minister, and Babbie, the half gypsy girl, are hero and heroine, but the play departs widely from the story, and calm, loquacious Mr. Ogilvie, the schoolmaster, (who is Gavin's father,) the little minister's patient mother, the gypsies with their over-the-broomstick wedding, and many other personages and incidents of the book have disappeared. One may get an idea of the difference from the announcement that the new Babbie (Lady Barbara Rintoul) is old Lord Rintoul's daughter, not his ward and afflanced wife. The sombre side of the story has gone altogether, and, presumably, much of its weirdness. We infer that Mr. Barrie has brought his characters out in the sunshine, and tried to have some fun in them.

The exploitation of Maude Adams as a star is, unquestionably, a somewhat risky venture, especially in the present uncertain condition of theatrical affairs; but she is a young actress of great personal charm and exquisite sensibility, and her style is all her own. The whimsical quality of Babbie should suit her well.

Miss Adams made her first appearance on the New York stage in March, 1889, at the Bijou Theatre, as the pert little girl in "A Midnight Bell." Thereafter she acted with Charles Frohman's companies in "Men and Women," "All the Comforts of Home," and "The Lost Paradise." As Suzanne in "The Masked Ball," in support of Mr. John Drew, six seasons ago, she made a memorable hit. In Mr. Drew's company she has acted to popular acceptance in "Butterflies," "The Bauble Shop," "That Imprudent Young Couple," "The Squire of Dames," "Christopher, Jr.," and "Rosemary."

In "The Little Minister," the "opposite" rôle to Lady Babbie, Gavin Dishart, will be acted by Robert Edeson. The cast will also include W. H. Thompson, as Tammas Whamond, the wise elder; George Fawcett, Guy Standing, and Jessie Mackey.

The first scene of the new play is Caddam Woods, where Lady Babbie, in a red gown and with rowan berries in her hair, surprises Gavin Dishart, the little minister, in the road. There has been trouble between the weavers of the town and the soldiers, and a signal or warning has been agreed upon which will apprise the offending community of the approach of the red coats. The signal is the blowing of a horn. Babbie gets the little minister to blow the horn, and then follows the conflict with the soldiers, in which Babbie figures on one side and Gavin on the other. After the fight, Babbie, hooded and cloaked, passes through the line of soldiers announcing herself as the little minister's wife, and he offering no word of denial. Thus she makes her escape in spite of a great desire to capture her, and many precautions taken to that end.

Next we see Lady Babbie and the minister in old Nannie's cottage, whither Gavin has gone on a mission of charity. The gypsy goes there, too, on a like mission. There are tea drinking and considerable discussion, during which it becomes evident to Babbie and the others that the minister is in love with her. Later on, when Gavin should be at prayer meeting, he is found following the gypsy girl around, and they have further love scenes, not, however, before the fact becomes plain that Gavin's parishioners are not friendly to Babbie, and that some of them are very sore at heart because their minister pays attention to the girl, and is evidently making a fool of himself for her.

The third act takes the lovers and all concerned to Lord Rintoul's castle. There Lady Babbie is revealed in her real character as the fine lady. The minister's surprise is great, for he has thought Babbie a gypsy girl. The pair declare their love, and the father's consent to a marriage is asked. But he has other plans for his daughter; he wants her to wed somebody else. An interesting dramatic situation ensues here, and the curtain falls on Lady Babbie insisting that Gavin shall acknowledge her his wife, as he did that night in Caddam Woods to the soldiers. The last act is said to be full of pleasant surprises.

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"The French Maid," to be produced under Edward E. Rice's direction at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night, is another of the London musical farces, or burlettas, of the "Girl from Paris" breed. John Gourlay, Henry Leoni, E. S. Wentworth, Charles Bigelow, Hallen Mostyn, Henry Norman, George Honey, William Armstrong, C. E. Sturgis, Anna Robinson, Eva Davenport, Yolande Wallace, Leonora Gnito, and Marguerite Sylva will be the principal performers, excepting Saharet, from Australia, who is said to have the most aspiring feet of her era, and is called a dancer. Mr. Rice's taste in stage groups used to incline him strongly to odaliesques and almas, who are frequently very nice. Now he is about to have a spell of "fisher boys, femmes de chambres, and filles de cafés chantants," (tut, tut!) as well as a "Bon-Bon ballet" and some "frolques Françaises."

The scene of these proceedings will be Boulogne, and much money has been expended for scenery, dresses, stage jewelry, and calcium lights. Herman Perlet is leader of the orchestra and Augustus Schlke ballet master. We doubt if the combined efforts of all concerned will make the story of the play any clearer than it is in the subjoined paragraphs.

The Prince of Punkapore, on a visit to England, proving an expensive guest, the authorities have bestowed upon him the honorary rank of Admiral and arranged a long cruise as a cheap method of getting rid of him. Simultaneously with the arrival of the Prince and his chaperon, Sir Drummond Fife, at the Hotel Anglaise, Boulogne, the British squadron drops anchor in the harbor, to receive the Prince on board the flagship. The officers of the fleet, among them Admiral Sir Hercules Hawser, commanding, and Lieut. Harry Fife, visit the hotel. Lady Hawser, accompanied by her niece, Dolly Travers, are guests there, the former awaiting her husband's arrival and the latter her sweetheart, Harry Fife. The proprietor of the hotel is M. Camembert, an excitable and jealous Frenchman, whose wife has divorced a former husband, an English naval officer. Camembert lives in perpetual fear that this divorced husband will turn up and run away with Mme. Camembert, (vide "Poor Pillicoddy.")

The advent of the naval officers plunges Camembert into jealous fear, and Sir Hercules Hawser's somewhat vague inquiries for Lady Hawser lead Camembert to suspect that he is the former husband of Mme. Camembert. The Prince of Punkapore, arrayed in his Admiral's uniform, encounters Suzette, a maid at the hotel, and makes an appointment to meet her at the bal masque to take place that evening at the Casino. Suzette already has two lovers, Charles Brown, head waiter at the hotel, and Paul Lecuire, a gendarme. Charles Brown, overawed by the gendarme's superior prowess and physique, combined with a violent temper, fears to escort Suzette to the bal masque and arranges with his athletic brother Jack, a sailor on the flagship, to act as his proxy in the matter.

Harry Fife, unaware of the presence of his sweetheart Dolly, arranges to meet Suzette at the ball. Lady Hawser and Dolly have aroused the suspicions of Paul Lecuire, who mistakes them for spies and shadows them in disguise, causing Lady Hawser to imagine that she is pursued by an admirer. She gives orders at the hotel to have this unknown admirer thrown out, and the waiters, abetted by Camembert, perform this ceremony upon Sir Hercules Hawser. As a result of these incidents, all attend the ball incognito. The Prince goes to keep his appointment with Suzette, Suzette accompanies Jack, and is shadowed by both Charles and Paul.

Suzette has boasted that she is to be escorted by an English officer, hinting that he is of high rank, and Lady Hawser suspects that Sir Hercules is the man, while Dolly's suspicions point to Harry Fife, who attends the ball to meet Suzette. Sir Drummond Fife attends in search of the missing Prince, Camembert goes to spy upon his wife and mistakes Sir Hercules for her lover, while Sir Hercules, who is led by the events at the hotel to suspect Lady Hawser of encouraging an admirer, mistakes Mme. Camembert for Lady Hawser. Paul searches for the English officer, who is supposed to be Suzette's escort, and is continually upon a false scent. Jack, learning from Suzette that she is to go with the Admiral, is skeptical, because of the Admiral's reputation for probity, and discovers that the Prince is the bogus Admiral. Jack causes the Prince to change coats with him, and Jack keeps the supper appointment with Suzette. Charles impersonates Sir Drummond Fife, and the jealous Paul, finding Suzette with Jack, assaults the athletic brother to the joy of Charles. The mistakes and entanglements are rendered still more complete by the efforts of Alphonse, a waiter of the bal masque, to assist all the parties for a pecuniary consideration.

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"The Sign of the Cross," a drama by Wilson Barrett, treating of the martyrdom of the Christians in Nero's reign, which was acted here last season, will be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre for a short run to-morrow night. Charles Dalton, an English actor of imposing physique, retains the rôle of Marcus Superbus, the splendid Roman, who falls in love with Mercia, the Christian maiden, and for her sake endures martyrdom. Messrs. Bonney, Peach, and Druse also retain their rôles of Nero, Tigellinus, and Glabrio. The new Mercia is Irene Rooke, while Gertrude Boswell will repeat her pathetic and life-like portrayal of the martyred boy, Stephanus.

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"Led Astray," Boucicault's famous adaptation of Octave Feuillet's "La Tentation," which was long conspicuous in the repertory of the Union Square Theatre under A. M. Palmer's management, will be this week's play at the Murray Hill Theatre. Its performance will test the efficiency of the new stock company.

The cast will include Nance O'Neil as Armande, McKee Rankin as Rudolphe, Monroe Tuther as Hector Placide, John F. Cook as Baron Mount Gosline, George Friend, Annie Leonard, Ellen Cummins, and "a well-known society lady," who will essay Kate Claxton's old rôle of Suzanne, daughter of Rudolphe and Armande.

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Many more words are surely not needed to impress upon the public mind the great importance of the first appearance here of the young woman known to all the world as Mlle. Cleo de Mérode. She has long occupied a place in the third row of the ballet at the Opéra in Paris, and royalty has smiled upon her. Also, she is beautiful, and combs her hair over her ears.

To-morrow night this paragon (and we mean no offense to the lady in so terming her) will dance on the spacious stage of Koster & Bial's music hall in the "Faust" ballet, which has been on exhibition lately at the Empire Music Hall, in London. This is, properly speaking, a ballet d'action, involving a dramatic story told in pantomime. There are four scenes, namely: a street in Nuremberg, Margaret's Garden, the Brocken, and, finally, the Pleasure Palace, which suggests that the managers of Koster & Bial's are intruding on the domain of their esteemed contemporaries in East Fifty-eighth Street. Mr. Aarons declares that 160 persons will take part in this ballet, to say nothing of 5,000 electric lights. The principals (apart from Mérode) will be Annie Bunyan, (Margaret,) Florrie Jenkins, (Faust,) May Jaston, (Mephistopheles,) Allie Hymns, (Valentine,) Edith Rankin, (Eliza and Helen of Troy,) and George Vincent, (innkeeper.)

In the olio, preceding the ballet, Paola del Monte, who is said to be Spanish and eke a beauty, will sing and dance; Lina Pantzer, wire walker; the Griffiths brothers, comic acrobats, and various other performers will also appear.

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The new Harlem Music Hall will be opened to-morrow night under the management of George and James Lederer. It adjoins the Harlem Opera House, and has seats for 1,500 persons in its orchestra, boxes, and gallery. Its interior dimensions are 75 by 130, and the proscenium opening is 35 by 30. The hall is lighted by 1,500 incandescent lamps, one, it will be noticed, for each person among the spectators. The supper room of the hall will be kept open until 1 o'clock every morning, excepting Sunday morning.

The opening bill will introduce Edward Harrigan in a sketch called "Sergeant Hickey"; Wood and Sheppard, Basco and Roberts, the De Forreests, Mabel Russell, the Putnam sisters, Rosalie Jordan, and others.

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"The Belle of New York," with which the Casino will be reopened Tuesday night, is a burletta, or extravaganza, in two acts and six scenes, and such action as it involves is supposed to pass in New York and elsewhere in the present hour. "Hugh Morton" wrote the words and Gustave Kerker composed the music, while George W. Lederer has directed the rehearsals.

The stage pictures will represent a house on the Riverside Drive, and an outdoor view of that fine thoroughfare; the Chinese quarter in Pell Street, a resort on Upper Broadway, the Grand Central Station, and Narragansett Pier.

Dan Daly will appear as a rural father, who comes to New York in search of his son, whom he discovers on the eve of marriage to a "comic opera celebrity." David Warfield, George Schiller, John Slavin, William Cameron, George Fortescue, William Sloane, Ada Dare, Paula Edwards, Marie George, and Edna Mae Pettie will also be in the cast.

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The season of German plays will begin Thursday night at the Irving Place Theatre, when the new three-act lustspiel by Franz von Schönthan and Koppel-Elfeld, called "Die Goldene Eva," will be acted for the first time in this country. This play is in verse, and the action passes in the middle of the sixteenth century. Eva, the widow of a rich goldsmith, is ambitious to marry a nobleman. She is the victim of a plot, but is saved from a union with a worthless and groatless Count by Peter, who is employed by her as a laborer, but is really an artist of rare merit, and deeply in love with his mistress.

Several new members of Herr Conried's troupe will appear in this performance, including Camilla Marbach, (Eva,) Bernard Vorwark, (Peter,) Emil Hanno, Gustav von Seyffertitz, Frauen Burmeister, Schlueter, and Collmer, and Herr Le Bret.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Highly Important Matters Relating to the Stage and Its People.

The custom of crowding first performances together on one night is growing. To-morrow there will be only three important first performances, but Monday week, Oct. 4, Mr. Mansfield, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Mr. Willard, at Wallack's, will both produce new plays, and there will be notable new bills also at Hoyt's and the Manhattan Theatre.

The various schools and academies for the training of young actors, or young persons who hopelessly desire to become actors, employ "press agents" who persistently send out effusive paragraphs about their doings for free publication. Of course these paragraphs generally get into the waste baskets. Manifestly, there is no excuse for the free advertising of such concerns. The excuse made for printing many columns of puffery and gossip about the theatre is that the great and generous public is vastly and hungrily interested in that noble but somewhat dilapidated institution. But nobody can seriously believe that the public is more largely interested in a so-called dramatic school than in a school of typewriting or banjo playing. When "press notices" of department stores, liquor saloons, and fish markets are published gratis will be time enough to encourage the "press agents" of the trainers of actors. Meanwhile, anything that is done by or in these schools, or by anybody anywhere else, that is of genuine public interest receives due notice in all well-managed newspapers without the intervention of "press agents."

There soon will be no need of the actors' training schools if the permanent stock companies continue to multiply in the various cities. The permanent company, with a large repertory, is the true school of acting, and it begins to look now as if the stock company system was in a fair way to be re-established on a sound basis. The theatres now devoted to this system are run economically, and the prices of admission are low. They are attracting much public attention, and are undoubtedly hurting the "combination system."

"The Devil's Disciple," George Bernard Shaw's new play, which Mr. Mansfield will produce at the Fifth Avenue Theatre a week from to-morrow night, is in three acts and the scene is laid in New Hampshire about the time of Burgoyne's surrender. Nothing further is known of the play.

Franklin Fyles will be represented by two plays on the New York stage before the season is much older, namely, "A Ward of France," in which his collaborator is Eugene Presbey, and "Cumberland, '61." The latter will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, Oct. 18, by Augustus Pitou. The scenes are in the mountains of Kentucky, when that region was over-run by the opposing Confederate and Federate forces, but not the war so much as a typical Southern family feud, such as Mark Twain treats of with grotesque but wonderful power in "Huckleberry Finn," is the subject of the play. Of course in these rival houses of Montague and Capulet there are a Romeo and a Juliet.

London newspapers are talking of the "Francillon" of Dumas fils as if it were a new thing to the English-speaking stage. Mrs. Potter and Kyrle Bellew have lately been acting Francine and Lucien in London, as they have done frequently in New York without causing a conflagration on either of the rivers.

Henry Arthur Jones's newest play is called "The Triflers," but nobody knows anything more about it, except that it will be first produced by Charles Wyndham at the Criterion Theatre in London. "The Physician," which Mr. Willard will present at Wallack's next week, was produced by Wyndham last season.

"Hamlet" has been done again in London, and the reviewers tackle the subject critically, philosophically, and historically with gusto. The London Times is moved to remark that it has often been said of Kean's acting that he "was accustomed to illumine the text by flashes of lightning." Coleridge said very aptly and comprehensively that to see Kean act was "like reading Shakespeare by flashes of lightning"; that is, that Kean was dazzlingly brilliant in certain passages, but painfully obscure in many others. The phrase has been misquoted and misinterpreted again and again. The London Times also says "Edwin Booth was the last actor of the Kean school, the aim of which was to startle the house by remarkable readings of favorite passages." Nonsense! The Hamlet of Edwin Booth, if not the most striking, was the clearest, the most logical, the most eloquent, and the best proportioned of its day. He had no "remarkable readings of favorite passages."

The subject of "Hamlet" so rarely inspires in a reviewer novel or interesting ideas that the following passage from a recent article by Mr. Clement Scott is all the more interesting:

"One has known Hamlets to whom the philosophic and meditative moments of the Prince were evidently so congenial as to make them apparently accept the tragedy of his fate and mission—at any rate, at those moments—almost with complacency. Their attitude, indeed, has sometimes dangerously resembled that of Cicero, when, according to Mr. Shandy, he was so speedily consoled for the loss of his daughter by discovering how many excellent reflections were to be made on the subject. Hence, instead of displaying—almost with self-reproach for their delay in executing filial vengeance they have rather struck one as feeling that five acts afforded them none too much time for the enunciation of the sublime thoughts on life and death and human nature which the poet of all time has put into Hamlet's mouth."

A copyright performance of "The Swell Miss Fitzwell," in which May Irwin is successfully appearing, was given on Sept. 16 at the Vaudeville Theatre, London.

At the conclusion of the present engagement of "A Southern Romance" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the company will rest for two weeks to enable Mr. Blleman to have certain needed changes made in the play before sending it on the road.

Imogene Corner, the descriptive singer, has been specially engaged to appear at the Pleasure Palace this week.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. — "In Town" continues to please.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Francis Wilson and "Half a King" draw crowded houses.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Southern Romance" will close its engagement this week.

HOYT'S THEATRE.—"A Bachelor's Honeymoon" has but one more week to remain at this theatre.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Roland Reed will close his engagement this week in "The Wrong Mr. Wright."

DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Circus Girl" goes straight on and maintains its popularity with theatregoers.

STAR THEATRE.—The Liliputians are popular in their pleasing attraction, "The Fair in Midgettown."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—This is the last week of Herbert Kelcey and Effie Shannon in "A Coat of Many Colors."

GARDEN THEATRE.—Sol Smith Russell and "A Bachelor's Romance" will remain at this house for some weeks.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York" continues to draw crowded houses. It is the smartest and liveliest of Hoyt's recent farces.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—New features are continually added to the spectacular play called "Nature." Additions this week include a sketch called "The Congress of Emigrants."

EDEN MUSEE.—New waxwork groups are being prepared for exhibition this week. The afternoon and evening concerts are enjoyable, and the new cinematograph views are interesting.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—This is the fifth and last week of George H. Broadhurst's farce, "What Happened to Jones," at this house, which next week will be transferred to the Bijou Theatre.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Change Alley," with E. H. Sothern and Virginia Harned in the principal rôles, draws well. Miss Harned, in her new scenes, dressed and equipped as a boy, has added greatly to the effectiveness of her rôle. The time of beginning the performance has been changed to 8:15 o'clock.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL.—"The Cat and the Cherub," the one-act Chinese play, remains in the bill. In the olio this week appear Charles T. Aldrich, a clever juggler; Robbins, the trick bicyclist; the three Poles, in mid-air feats; Montgomery and Stone, black-faced dancers; Cook and Clinton, and Stinson and Merton.

PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE.—The bill this week includes J. K. Emmet and Anna Mortland in a one-act piece entitled "A Honeymoon in a Harlem Flat"; Lydia Barry, the three Lorants, Riley and Hughes, George W. Day, Vera King, Ford and Davern, Prof. Waters, Rio de Costa, W. F. Judge, E. M. Hall, and Hyberta Pryme.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Thursday a new feature will be introduced in "The Glad Hand" in the shape of a burlesque on Cleo de Mérode. The olio this week will be headed as usual by Marie Loftus, with Caron and Herbert as a continued feature. Vesta Tilley, the famous comedienne, will make her first appearance at the Music Hall Oct. 5.

THE PLEASURE PALACE.—John L. Sullivan appears this week in a musical skit entitled "Pleasures on the Ocean." The piece includes a gymnasium scene in which Sullivan will give practical illustrations of his training methods. Other entertainers include Pollie Holmes, Bagley and Lee, Darmody, an expert club juggler; Saville and Stuart, acrobats; the Darling sisters, in songs and dances; Mlle. Decesare, equilibrist; Petching brothers, musical eccentrics; Fred Hart, descriptive singer, and Dollie Lafferia, acrobatic dancer.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The attraction this week is Primrose & West's Minstrel troupe, headed by George H. Primrose, George Wilson, and Milton G. Barlow, two old-time minstrels, the former in his famous monologue and the latter in his specialties of "Old Black Joe" and "Jonah and the Whale." Others include Raymon Moore, author of "Sweet Marie"; the Waterbury brothers and Tenney, the Quaker City Quartet, the Seymours, and the Ben Mowatt Trio.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—For the first time in three years Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Stock Company will be seen in this city outside of the Lyceum Theatre, appearing this week at the Harlem Opera House. The opening play will be "The First Gentleman of Europe." Tuesday evening "The Mayflower" will be presented, and Wednesday evening, "The Late Mr. Castello." The rest of the week will be devoted to "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "The Home Secretary."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The bill this week includes the dramatic sketch by Clyde Fitch, entitled "Frederic Lemaitre," in which Charles B. Welles will appear, the brothers Damm, English gymnasts and eccentrics; the biograph, which is now nearing the end of its first year; Signor A. L. Guille, the grand opera tenor; Prof. Parker's educated dogs, who have been in England for several years; Hector and Laurraine, the famous "upside down" eccentrics; John Le Clair, a very clever juggler; Hodges and Luchmere, Fields and Wolley, the Three Graces, Du Crow and Du Wren, Arnim and Wagner, Hamilton and Harte, the three Allens, and the Clover trio.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Mr. Alexander Lambert's first orchestral concert this season will be given at Carnegie Music Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 19.

Mme. Nordica sails for America on Oct. 2, and upon her arrival will immediately go to Portland, where she is to sing in the Maine festival.

Mlle. Antoinette Trebelli will be the soloist of the first New York Symphony concert under the direction of Walter Damrosch, Nov. 5.

Mr. Ffrangcon-Davies, the Welsh baritone, will be heard in this country in March, April, and May, when he will sing in a number of orchestral and oratorio concerts and musical festivals for which he has been engaged.

Rudolph Aronson's new Spanish waltz, "Marquita," is being danced by Louise Allen in "The Man from Mexico." Mr. Aronson has completed for orchestra a dance entitled "Lady Graceful," which Cleo de Mérode will use in her ballet dancing at Koster & Bial's this week.

Mr. David Bispham sailed on the Umbria yesterday, after having made four successful appearances at Worcester, Mass. Mr. Bispham sings at the Birmingham (England) Festival on Oct. 4, and returns immediately to make his first appearance in New York this season at the Metropolitan Opera House Oct. 26.

The Theodore Thomas Orchestra will visit the East in the Spring, giving a series of concerts in New York, and appearing in Boston, Worcester, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, and Washington in addition. The concerts in this city will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and the soloists engaged are Ysaye, Nordica, Rosenthal, and Gerardy.

Mme. Dyna Beumer, the Belgian soprano who will appear in concert at the Astoria Hotel Nov. 9 in the evening, will sail from Antwerp next Saturday by the Friesland of the Red Star Line. She is expected to arrive here Oct. 3 or 4. At the concert above mentioned she will be accompanied by Herr Anton Seidl and his grand orchestra, Pavlo Gallico pianist, and Emilio de Gogorza, baritone.

The dates for the regular chamber music evenings of the Kneisel Quartet are Tuesday, Nov. 16, Friday, Dec. 17, Friday, Jan. 21, Tuesday, Feb. 22, and Tuesday, April 5. In addition to the above evening concerts the Kneisel Quartet will give three chamber music matinées, on Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 2:30; Thursday, Feb. 17, at 2:30, and Friday, March 29, at 2:30. Mr. Rafael Joseffy will assist the quartet at three of the above concerts. Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will assist the quartet whenever larger works require it.

Victor Herbert is prolific in opera writing. He is at work upon another, "Peg Woffington," which Camille Darville will bring out. She already has Herbert's new opera, "The Prima Donna," for the season, and will put on "Peg Woffington" later. Frank Daniels is also to produce a new Herbert opera this season, "The Idol's Eye," and retains "The Wizard of the Nile," which, by the way, has just had a most successful production at the Shaftesbury Theatre, London. Herbert and his Twenty-second Regiment Band are playing at the St. Louis Exposition, and repeating the remarkable success achieved at the Nashville Centennial for five weeks.

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, Musical Director, will give five afternoon and five evening concerts at Carnegie Hall during the coming season, which is the twentieth of this society's existence. The society is on a better basis than ever before—a number of new Directors having been admitted and last season's subscription having been one of the largest in its history. The programmes of the Symphony Society never fail to interest, and every effort is invariably made to obtain the very best soloists that the musical market affords. The society considers itself very fortunate this year in having been able to get Mme. Melba, who will sing for the first time at these concerts; also M. Ysaye, Mr. David Bispham, and Mr. Marteau, and engagements with other prominent soloists are pending. The dates of the concerts are as follows: Nov. 5 and 6, Nov. 26 and 27, Jan. 21 and 22, Feb. 11 and 12, and April 7 and 9.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Emil Paur, conductor, will give concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House on Thursday evenings, Nov. 11, Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 17, and March 24. Mr. Joseffy will be the soloist at the first concert. Mme. Melba, Mme. Nordica, Mr. Kneisel, and Mr. Loeffler will also appear in the series. Less than twenty years ago Bostonians depended on the visits of New York organizations for their best orchestral concerts and listened to them with delight, owing to their superiority over the performances of the best local organizations. But time has changed all this, and for more than a decade Boston has provided its own high-class concerts, and the playing of the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been the standard of orchestral performances in America. New Yorkers are beginning to appreciate this orchestra and to look to it for the most finished and satisfying performances. The organization is maintained solely for concert performances, and the individual musicianship of its players and the care exercised in rehearsals for all its performances have placed it on a plane where few orchestras of the world can be compared to it.

Flowers at Madison Square Garden.

The concert hall of Madison Square Garden, where the American Institute Fair is now in progress, will blossom to-morrow night in one of the most attractive flower shows ever given in New York. A feature will be an exhibit of 50,000 dahlias in full bloom. Every inch of available space is needed to display the exhibits. The machinery section is also assuming extensive proportions. The art exhibit is attracting special attention.

WEEK IN LONDON THEATRES.

Attempt to Revitalize "Rip Van Winkle" as Serious Opera Abandoned —Mary Anderson Appears.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Theatrically the week has been dull.

Hedmondt has abandoned his attempt to revitalize "Rip Van Winkle" in serious opera. The presentation was not a strong one, in spite of the efforts of a competent company, and he is now giving Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," with Marie Elba and Margaret Ormeroyd leading, supplemented by an operetta founded on the legends of Roslin Chapel, in which Attalie Claire, Homer Lind, and W. M. Paull shine.

The principal novelty of the week has been an English adaptation of the French musical farce, "Toto and Tata," at a suburban theatre. It is a light work, similar to "Girofié-Girofla." Marie Montrose and E. J. Lonnen are the principals.

When Mme. de Nevarro (Mary Anderson) reappeared in semi-public at a village concert, given for charity, at Broadway, her Worcestershire retreat, she met with the greatest success; but, in spite of the pressure brought to bear upon her, the American actress still insists that she has no thought of returning to public life.

In a Sheriff's court here, yesterday, Miss Amy Clifford, an actress, was awarded £80 ($400) damages against the Horn Brothers' theatrical troupe. Miss Clifford, it was shown in court, was engaged by the Horns for an American tour, and one of the Messrs. Horn, for the defense, testified that they broke their contract with Miss Clifford because they received a cable message from America saying they must bring Miss Hallett with them. On cross-examination, Horn said he could not get the Miss Hallett he wanted, and so took her sister, who so resembles the original Miss Hallett that the American manager who had charge of the tour did not know the difference between the two.

OUR HEAVY PENSION LIST.

It Is Calmly Considered by the Leading Republican Paper of Minnesota.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

When Americans—however patriotic and however willing to indulge the sentiment of gratitude toward the men who periled life, health, and the welfare of their families in the Nation's defense—contemplate the still swelling aggregate of our pension rolls, now mounting toward $150,000,000 annually, they may be pardoned if they seem inclined to assume a questioning attitude as to whether all the legislation under which that immense outlay is being made has been sufficiently well considered. This attitude has become more and more pronounced since it is seen that thousands of young widows are being added to the rolls, to take the place of the veterans who are dropping off, and whose pensions, which are for life, seem likely to prolong for another full generation a large part of the National burden hitherto so patiently borne. The bold stand taken by the present Commissioner of Pensions in objecting to this class of beneficiaries is looked upon with general commendation. While the people are willing—nay, eager—to save from want the women who sent their husbands into the field in the critical days of the "sixties," they cannot easily discern what claim the woman who has married an ex-soldier long after the war ended can have upon the Nation. Marrying a veteran for the sake of getting a pension—a practice which has now become common—cannot be classed among the acts of patriotism for which pensions are usually bestowed.

While in this critical mood, people are also inclined to push the question a little further, and to ask on what ground the Government should continue the payment of pensions to people who plainly do not need them. Especially, why should properties and well-to-do men, in business and in the professions, draw an annual stipend from the Government, while other veterans who served their country equally well or better, but who now find it hard work to make a living, receive nothing whatever, because no rebel bullet happened to hit them, or because their health remained so good that they were able to serve their country to the end of the war without contracting a disabling or even a constructively disabling disease?

If the pension rolls were cleared, first of the names of all individuals who are in no need of aid from the Government to enable them to live in comfort, and secondly of all widows who have married veterans since the war, the enormous burden of pensions which the American people are now bearing would be vastly reduced—so much reduced that the Nation could perhaps then spare something with which to sweeten the days and perhaps save from the almshouse some spiteful soldiers, who did grand service, but were not lucky enough to "get hit" while doing it.

There is no doubt that the larger portion of the men now receiving pensions were good soldiers. We are glad to admit that all of them have deserved well of the Government. But the popular sentiment is that pensions should be bestowed, not to match deserts, but to relieve necessities. Where no necessity for relief exists the claims of the man who was hit by a bullet or injured by disease in the service are no greater than that of his comrade who fought equally well and perhaps longer, but who went through the war without getting hit and with his health unimpaired. And it is a matter of common notoriety that in almost every neighborhood there are men who were inefficient soldiers, but who are now rich, who are receiving pensions from the Government, while men who were good soldiers, but who are now poor, receive nothing. All well-to-do ex-soldiers ought now to be willing to consent to a readjustment. Let some honorary medals be struck off and bestowed upon these in lieu of further pensions.

A Philadelphian Gets a Scarfpin.

From The London Daily News.

One day last week, as Priscess Frederica of Hanover, who resides at Hampton Court Palace, was being conducted through the state apartments of that historic building by the Palace Superintendent, her Royal Highness paused to examine West's painting of the Duke of Clarence (William IV.) and the Duke of Kent at the ages of thirteen and eleven years, which is hung with other works of that great artist in the apartment known as Queen Anne's drawing room. The Princess was remarking upon the likeness between the Duke of Kent and the present Duke of York in his teens, when a young American, Mr. George C. Smith, a native of Philadelphia, happened to be observed taking photographs with a hand camera of the apartments. The Princess, through the Superintendent, expressed a wish to have a copy of the picture, and the visitor promptly complied with the request by taking a photograph of it. On Saturday he was pleasantly surprised to receive a gold scarfpin, set with rubies, from the Princess, together with a gracious letter of thanks.

The August Sun Spot.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Mr. G. E. Chambers of the Northfield Observatory, Eastbourne, writes that on Aug. 9 he discovered a very fine sun-spot measuring about 30,000 miles in diameter. He watched it up to the edge of the sun, and on the 15th it "turned the corner," so to speak, and probably might have been seen, if any one had looked for it, as a notch on the solar disk. By virtue of the sun's axial rotation it was due to reappear on the 29th, and Mr. Chambers had no difficulty in recognizing it. By now it is progressing sedately across the face of the disk, and should be a striking object. Many sun-spots, it has been held, are apt to have an effect on the magnetic equilibrium of our planet, but the connection is not very clearly made out.

A NUGGET, BUT NOT OF GOLD.

Curious Attempt to Palm Off a Counterfeit on a Tourist.

From The Denver (Col.) Republican.

L. C. Farwell of Chicago is, with his wife, making a tour of the West for pleasure. Mr. Farwell is a young man, and, as this is his first trip to the West, he was anxious to take back with him some of the peculiar products of Western civilization in the shape of curios, mineral specimens, &c. Among other things that he was anxious to secure was a nugget to attach to his fob chain. None that was offered was large enough, and finally a curio dealer from whom he had bought several articles suggested that he might be able to secure one for him. In the course of a few days Mr. Farwell received word from the dealer that a nugget had been found which he thought would suit. It was a nice-looking nugget weighing a little less than an ounce, and the dealer explained that the owner was not anxious to part with it, but would take $25 for it.

Mr. Farwell refused to pay this amount for it, and after considerable dickering the nugget was sold for $22.50, Mr. Farwell taking the precaution to get a bill of sale from the dealer, at the same time informing him that he intended having the gold tested, the dealer claiming that the nugget was 22 carats fine. The nugget was taken to Sanford & Warner for assay, and a hole having been drilled through it, the borings were assayed, with the result that the value of the nugget was found to be 4 cents per ounce in gold and 40 cents in silver.

The nugget had been made by pouring melted silver in a cavity in a piece of quartz and afterward plating the silver. It is a pretty specimen and contains a piece of quartz such as is frequently found in nuggets. The money was returned upon the demand of Mr. Farwell, who subsequently purchased the nugget for $1.50, the owner claiming that he had been himself fooled and had taken it for a debt.

Mr. Farwell proposes to frame the nugget together with the assay certificate and bill of sale.

Mr. Belmont's Beasts and Birds.

From The Newport (R. I.) Mercury.

The valuable menagerie at Roger Williams Park, Providence, is to receive an addition which, for size and value, far outranks any previous contribution. This addition is the collection of strange birds and beasts belongng to Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont, at present quartered at Gray Craig, in Middletown. The collection was selected in India by Mr. Belmont a few years ago, and comprises one Zols deer, one spotted Indian deer, one gazelle, five scarlet-breasted pigeons, three mackaw parrots, two mongooses, two storks, two golden pheasants, one white and very rare ringtailed monkey, three gray African monkeys, two crane, and five jungle fowls. The whole is made a free gift to the city of Providence for Roger Williams Park, the only stipulation being that the city transfer the menagerie at its own expense and style it the "Oliver H. P. Belmont Collection." Mr. Belmont's generous offer was accepted, and the Park Commissioner of Providence is having quarters prepared for the animals and birds. When these are ready he will visit Gray Craig and remove the collection.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hezekiah Davis Sharpe.

Hezekiah Davis Sharpe, who died on Thursday evening in Brooklyn, of old age, was born at Pomfret, Conn., Dec. 9, 1811. He came to New York in 1837, the same year that Horace Greeley, Henry C. Bowen, and Charles L. Tiffany migrated to the metropolis; and Greeley, Bowen, and Sharpe, meeting frequently and having much in common, became intimate friends and roommates. Politically, Mr. Sharpe was one of the strongest of abolitionists from the beginning, when abolition was only thought of as the possibility of another century. He was also a lifelong stanch Whig and Republican, having cast his maiden vote in 1836 for William Henry Harrison. His intense anti-slavery sentiments brought him in touch with Abraham Lincoln, and there was none of his other possessions that he so treasured as some autograph letters upon the slavery question from the martyr President.

During the

Happenings In and About Brooklyn

NAVY YARD IMPROVEMENTS

Old Landmark, in Process of Demolition, to be Replaced by a New Structure.

MANUFACTURE OF UNIFORMS

Many Streets Paved, the Grounds Cleared Up, and New Sidewalks Laid—Machine Shops Strengthened and Reroofed with Iron in Place of Wood.

Coincident with the many improvements that are making at the navy yard in Brooklyn, one of its old landmarks is undergoing destruction. This is the storehouse at the foot of Main Street, near the coal wharf. The building is one of the oldest in the yard, having been erected seventy-five years ago. It was three stories high and of brick. It was condemned as unsafe some time ago. Bids were invited by advertisement for work of demolition and removal. One of the contractors wanted $3,000 for the job. The contractor whose bid was accepted is doing the work for the value of the old material.

When the process of tearing down the building was begun it was found that the rear wall was the only thing that separated the Government from the city property. A large portion of this wall will be left standing. A larger building will be immediately erected on the site of the old one. It will extend to within fifty feet of the quay wall, and will be so arranged that the handling of material of a heavy nature brought to the yard will be much simplified. The building will be used for two purposes. The portion near the channel will be fitted as a warehouse for storing paint and bulky material. The other portion will be a warehouse for clothing and the material used in the manufacture of uniforms and other clothing for the navy and the Marine Corps. While much of the clothing for the sailors and marines has been made at the navy yard, a large part of it has been contracted for and made outside. The Navy Department has been desirous for some time of establishing a complete clothing manufactory in the navy yard, so that none of the work will need to be done outside.

The officers in charge of the Bureau of Yards and Docks have completed plans for the new structure, and they are in the hands of Secretary of the Navy Long for his consideration.

Many of the streets in the navy yard which were in bad condition have been improved. The ground near the derrick wharf, as well as that back of the steam engineering building and around the dry docks, was used as a dump. All of these places were covered with scrap steel and iron taken from the buildings and ships while they were undergoing repairs. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, when he visited the navy yard, ordered this stuff to be sold and the ground cleaned up. Some of the old material had been in the yard for more than thirty years. It has been sold and removed. The ground has been cleared and leveled. Most of the streets have been paved. The stone used for this purpose was taken from the quay wall, formerly at the entrance to the new timber dry dock. There is sufficient stone left to pave all the streets, besides the larger stones, which will be used as coping for the new basins that are to be constructed near the channel, and which will be used for mooring the smaller vessels of the service. New sidewalks have been placed around the buildings and along the streets leading to the wharfs. Nearly all the buildings have been remodeled. Steel girders and iron roofs have taken the place of the old wooden ones on nearly all the machine shops.

The grounds around the officers' quarters, on Flushing Avenue, have been rearranged. A wire fence has taken the place of the old wooden one separating this part of the yard from the shops.

One of the officers attached to the navy yard said yesterday: "It is about time something was done to put the yard in good condition. It has been a disgrace to the Navy Department. More work is done here than at any other navy yard in the United States. This is the largest and best-equipped of any of the navy yards. The officers have felt ashamed when foreign officers visited it that they should see its unkempt condition. There are yet many improvements to be made here, but they must wait upon the pleasure of Congress, which has not yet made appropriation for them."

THE TEXAS IN DRY DOCK.

Growth from Southern Seas Scoured from Her Bottom.

The battleship Texas was floated into the timber drydock in the navy yard at Brooklyn yesterday for repairs. Her hull is very foul, having accumulated a mass of sea growth in her long cruise in Southern waters. Her crew is making ready her bottom for a coat of paint. Men from the construction department have been busy for some time on her interior. A good deal of work is to be done on her machinery, including the apparatus for working the turrets. Her propellers will be refitted and the propeller shafts will be cleaned and the journals overhauled.

As soon as the work on the Texas has been completed the cruiser New York, flagship of the North Atlantic squadron, and now at Tompkinsville, will be brought to the navy yard to be cleaned and repaired, prior to the squadron going to Boston to take part in the centenary anniversary of the launching of the Constitution.

New Brooklyn High School Teachers.

Three vacancies among the teachers of the Brooklyn High School have just been filled. The appointees are Prof. John B. Dunbar, head English instructor; J. St. Clair Roberts, assistant instructor in English, and Morgan J. Goldsmith, instructor in the commercial course. Prof. Dunbar is a graduate of Amherst College. He took the four years' course in two years, and to him was awarded a diploma, "honoris causa," the first ever granted by the college. Mr. Roberts is a graduate of Princeton, and Mr. Goldsmith a graduate of Palo Alto Institute, Penn., and the Pottsville Business College, at Pottsville, Penn.

A Servant Girl's Suicide.

Mina Kleinteush, a domestic servant in the employ of John Von Glahn of the Brooklyn wholesale grocery firm of Von Glahn Brothers, committed suicide early yesterday morning by inhaling gas. She was found at 6:30 o'clock in bed, with a gas jet in the room turned on and the windows tightly closed. The girl had been in the family for ten months. No reason is known for the suicide.

Double Silver Anniversary.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 25.—At the residence of the Rev. William I. Chalmers of the Congregational Church, last night, the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Chalmers's marriage and his silver anniversary as pastor of the Congregational Church were celebrated. Nearly all the villagers flocked to the residence. The congregation presented the minister with a substantial purse.

Burned Her Home and Money.

FLUSHING, Sept. 25.—The house of Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, in Little Neck, was burned early this morning. The occupants had barely time to escape. Besides the household effects, $150 in cash was burned. There was no insurance.

Brooklyn Moonshiners Convicted.

Samuel Glazier, Joseph Faber, and Morris Shakowitz were convicted yesterday in the Federal court in Brooklyn of operating an illicit still at 445 Atlantic Avenue. Judge Tenney sentenced Glazier and Faber to one year each in the penitentiary and fined them $500 apiece. Shakowitz was sent to the county jail for three months.

MRS. GOLDERER'S NEW NOSE.

The Old One Was Destroyed by Disease and the Doctors Have Constructed Another.

A surgical operation has given Mrs. Sophie Golderer, forty years old, the wife of a machinist living at 28 Bartlett Street, Williamsburg, a new nose. The operation was performed in Bellevue Hospital.

For several years Mrs. Golderer was afflicted with necrosis of the nose. The operation was begun in May, with an incision at the base of the nose, extending obliquely into the cheek for an inch and a quarter. Another incision was made an inch below this, and the skin and tissues, to the depth of one-sixth of an inch, were taken away from the cheek. Incisions were made on the other side of the face.

Pieces of flesh were then taken from her hip and placed in the cuts for grafting. The flesh was shaped roughly into the form of a nose and silver tubes were placed in the nostrils. Careful antiseptic dressing was required to keep the parts from sloughing until there was an adhesion of the parts. At this time the grafting of bits of skin to the new surfaces of the improvised nose was begun. Some of the grafts resulted satisfactorily and others were removed, in some cases as many as twenty times.

By this process a healthy skin was cultivated over the whole structure and the nostrils.

Mrs. Golderer said yesterday that the new nose felt just like the old one before disease attacked it.

RISKED HER LIFE FOR A DOG.

Young Brooklyn Girl Nearly Burned to Death in a Vain Attempt at Rescue.

Fire broke out on the third floor of the three-story brick flat house at 591 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, near midnight on Friday. The floor was occupied by Lewis Kennedy, his wife, their three daughters, and sixteen-year-old servant girl, Emma Miller. The smoke aroused Kennedy, who awoke his family, and ran down stairs to warn other families.

All the occupants escaped to the street. Emma Miller remembered that a Japanese spaniel belonging to her employer had been left behind. She said nothing of her intention, but ran into the burning building and fought her way through flame and smoke to the third floor. She succeeded in getting to the door of the room in which the dog had been left, but the smoke and heat became overpowering, and she was obliged to turn back. She reached a rear window and fainted.

The firemen saw the girl fall, but there was no fire escape, and they could not ascend the stairs. They placed a ladder against the house and got in at the third floor. Groping their way through the smoke they found the unconscious girl and bore her to the window and down the ladder. The woodwork around the window was burning and Emma's clothes were on fire. She was badly burned and nearly suffocated. The spaniel was burned to death.

NAVAL MILITIA TO CELEBRATE.

Brooklyn Battalion Will Have Aquatic Sports and a Closing Camp Drill.

The First Battalion, Second Division, of the Naval Reserve will hold a celebration on Saturday next at Fifteenth Avenue and Bath Beach, Brooklyn. The programme, an elaborate affair, has been completed. Besides boat and swimming races, which will be entered into not only by the members of the home battalion, but by competitors from the reserves of New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York, there will be several other novel features, the most important of which, it is believed, will be the reception given to Neptune and Amphitrite. The programme will end with a drill and the ceremony of saluting the colors.

Since the battalion went on its cruise early in the Summer it has maintained its camp on Gravesend Bay. Its boats have been kept in the water, being moored when not in use to the long wharf. The celebration will mark the "breaking of camp," at which time anchors will be "catted" and the home pennant run up on the flagstaff.

WATER FOR LONG ISLAND CITY.

The Courts Interfere with the Orders of Mayor Patrick J. Gleason.

Justice Garretson yesterday granted a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Water Commissioners of Long Island City to pump water from seventeen wells located within the pumping limits of Station No. 2. The water was turned off some time ago, on the allegation by the authorities that it was impure.

In asking for the mandamus, the aggrieved citizens of the Fifth Ward, in Long Island City, allege that the health of the citizens is endangered by a lack of sufficient water

Joseph Cassidy, temporary presiding officer of the Board of Health, in an affidavit submitted a few days ago, asserted that Mayor Gleason, as President of the Board of Water Commissioners, was trying to create an artificial scarcity of water, in order to show the alleged necessity for closing a contract with the Woodside Water Company, of which the Mayor is President, as well as principal owner.

Mayor Gleason denies that he is interested in the concern, but adds: "It would be to the interest of this town to buy water of the company. It is more wholesome than the city water."

David Horn of Steinway, who was arrested on Friday night, at the instance of Mayor Gleason, who alleged that Horn had abused him for his action in the water matter, and who said Gleason should be lynched for cutting off the water supply, was arraigned before the Mayor yesterday. He admitted that he was intoxicated. Mr. Gleason lectured him, and then suspended sentence.

Youthful Thieves in Williamsburg.

Jacob Rosenberg, eight years old, of 168 Hope Street; Harry Selg, nine, 172 Hope Street; Isaac Dinberg, eight, of 491 Keap Street, and Edward Lipidas, nine, of 168 Hope Street, Williamsburg, were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing the teachers' desks of Public School No. 20, in Devoe Street, near Union Avenue. The robberies have been going on daily for two weeks. In the Lee Avenue Police Court they admitted their guilt and were paroled until Oct. 16.

Found Dead in Her Lonely Home.

GREENPORT, L. I., Sept. 25.—Mrs. Jane Clark, seventy years old, who lived alone for many years at First and Broad Streets, was last night found dead in bed. She had not been seen by her neighbors for two days, so a number of citizens forced the door. A verdict of death from heart disease was rendered by the Coroner's jury. It was evident she had been dead for forty-eight hours.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL.

Practical Agriculture Taught at Doylestown, Penn.

The National Farm School of Doylestown, Penn., has just issued its calatogue for the year 1897-8. The school is situated on a farm of 122 acres near Doylestown, and its purpose is to graduate agriculturists prepared to embark on a successful career. Practical farm work is the share of every pupil.

The catalogue says: "The main object of the National Farm School is to graduate practically and scientifically trained heads of farms of all kinds, their own or others, Superintendents of colonies, managers of landed estates, men capable of rightly locating and properly starting agricultural colonies, which so frequently fail because of the want of practically and scientifically trained leaders and teachers at their head."

It is required that applicants for admission to the school must be between the ages of fifteen and nineteen years. They must, moreover, have common school education, and must be sound mentally and physically.

The course of instruction for the first year includes agriculture, horticulture, entomology, botany, mathematics, literature, composition, elocution, dairying, veterinary and domestic science, and apiculture.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS.

New Goods Constantly Arriving From All Markets at Home and Abroad. Our Buyers Are Constantly on the Alert to Secure Advantages for Our Patrons. We Quote a Few Specials for Monday.

New and Reliable

DRESS GOODS

Department enlarged. The public have shown their appreciation of our unusually low prices, truthful advertising and conscientious dealing by liberal response.

Latest Novelties, best American manufactured fabrics in greatest variety, comprising Figures, Novelties, Pinhead Mixtures, Mohair Novelties, Worsted Cheviots, Bourettes, etc.; styles equal to foreign fabrics, quality surpassing imported goods sold at double the price. A choice of over 500 styles in three special lines, at 29c., 39c., 49c. per yard.

50-inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth, all colors and mixtures, for the week, 29c. per yard.

50-inch American Broadcloth, all colors, steam shrunk, 49c. per yard.

50 and 54 inch Fine Broadcloths, special at 59c., 79c., 98c., per yard.

Imported Broadcloths, worth to-day $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50, special at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 per yard.

Fine Imported Novelties and Fancy Weaves, plain colors, 69c., 89c., 98c. per yard.

New Silk and Wool Plaids, large variety of good styles, 49c., 69c., 85c., 98c. per yard.

MILLINERY.

Finest Millinery at Lower Prices Than Usual; Nothing Left Undone to Make the Department Attractive. Trimmed Hats, Bonnets and Toques, Latest Productions From the Leading Parisian Creators.

UNTRIMMED HATS.

Ladies' and Misses' Felt Hats, fine grade, in all the new fall colors, value 65c., at 29c.

Black Fur Felt Hats, 45c.

Fur Felt Dress Shapes, all the new styles and colors, value $1.25, at 69c.

Misses' Tam o' Shanters, in plaids and plain colors, with ribbon and quills at side, regular 98c. quality, special at 49c.

All the newest Alpine Hats are here at low prices. Jaunty and sensible hats for walking and outdoor sports; one style with bow of ribbon and quille, at 69c.

For Monday, 100 dozen Ostrich Feathers, three-quarter plumes and Prince Louise, three in bunch, new shades, also black, usual price 98c. and $1.25, choice at 29c. and 48c.

Fine Wings, all shades, usual price 65c., at 39c.

Birds in brown, beige, and green at 48c.

Black and Colored Quill Aigrets, at 19c. and 25c.

Extra Fine Black Parrots, made in Paris, at 48c.

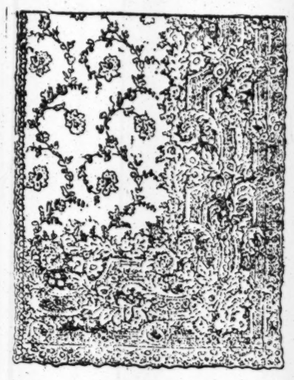
Imported Velvet Violets and Roses just arrived, and will be used extensively.

CURTAINS.

A frequent comment made in our Lace Department during the past week has been how we can sell all kinds of Lace Curtains at such low prices. Our secret is we buy from the leading manufacturers and save our patrons the middleman's profit; we invite inspection and comparison of prices. Assortment always the largest.

Irish Point Curtains in White or Ecru,

$2.98, usually $4.19 per pair.
$3.98, usually $5.48 per pair.
$4.69, usually $5.98 per pair.
$5.35, usually $6.85 per pair.
$6.98, usually $9.50 per pair.



We place on sale Monday 200 pairs Nottingham Curtains, Irish point effects, white and ecru, as per cut, $2.25; usually $3.19 per pair. Other styles at 79c., 98c., $1.19, $1.39, $1.55, $1.98, $2.25, $2.50 per pair and upward.

Tapestry Curtains, three specials for Monday, reversible Tapestry Curtains, deep fringe top and bottom, six colorings in each style:

Lot 1—125 pairs, at $3.35; usually $4.25 per pair.

Lot 2—90 pairs, at $4.69; usually $6.25 per pair.

Lot 3—75 pairs, at $5.50; usually $7.49 per pair.

Special offer in Slip Covers continued.

For the coming week we will make a five-piece suit Slip Covers, best quality Chintz, in stripes and figures, bound with shrunk worsted binding, and finished in best manner, for this sale, $8.50 per suit.

Designs and estimates furnished on all kinds of Door and Window Draperies.

Window Shades at special prices. Get our estimates before placing your orders elsewhere.

Fulton St., Gallatin Pl. and Livingston St., Brooklyn.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

Editorial in The Sun, Sept. 25.

Since the very beginning of last Spring every newspaper cur in town, Jew and Gentile, has been barking and yelping at the heels of Thomas C. Platt. "Plattism!" "Bossism!" has been the continual, monotonous cry of the whole concert. The Low boomers have kept up the refrain, "Plattism!" "Bossism!" The sharp treble of the Goo Goos has joined in the din, and it has been made the more discordant by the cracked voices of the superannuated conspirators of the Citizens' Union.

The whole Low movement has never been anything else except an anti-Platt conspiracy. Its non-partisanship, its awful devotion to "good government" purely, its adulation of the dizzy moral grandeur and absolute indispensability of its commonplace candidate have been pretenses merely. Its whole motive force is envy and hatred of Senator Platt.

The newspaper curs, the bellowing Goo Goos, and the spiteful political wrecks keep up their yell of "Plattism," but what is "Plattism"? They bring no specific accusations against Mr. Platt, for they can find none and trump up none. He is a man of education, of high standing in the business community, a gentleman. Of all men in public life there is none more conspicuous than he or whose steps are more under public observation: yet all this chorus of angry despair can fling at him is the senseless yell, "Plattism!"

"Plattism," in truth, is steadfast adherence to the Republican Party and consummate skill and ability in its leadership. Of all the political leaders, Republican or Democratic, who have appeared in the history of American politics, Mr. Platt, in many respects, holds the foremost place. In his methods of party management he recalls Samuel J. Tilden more than any other political leader. Like Tilden, he takes a large view of politics; not the city merely, but the State and the whole Union also come within his wide-sweeping political vision. But in courage Mr. Platt excels Mr. Tilden. He is a bolder leader.

Last year the journalistic curs were barking their "Plattism!" at his heels; the Goo Goos were snapping "Plattism"; the Mugwumps were snarling it in a shrieking chorus, and the envious Republican castaways were squealing it; but, unmindful of the din, Mr. Platt went quietly to work, and the whole pack were forced to follow his lead in order to save their bacon when his bold and well-laid plans were brought to execution. He did not boast, he did not threaten, but he went ahead and accomplished the end he was after. The campaign of last year over, the curs resumed their yell of "Plattism!" They were again at his heels in full cry. "Platt must be downed" by the election of Mr. Joseph H. Choate as Senator, the one transcendent, peculiar, and indispensable man. Mr. Platt did not seem to do anything; he did not turn out a step to kick at the curs; but he was elected Senator all the same, and Mr. Choate scarcely appeared in the vote of the Legislature.

The Low anti-Platt movement came next. It was a deep-laid plot, and it had a plenty of money behind it. "Now we have got Platt down," cried the Citizens' Union. "We will put up a man so preternaturally good that he will be forced to take him, willy nilly." They disdained the "Platt machine"; they were going to nominate by popular acclamation only, and against vox populi of what avail would be the voice of Platt? They hired canvassers to beat the town for signatures in favor of Low, and by hook or crook they got a tremendous list. "Look at that, Platt," they cried, "and tremble!" Mr. Platt neither looked nor trembled. He is not accustomed to play with political hobby horses. They are for prattling Goo Goos and to divert spiteful senility, not for a man who looks seriously at politics.

Mr. Platt said nothing while all this child's play was proceeding. His attention was occupied with the great Republican Party and the momentous issues represented by it. He knew that in the fierce campaign which was coming these real and grave issues would absorb the public thought and interest, and not the pranks of Goo Goos, the spite of Mugwumps, and the vindictiveness of Republican supernumeraries. The conspirators shouted with glee because they captured Jake Worth over in Brooklyn! In due time Jake Worth was hoisted so high into the outer space of politics by an explosion of political dynamite that he did not know whether he was afoot or on horseback, or where he was.

The conspirators relied upon Republican pressure from up the State to help them force Low on Platt. The Republican State Committee unanimously denounced them as insidious foes of the party. The Citizens' Union boasted and believed that it had the majority of Republicans with it. The recent primaries by an unprecedented vote elected delegates unanimously and unalterably opposed to the nomination of Low. All of the four professedly Republican newspapers in town, two morning and two evening journals, with a single exception, were hand in glove with the anti-Platt conspirators, and worked like beavers in their behalf from the very beginning. The treachery against the Republican Party was of wide ramifications. Where is the Low conspiracy now? Where is Mr. Platt; is he "down" or is he up?

Mr. Platt is the leader of the Republican Party, and consequently of all the forces of civilization in the State of New York, because of his undeviating and unconquerable loyalty to it, and because his qualifications for the leadership are incontestable by rivalry and envy. He is where he is because he belongs there of right, and he holds the place because no competitor with an equal right to its possession has appeared. He is followed because he really leads.

These are plain facts, within the knowledge and comprehension of everybody.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOSEPH H. BAULAND CO.

THE GREAT CASH STORE

Where Your Dollar Goes Farthest—

OFFERMAN BUILDING. FULTON AND DEKALB. BROOKLYN.

Goods delivered free in Greater New York and on Long Island, and cash purchases of $5 or more within 100 miles of this store.

Our First Grand Autumn Exhibit of New Goods

Only the Best Qualities at the lowest prices. Notwithstanding the general advance on almost every line of merchandise, we quote prices throughout this store so extremely low that clever buyers must gather here by the thousand. The might of such prices must tell—it's our determination to make our bargains ring in the ears of the people as never before. Here are some rousing bargains for Monday:

MILLINERY OPENING Mon., Tues. and Wed. | Ladies' and Misses' GARMENT OPENING. | Opening Sale of DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Also Our First Free Food Exhibit

GROCERY STORE—Fifth Floor.

Begins to-morrow at 8 o'clock A. M. and will continue the entire week. Music by the famous Vienna Orchestra, and every purchaser will be given a very HANDSOME STEEL ETCHING ON CELLULOID. 300 subjects to choose from.

Besides the Fine Music and Fine Souvenirs there will be thousands of free samples. We have many demonstrations and exhibitions direct from Madison Square Garden—14 brand new booths never before shown. YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

Goods Cheerfully Exchanged.

Joseph H. Bauland Co.

Money Refunded If You Wish.

VAN ANDEN'S SECRET MARRIAGE

He Did Not Announce the Event Until His Family Had Learned to Love His Bride.

William M. Van Anden is Vice President of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company of 28 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The Van Anden family live at 65 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, but have a handsome Summer home on Ocean Avenue, Islip, L. I.

In June, 1896, the family took a pleasure trip to Europe. Frank Van Anden, a son, is a graduate of Cornell. In Berlin he developed a desire to study German, and suggested that he remain in Germany for a year for that purpose. The family agreed, and returned to America without him.

Frank corresponded regularly with the family and wrote glowing accounts of his progress in German. He returned two months ago, talking German like a native, and got a position with a realty company. His father was delighted, but Frank said the only drawback to his progress was that he could not write it well.

"If I could write it as well as I speak it," said he, "I could get a better place with the real estate concern which employs me." He suggested that his father advertise for a teacher to instruct him in German composition.

The advertisement was answered by a pretty young woman, who made a great impression on Mr. Van Anden's daughters, Estelle and Louise. She told them that in addition to teaching Frank she would be pleased to help them in German conversation. They engaged her at once, and when Frank returned he appeared to be much annoyed, but finally yielded to the entreaties of his sisters that he accept her as tutor.

The young woman said she was Miss Ida Kessberg, and had only recently arrived from Berlin. She became very popular with the family. When they removed to their Summer home, Frank decided to discontinue his lessons, and went to spend the Summer at Bay Shore, near Islip.

Soon after Mr. Van Anden was astonished when a friend congratulated him on his son's marriage. He took the next train for Bay Shore, and demanded to know what it all meant. Frank explained that he had married Miss Kessberg in Berlin. As he was not yet earning any money he decided not to notify his parents until he was independent.

He felt, he said, that it would be better if his family could get acquainted with his wife first. Hence he devised the ruse, which succeeded perfectly, for every member of the family had learned to love the young wife. Besides this, she had received enough money for teaching Frank to help furnish their flat.

Mr. Van Anden is so much pleased with his daughter-in-law that he will build a home for her in Brooklyn.

COAL AND IRON TRUSTS.

Consul Bouchsein Reports the Sentiments of the German Papers.

Consul Bouchsein, at Barmen, Prussia, in a report on the coal and iron trusts in Germany, quotes some extracts from German papers which he thinks may be of interest to the iron and steel industry of this country in the extension of the export to Germany.

"An extract from the yearly report of the Chamber of Commerce at Hagen, Westphalia," he reports, "dwells at length on coal, coke, and iron trusts. These trusts have called forth a good many complaints from steel and iron manufacturers as to the greatly advanced price of coal, coke, and raw iron. The report criticises the coke syndicate for exporting coke to foreign ports at a price almost lower than that given by home manufacturers. It goes so far as to call the coke syndicate a great danger to the national interest. The great demand for and the high prices of coal and coke have naturally forced the iron and steel manufacturers to raise their prices, and the Chamber of Commerce fears that, through the manipulations of the syndicates, the doors will be opened to a foreign market and the home industry greatly endangered.

"A lengthy article of the Deutsche Metal Industrie Zeitung also dwells upon the above subject, and goes even further and prophesies that in the near future not only the bulk of raw iron will be imported from the United States, but also a market for American manufactured iron and steel will be opened."

There is no mystery about "Plattism." It is as old as human society, and it is inevitable. It is also of great advantage to society. The most useful man in New York to-day is Thomas C. Platt, and the public, Republicans and the enemies of the Republican Party, are more and more convinced of the salutary power of his leadership and the obligations all political organization, so essential to the conservation of social order, owes to him. He is brave, he is resourceful, and he can be trusted. The senseless chatter about "Plattism," the making of it a bogy to frighten imbeciles, has lost all its force. Senator Platt has been assailed with every weapon envy and malice could devise, but none of them has pierced the armor of his character, and he stands forth the most prominent and most closely observed and vigilantly watched man in New York.

This is a tribute to Mr. Platt which is demanded in sheer honesty. Instead of wheedling the professedly Republican newspapers to get their support, he has left them alone to abuse him as they may. He has made no attempt to buy their favor by concessions, and with one exception, as we have said, they are bitterly against him for one or another petty reason of spite, jealousy, or disappointment.

It is a remarkable career, and only now the public is beginning to give to Mr. Platt with substantial unanimity the high honor and complete respect which are due to a man of consummate ability and the most valuable public service and influence.

ROTHSCHILD

Importing and Manufacturing Retailer,

Fulton St., corner Hoyt, Brooklyn.

New York: W. 14th St., near 6th Av. Paris: Rue du Conservatoire.

THE LATEST FASHIONS IN

Trimmed Hats, Bonnets, Toques, and Fine Millinery Goods.

Misses' and Children's School Hats,

Ladies' Finely Trimmed Felt Alpine & Sailor Hats In the Greatest Variety, at the Lowest Prices.

Mourning Millinery, Veils and Veilings,

A Specialty with Our House.

About this time a word of warning is not amiss. When the big general stores find the public satiated with their "bargains"—Bicycles, Tooth Powders, Tin Kettles, etc.—they give a turn to what they are pleased to call Millinery. But bombastic announcements are far easier to write than to make good. The atmosphere of groceries and soap has never yet helped Art in any form, nor is it at all likely that in its very commonplace surroundings a huge dry goods store can ever cope with an educated, refined taste in the correctness of originality. Such our house has always offered, and in the present season we are particularly happy in showing unique, distinctly individual ideas.

Ladies are always sure to get the best value at ROTHSCHILD'S. Not the finer grades only, but we are prepared to suit every purse. Our private and public openings have elicited the most graceful acknowledgments. Our MILLINERY, we can truthfully say, has NO COMPETITION ON OUR OWN LEVEL.

Get the Best and Save Money when You Buy of

J. ROTHSCHILD, FULTON ST., BROOKLYN, & 56 W. 14th ST., NEW YORK.

FOR AND AGAINST THE CYCLE.

Points in a Paper Read by Dr. Mendelssohn in Berlin.

The German press in general is now discussing a paper read by Dr. Mendelssohn at a meeting of the medical society, in Berlin, on the medical view of bicycle riding. Consul Keenan, at Bremen, in a report has given the chief points of the paper, which are:

"The advantages of wheel riding may be inestimable, if practiced intelligently and with moderation, but harmful or absolutely dangerous if carried to excess or in cases where riding should be prohibited. The advantages accruing to riders are obvious, since the wheel affords exercise and recreation to the mentally overworked, and as an independent and inexpensive means of locomotion it is ideal. The danger of the wheel may consist of injuries from accident, inflammation of the knee joint resulting from overwork, inflammation of both male and female pelvic organs resulting from pressure of the saddle, &c.

"Another danger is in the constant excessive exertion, which can produce an increased atomic and molecular change throughout the body, especially in the vital organs, to such a degree that a general weakening of the individual and an especial susceptibility to infectious diseases may result. The tendency to catch cold is proved by experience to be great. The heart is subject to the greatest danger in cases of excessive cycle riding. A large number of sudden deaths have already been recorded, due to excessive strain on the heart.

"Cases where wheeling should be prohibited are as follows: (1) Existing heart lesions, (2) arterial calsification, (3) albuminuria, (4) old age, and (5) childhood.

"Cases where bicycling is beneficial are: (1) When excessive uric acid and gout exist, (2) in certain mild forms of chronic disturbances in the pelvic organs, which are thereby subjected to a certain degree of exercise, which has an effect similar to the gymnastics and massage of the Thur Brandt method; (3) when there are slight disturbances in the respiratory organs, except absolute lung dilation.

Evening School in Harlem.

The classes in the Male Senior Evening School No. 43, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, will begin Oct. 4. There will be courses in phonography, bookkeeping, arithmetic, English composition, drawing, and penmanship, and also a class in which foreigners can learn the English language. In phonography there will be an advanced course, as well as a class for beginners. The school will be open every evening except Saturday until commencement night, from 7:30 to 9:30, for the registration of students. The classes are open to all over sixteen years of age.

AGAINST PREMATURE BURIAL.

Italian Doctors to Decide How to Prove Apparent from Real Death.

Consul Mantius, writing from Turin, says: "Prominent physicians and laymen are at present busily engaged in preparing an exhaustive report, with exhibits, on the subject, of 'Apparent Death and Premature Burial.' This report will be the striking feature of the medical department at the National Exposition to be opened here in April, 1898.

"Reports of a similar kind are expected from all over the world. There will be an international competition and a prize will be awarded for the best work on the solution of a problem in which not only the profession, but, more or less, every mortal is interested.

"Up to the present time no infallible test for distinguishing apparent from real death has been discovered, in consequence of which horrifying cases of persons buried alive occur from time to time and are narrated in medical journals and daily papers. The committee of physicians and laymen organized to gather and sift the material realize that the first step to remedy such conditions should be to obtain modification of the laws relative to the limited space of time allowed for bodies to be kept before burial in some countries. It is clearly proved that the number of persons buried alive is much larger in such countries. Therefore the members of this commission appeal to the heads of the Governments and to all those whose position gives them influence over the people for their support in a movement which cannot fail to interest humanity. It is the intention to start a periodical, which will be devoted to the furtherance of the matter in hand.

"Early this year the Italian Government, through foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, extended an invitation to other nations to take active part in those branches of the Turin Exposition which are of an international character. The main feature of the medical department might have been easily overlooked in the bulk of other interesting material."

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
193 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1612

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY AND BURNHAM

BROOKLYN.

IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND NOVELTIES.

Grand Opening of Our New Store

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28th.

When we came into possession of the Ovington Building adjoining us last Spring, we at once commenced the necessary alterations to convert it into a practical Dry Goods Store. The work has been carried on satisfactorily, and we are pleased to announce that both buildings are now connected, making one large DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT, which will be formally opened on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

The special feature of the opening will be the NEW MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, occupying the entire second floor of the annexed building. Our private importations of Fall Models of Hats and Bonnets will make a beautiful display and no doubt be the most interesting Millinery view ever given in Brooklyn.

The following leading Parisian Modistes will be represented: Virot, Linn, Faulkner, Eugenie, Heitz-Boyer, Josse, Paul Virot, Berthe, and Loys Soeurs. The creations of our artiste from our own workrooms we believe cannot be excelled.

Other features of the opening will be the improved positions and increased spaces of a number of our heretofore cramped departments.

The LINENS, WHITE GOODS, and FLANNELS will be moved to the first floor, while the MEN'S FURNISHINGS, HOSIERY, CLOTHS, COTTON GOODS, STATIONERY, and TOILET ARTICLES will be enlarged.

These changes will give the entire second floor of our present building to the CLOAK and LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS, making them the largest and most modern departments of their kind in the city.

Extra displays throughout the store will make a visit specially interesting, and we extend a cordial invitation to all.

We desire to make mention of the many special inducements to be offered

TO-MORROW, (MONDAY.)

Never before has our Fall and Winter season opened with so large and complete an assortment of beautiful goods as on this occasion, and as, with few exceptions, our importations were received prior to the passing of the new tariff, the prices are remarkably low.

SPECIAL SALE OF HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

The greater part of our Fall Stock of LINENS was received before the present advance in prices. This entire stock will be offered to-morrow at the old tariff prices.

After our present supply is exhausted Linens will be advanced from **20 per cent.** to **25 per cent.**

To-morrow's sale will afford an excellent opportunity to buy.

NEW COLORED SILKS.

19-INCH BROCHE TAFFETA, **75c.**
19-INCH ROMAN STRIPES, **85c.**
20-INCH FINE STRIPE TAFFETA, **95c.**
20-INCH BROCHE TAFFETA, **85c.**
22-INCH SILK AND WOOL POPLIN in all the best shades, **$1.25**; worth 1.50.

SPECIAL.

SALE OF CHILDREN'S WINTER UNDERWEAR

At about one-half the regular prices.

NATURAL MERINO SHIRTS, DRAWERS, and PANTALETS—Size 18 inches, at **15c.**; 20 to 30 inches, **25c.**; 32 to 34 inches, **35c.**; 3 for **$1.00**.

These prices are great values.

BLACK SILKS.

Will exhibit to-morrow a complete line of BLACK SILKS in PEAU DE SOIE, SATIN DUCHESSE, MOIRE VELOUR, MOIRE FACONNE, GROS GRAINS, and BROCADE SILKS AND SATINS.

A special line of 22-INCH BROCADE SILKS at **78c.**

SPECIAL SALE OF CORSETS.

175 pairs imported PRIMA DONNA CORSETS, $1.50 style for **85c.**

White and drab Coutille, corded bust, Hamburg edging trimmed, full boned, every pair guaranteed, long waist, medium length, sizes 18 to 30 inches, $1.50 style for **85c.**

CHILDREN'S DRAWERS.

Will offer to-morrow CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, our own manufacture, wide hem, finished with feather-stitched band, all sizes, 8 to 22 inches, at **20c.** pair.

Ladies' extra size NIGHT GOWNS, SKIRTS, and DRAWERS a specialty.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Latest styles in trimming laces: POINT APPLIQUE, POINT GAZE, LUNI ARABAC, &c., in widths from 3 to 10 inches, at **25c.**, **35c.**, **40c.**, and **50c.** yard.

Our Fall importations of artistic designs in EMBROIDERIES, MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, and CHIFFON manufactured exclusively for us, will be exhibited to-morrow.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.

The complete importation of FANCY DRESS GOODS will be shown on Monday. The prices will not be increased by the new tariff, as we received all our goods prior to its taking effect.

Our assortment of fabrics from **50c.** to **85c.** per yard is most complete, and includes all the varieties of plain and mixed colors.

TAILOR SUITINGS in great variety. Special 48-in. Melton check, **$1.25**.

Among the choicer novelties we will offer:

47-IN. COVERT MELTON, **$1.00**.
45-IN. EPINGLINE NOVELTY, **$1.25**.
44-IN. BROCADE PLISSE, **$1.25**.
48-IN. ILLUMINATED STRIPED MELTON, **$1.35**.
52-IN. ILLUMINATED SATIN SOLEIL, **$1.35**.
51-IN. ILLUMINATED MOHAIR AND WOOL NOVELTY, **$1.65**.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT. OFFERINGS.

An unusual showing of LOW-PRICED CURTAINS for bedroom and sitting room use, made under our personal supervision.

CLUNY CURTAINS, full size, with lace edge insertion and revering, scrim centres, at **$2.25**, **$2.75**, **$3.75**, to **$6.00** pair; with net centres at **$4.00** and **$5.00**.

A complete assortment of TAPESTRY PORTIERES from **$2.25** to **$8.75** pair, fringed top and bottom.

Also SATIN PORTIERES, in all shades of Nile, Rose, Terra Cotta, Olive and Blue, at **$11.50**, **$17.00**, and **$21.50** pair.

We call special attention to our complete assortment of TABLE COVERS, in Velour, French Victorien Velvet, Silk Tapestry, Chenille, and Cotton Tapestry.

We offer a very rich TAPESTRY TABLE COVER, heavy quality, 2 yds. square, variety of colors, SPECIAL, for **$2.00** ea.

The making and hanging of Shades and Draperies and reupholstering of Furniture done in the best manner. Special attention paid to Designing and submitting of Estimates.

Lace Curtains cleaned and returned in one week to ten days.

UMBRELLAS.

Will open on Monday a choice lot of LADIES' AND MEN'S SILK UMBRELLAS, with handles of the latest designs.

SPECIAL.

26-INCH LADIES' ALL SILK UMBRELLAS, Close Rolling, Best Natural Wood Handles, Cases and Tassels, **$2.25**.

SCHOOL UMBRELLAS, Fast Dye, Paragon Frames, Natural Handles, Hooks and Bulbs, **60c.**, **75c.**, **$1.00**, **$1.25**.

Umbrellas and Parasols Covered and Repaired.

Our Store now embraces 154 feet front, extending through to Livingston St., making it the largest window display in Brooklyn.

JOURNEAY AND BURNHAM.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

KID GLOVE NOVELTIES.

Ladies' 4-Button Kid Gloves, fine quality, with fancy combination stitching in tan, brown, red and black, 79c. a pair, real value, $1.

Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves in tan and red, good quality, 79c. a pair.

Ladies' 4-Button or 5-Hook length Kid Gloves in tan, red, brown, gray, and black, 98c. a pair, value, $1.25, warranted.

Ladies' 2-Clasp Kid Gloves, in new blues and green, 98c. a pair.

Ladies' 4-Button Real Kid Gloves, with heavy embroidery, in tan, brown, green, black, white, butter, and pearl, $1.39 a pair.

Ladies' 3-Button Real Kid Gloves, Trefousse, in tan, red, and black, $1.65 a pair.

Ladies' 2-Clasp "Pique" Real Kid Gloves, with fancy stitching, in tan, red, and black, $1.79 a pair.

Ladies' 2-Clasp "Surety Fastener" Real Kid Gloves, in violet, new blue, red, and green, $1.75 a pair.

JERSEY COATS

At Prices Lower than Ever.

Men's All-Wool Double Breasted Jersey Coat, stitched with silk and well made, in black only, all sizes; price $2.50, value $3.00.

Men's Fine Quality Double Breasted All-Wool Jersey Coats, stitched with silk, and made to sell at $3.69, in black only; price $2.98.

Men's Extra Heavy Double Breasted Astrachan Office Coats, in black and light tan, well worth $5.98; price $4.75.

Complete Assortment of Cardigan Jackets at lowest prices.

HALF HOSE.

One lot of Men's extra heavy All-Wool Half Hose. Price 15c. a pair, 2 for 25c.

One lot of Men's fine quality Half Hose in navy, brown, and natural wool, regular 25c. quality. Price, 19c. a pair.

Special Values in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

WOOL UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Heavy, All-Wool Natural Color Vests and Pants, formerly sold at 82c.; special, 69c.

Ladies' Wool Ribbed Vests and Pants, well made and extra fine quality, natural and white, 49c.

Ladies' Winter Weight Ribbed Wool and Cotton Vests and Pants, in regular and extra sizes, 49c., 59c., and 79c.

Children's Heavy Weight Merino Vests Pants, and Drawers, and the following special prices:

Sizes 16-18-20	20-22-24-26	28-30-32-34
19c.	29c.	39c.

Children's All Wool Vests, Pants, and Drawers at one-half former prices.

Sizes 16-18	20-22-24	26-28	30-32-34
19c.	33c.	45c.	55c.

Also complete lines in Ladies' and Children's Wool, Cashmere, and Cotton Hose, both Fall and Winter weights.

Extra Specials in

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR DEPT.

Ladies' Muslin Chemise, good quality, and corded bands; special for Monday; only 29c.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, cluster tuck and embroidery ruffle; special, 29c.

Ladies' White Muslin Walking Skirts, umbrella effect, trimmed with embroidery, 69c. and 79c.

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, good quality, V, Empire, and high neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, special, 49c.

Ladies' Outing Flannel Gowns, trimmed with embroidery and worsted edge, price, 79c., $1.10, and $1.39.

Needful Little Things

At a Big Saving.

"Silexo" Scouring Soap, 1c.
Bon Marche Scouring Soap, positively the very finest, 4c.
H. B. Washing Powder, the best, 2c.
Lautz's Laundry Soap, 2c.
Green Castile Soap, per pound, 7c.
Jewel Carpet Renovator, 12c.
Snow Boy Washing Powder, 4-pound box, 15c.
Bird Gravel, 2½-pound box, 3c.
Jewel Bird Seed, large box, 4c.
Jumbo Ammonia, half-gallon jug, 12c.
Furniture Oil, quart bottle, 18c.
Chloride of Lime, large box, 8c.
Borsum's Liquid Putz, large can, 12c.
Wall Paper Cleaner, 25c. size, 12c.
Putz Pomade, large box, 3c.
Durkee's Mourning Starch, 7c.
Can Openers, steel blade, 3c.
Toothpicks, 2,000 in box, 2c.
Carpet Tacks, all sizes, box, 1c.
Nutmeg Graters, patent kind, 4c.

Fall and Winter Underwear

At Lowest Prices.

Men's Heavy Wool Shirts and Drawers, in natural camel hair and white, extra good value at 59c.; our price, 49c. each.

Men's Extra Heavy Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Underwear, well worth 89c. and $1.00; price, 69c. each.

Men's Heavy All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, in natural and camel hair, single and double breasted shirts, regular $1.25 quality; price 98c.

Men's Extra Heavy All-Wool Fleeced Underwear, in light blue, nicely trimmed with satin ribbon; price 98c. each.

Men's Heavy Pure Australian Wool Underwear, always sold at $1.25, in white only, price 98c. each.

Men's Fine Quality Pure Australian Wool Shirts and Drawers, in white and natural, price $1.35 each.

Men's Pure Wool Medicated Scarlet Underwear, single and double breasted shirts, price $1.25 and $1.50.

Men's Fine Quality Pure Australian Wool Shirts, single and double breasted, in natural and camel hair, also drawers to match, price $1.50 each.

Men's Extra Heavy All Wool Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, in natural, camel hair and scarlet, regular $2.00 quality; price $1.75 each.

Infants' Department.

SECOND FLOOR.

Infants' Cambric Slips, tucked yokes with insertion and embroidered edge; special, 29c., 39c., 49c., and 69c.

Infants' Long Skirts, in nainsook and cambric, with embroidered ruffle and hemstitch; special, 59c., 69c., 75c., and 98c.

Children's Canton Flannel Drawers, neatly made, sizes 1, 2, 3, 4; special, 19c.

Children's Outing Flannel Gowns, in white and colored empire and yoke effect; special 49c., 69c., and 79c.

Children's Colored Flannel Dresses, in navy, cardinal, brown, and green, made in all the newest designs; special 98c., $1.25, $1.49, and $1.79.

We also keep a large assortment of Dr. Denton's Sleeping Garments for Children.

SPECIALS IN

Infants' Cap Department.

Infants' White Silk Caps, with full ruche lace and ribbon pompons, sizes 11 to 16, prices 39c., 49c., 69c., and 98c.

Children's Bengaline Silk Pokes, with beaver head and edging, also silk bow, in brown, red, green, and white, price $1.00.

Children's Faille Silk Poke Bonnets, with full crown and rim trimmed with silk cord, bow and tip, price $1.98.

Children's Poke Bonnets, latest design, felt rim edged with mink, ribbon bows and mink heads, price $2.39.

All the latest novelties in Children's Hats, Caps, and Poke Bonnets, at the most reasonable prices.

"Good Things to Eat"

At Brooklyn's Finest Grocery Department.

MONDAY'S SPECIALS:

MACKEREL—Large and fat—10-pound pail—**$1.05**.

MOLASSES—New Orleans—finest quality—gallon—**55c.**

CORN—Fine flavor—sweet and tender—can, **7c.**—dozen, **80c.**—case, 2 dozen, **$1.56**.

PEAS—Extra Fancy Early June—sweeter than in the pod—can, **10c.**—dozen, **$1.15**—case, 2 dozen, **$2.20**.

ASPARAGUS—Extra Oyster Bay—fresh flavor—can, **22c.**—dozen, **$2.55**—case, 2 dozen, **$5.00**.

CHERRIES—White ox hearts, heavy syrup—can, **10c.**—dozen, **$1.15**—case, 2 dozen, **$2.20**.

CHEESE—fancy full cream—mild or sharp—pound—**10c.**

OLIVES—fine quality—12-ounce bottle—**10c.**

BEANS—Marrow or Pea—quart—**5c.**

DATES—Very choice—pound box—**5c.**

Ranges and Heaters.

We have just added this new branch to our Housefurnishing Department. A positive saving over specialty dealers guaranteed.

Cylinder Coal Stove, with embossed border, including one length stove pipe, special **$2.19**.

Rubber Plants.

A choice lot just received, all perfectly healthy and from one of the best growers, value 75c. to $1.00; choice at 48c.

OIL FLOWING IN CANADA.

Consul Dickson Reports Extensive Borings Near Gaspe Basin.

Oil wells in Canada are doing well, according to the report of Consul Dickson, who reports from Gaspé Basin, July 30, as follows:

"The Petroleum Oil Trust Company has for some time extended its operations to a district about twenty-two miles distant from Gaspé Basin, near one of the tributaries of the York River, called the Mississippi Brook. Several wells have been bored in that neighborhood, with varying results; some have yielded half a barrel, some one barrel, per day. On July 23, well No. 27, in that district, produced a quantity of oil from a depth of 1,400 to 1,500 feet. This is the best known so far in Gaspé. The well flowed several times before it was under control, and 300 to 400 barrels are said to have been lost. It was pumped this week, and gave at one pumping 1,600 gallons. During the time taken to replace the plug the well filled again, and the oil was forcing the plug.

"The oil is of very good quality, and the rock beds are nearly flat in its neighborhood, whereas in the parts of the country first prospected, the wells were bored into the rock at a sharp angle. The company is having several tanks built around this well, and it is said they intend to bore other wells in the vicinity immediately."

SICILY'S GREEN FRUIT EXPORTS.

The United States Is the Largest Consumer of the Best and Worst.

The United States imports the most Sicilian green fruit, according to the report of Consul Seymour at Palermo. He writes: "The best fruit goes to the United States, Germany, and Russia; the poorest to the United States, Austria, and England. Comparatively little fruit is exported to Italy, the duty imposed by some Italian towns being as much as 50 cents a box."

The exports to the United States for 1896 were 103,471 boxes, weighing about 90 pounds each. The duty here is 22 cents a box. Austria imported 30,628 boxes, and England 24,279 boxes. In each of these countries the fruit is admitted free of duty. Russia imported 16,016 boxes, and the duty is $1.60 a box. Germany imported 12,065 boxes. The duty is 40 cents a box. Turkey imported 4,938 boxes, with an 8 per cent. duty; Australia 2,217 boxes, with a duty from 28 to 68 cents; Holland 1,552 boxes, with a 10 per cent. duty; France, 725 boxes, with a duty of 70 cents a box, and other countries 2,819 boxes.

BORING FOR OIL IN JAPAN.

American Machinery Has Revolutionized the Process.

Consul General McIvor, at Kanagawa, Japan, has reported about the increase in the natural production of kerosene oil in Japan. He quotes from a recent issue of the Chugai Shogyo, a Japanese periodical, as follows:

"The demand for kerosene oil in Japan has become very extensive. It is not only used for lighting purposes, but as the originator of motive power. It may also be refined and used as machinery oil. At present some 6,000,000 yen worth of American and Russian oils are imported annually, but the actual conditions of the oil districts in Japan—that is to say, the province of Echigo and its environs—are very promising. The oil districts of Japan extend from Hokkaido to Akita on the north, traverse the provinces of Echigo and Shinano, and reach the Totomi Province. In Amagasemachi, Mishima district; Niitsumachi, Kambara district; Miyagawamachi, Kariha district; and Urase, Koshi district, in Echigo Province, there are a number of companies which have boring machinery used for their work. Fifty-six machines are being fitted up by various companies in the Tosan district and twenty-eight machines will have to be fixed within the year, making the total eighty-four.

"Hitherto the work had not been earnestly undertaken on account of the easy access to the foreign oil, and the wells have been sunk in an unscientific manner about 900 feet, but since 1890 American boring machinery and its accessories have been introduced, and at present oil is taken out from the depth of 800 to 2,000 feet. The process of refining has also been greatly improved, so that Japanese oil is now practically the same in quality as foreign petroleum. The principal markets of the Echigo oil are the Hokkaido, Shinano, and northern provinces in the mainland."

Consul Monaghan of Chemnitz says: "The German Empire is turning its attention to the oil territory of Japan. In 1891 Japan produced, so say German papers, 10,080,000 liters (one liter equals 1.0567 quarts) of petroleum; in 1892, 13,140,000 liters; 1893, 10,740,000 liters; in 1894, 24,840,000 liters. If instead of the eighty men who work the wells now, a syndicate similar to that of the Standard Oil Company or Russian Trust could be organized, the product could be multiplied many times. An effort is being made in Tokio to organize such a syndicate. Even the 24,840,000 liters of 1894 do not supply the demand. In 1895 Japan imported 2,240,000 hectoliters of petroleum, worth $5,135,000. The demand is increasing. All Eastern Asia offers a market for Japan's oil, hence any and every effort to develop the industry must pay. The oil is found in considerable quantities in several places. Recent reports say Formosa has wells. It might be worth while for our manufacturers of oil-well working and refining machinery to look to the Japanese oil districts for markets."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.97¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.24½
Cotton, middling	.06¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07½
Butter, State, finest creamery	.21
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.45
Lard, prime	4.75
Molasses, O. K. prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06½
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.00
Beef, family	9.75
Beef, hams	26.75
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lead	4.30
Copper, lake ingot	11.25

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Flour—Winter patents, $5@$5.10; straights, $4.70@$4.85; Spring special, $5.75; Spring patents, $5@$5.30; straights, $4@$4.80; bakers, $3.10@$4.20; No. 2 Spring wheat, 91½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 86@89¼c; No. 2 red, 94@95c; No. 2 yellow corn, 28@28⅛c; No. 2 oats, 19¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 23@23½c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23@23½c; No. 2 rye, 47c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 3, free on board, 29@43c; No. 4, free on board, 28¼@35c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01¼@$1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.70; mess pork, per bbl, $8.10@$8.15; lard, per 100 lb, $4.35; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.75@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5⅝@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 5¼@5⅝c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cut loaf, 5.90c; granulated, 5.27c.

COTTON.

The market made a further decided break yesterday. Advices from the English market were disappointing. A bearish construction was put on the English news, and our market made a weak start at a decline of 6@8 points. The market was particularly weak just before the close, with the tone finally easy at a net loss of 9@11 points. Total sales futures, 68,800 bales. The weekly report of The Chronicle states that dry weather has prevailed over the greater portion of the cotton belt, and in consequence picking and marketing have made rapid progress. Rain, in fact, seems to have been confined practically to the Atlantic section.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	6.44	6.44	6.40	6.38@6.40
October	6.40	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.36
November	6.36	6.36	6.34	6.33@6.34
December	6.37	6.39	6.36	6.36@6.37
January	6.42	6.44	6.41	6.41@6.42
February	6.46	6.46	6.46	6.45@6.46
March	6.52	6.52	6.48	6.48@6.49
April	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.52@6.53
May	6.59	6.59	6.57	6.56@6.57
June	..	..	..	6.59@6.61

Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling, was: New Orleans, 6 3-16c; Mobile, 6⅝c; Savannah, 6 5-16c; Charleston, 6@6 1-16c; Wilmington, 6¼c; Norfolk, 6⅝c; Baltimore, 6½c; Augusta, 6 3-16c; St. Louis, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—American middling, fair, 4 9-32d; good middling, 4 1-16d; American Middling, 3 15-16d; low middling, 3 13-16d; good ordinary, 3 11-16d; ordinary, 3½d; American middling, low middling clause, September, 3 51-64d, buyers; September and October, 3 45-64d, buyers; October and November, 3 37-64@3 38-64d, buyers; November and December, 3 35-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 34-64d, buyers; January and February, 3 34-64d, buyers; February and March, 3 34-64@3 35-64d, buyers; March and April, 3 35-64@3 36-64d, sellers; April and May, 3 36-64@3 37-64d, sellers; May and June, 3 37-64d, buyers; June and July, 3 38-64d, buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	98⅝	99	98⅜	98⅝
December	95	95⅝	94¾	94⅝
May	93⅜	93¾	93⅜	93½
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	33¼
October	..	..	..	33½
December	35⅜	35⅝	35¼	35¼
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	24¼
October	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
December	..	..	..	25¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
December	92½	92½	91	94⅜
May	91	91⅛	90¼	90½
Corn—				
September	28¼	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞
December	30⅜	30½	29½	29⅝
May	33¾	34⅛	33	33
Oats—				
December	20¾	20⅜	19¾	20
May	23⅜	23⅝	22½	22⅝

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The market developed a weak spot yesterday and lost all of Friday's advance, closing ½@¾c net lower. The weakness resulted from disappointing cables, larger receipts than anticipated in the Northwest, and moderate selling by foreign houses. The local sentiment was bearish. Prices declined steadily, closing at the lowest point, and subsequently on the curb sold off to 94¼c, or ¼c below the regular close. Decided weakness in the corn market was another drawback to any advancing tendency in wheat. Advices from the Winter wheat belt were unfavorable. Reports from Russia were that offerings were still liberal. Weekly exports from both coasts were fairly liberal. Shorts were the best buyers of the day.

DULUTH, Sept. 25.—No. 1 hard, 83c; No. 1 Northern, 80c; December, 88¼c bid; May, 89¾c; No. 2 Northern, 87c; October, 86c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—September, 87¾c; December, 88¼c; May, 88¼c; No. 1 hard, 90¾c; No. 1 Northern, 89¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—No. 2 Spring, 88½c; December, 88¾c.

Corn.

No. 2, 34¾c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 24½c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 white, 27¼c; No. 3 white, 26½c; track mixed, 24½@25 1-5c; track white, 26½@33c.

Flour.

Spring patents, $5.25@$5.65; Winter straights, $4.75@$4.90; Winter patents, $5.20@$5.45; Spring clears, $4.40@$4.60; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.75; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.25@$3.40; no grade, $1.55@$1.60. RYE FLOUR—$3.35@$3.70.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 25.—First patents, $5.15@$5.35; second do, $5@$5.10; first clears, $4.15@$4.35; second clears, $3.15@$3.35.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; No. 1 Western, 50¾c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo. BARLEY—31¾c, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $1.80@$2, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 70@72c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 Winter, in bulk, 60@65c; Spring, bulk, 60@62½c; 100 lb, middling, bulk, 75c; rye feed, 65c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65@70c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Close: Barley, cash No. 3, 28½@43c. Rye, cash, 47c; September, 47c; December, 48c; May, 51¼c. Flax, cash, $1.02; Northwest, $1.03½; December, $1.01¼; May, $1.08¼. Timothy, cash, $2.65; September, $2.75; October, $2.70; March, $2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Old mess, $9@$9.25; new mess, $9.50@$10; family, $11.50@$13; short clear, $9@$10.50; packet, $8.50@$9.50; extra Indiana mess, $13.50@$15.50. DRESSED HOGS—Light, 6¼c; 180-lb, 6¾c; 160-lb, 6¾c; 140-lb, 6⅞c; 120-lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6¾c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 8c; 10-lb, 7½c; 12-lb, 7c; 14-lb, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¾@8½c; Western green, 6¾c; S. P. 10-lb, 7¼c. TALLOW—3½c. LARD—4¾c; city lard, 4½c; refined, 5¼c; South America, 5¾c; Continent, 5¼c; compound, city, 4¾c; Western, 4¾c; Brazil, kegs, 6.95c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Closed: Pork—September, $8.07½; October, $8.07½; December, $8.15; January, $9.12½. Lard—September, $4.05; October, $4.35; December, $4.42½; January, $4.57½. Ribs—September, $4.87½@$4.90; October, $4.87@$4.90; December, $4.75; January, $4.75.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 25.—Beef—Extra India mess, 67s 6d; prime mess, 58s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 48s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 33s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 34s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 37s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, 23s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, 18s.

COFFEE.

The market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points lower; ruled quiet and generally weak under the pressure of a continued heavy movement at Rio and Santos, and large firm offers from Brazil, while the European markets were inactive and featureless. The market for futures closed easy, at about the lowest prices of the session—a net loss of 5@15 points. Trading was light and local. Spot demand was not encouraging. Quotations are nominal on the basis of 7¼c for No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, and 7⅝c for No. 7 Rio, jobbing lots. The range of contract prices follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	....	....	....	6.05@6.15
October	6.25	6.25	6.10	6.05@6.10
November	6.25	6.25	6.10	6.10@6.15
December	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.55@6.60
January	....	....	....	6.55@6.70
February	....	....	....	6.75@6.80
March	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
April	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.90@6.95
May	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.95@7.00
June	....	....	....	7.00@7.05
July	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.05@7.10
August	....	....	....	7.05@7.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos — Good average, 9$000. Hamburg—¼ pfennig higher. Havre—Unchanged. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$750; receipts, 19,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 13,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 3 15-16c for 96° test; muscovado, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 3⅛c.

OILS.

Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 21@22c; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 25@28c; off-Summer yellow, 24½@25c; butter grades, 29@31c; prime white, 29@30c; prime Winter yellow, 32@33c; linseed, American, raw, 38@39c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 52@53c.

WOOL.

The Wool Exchange quotes wools as follows:

CARPETS—Aleppo, 12@12½c; Angora, 12½@13c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 21@22½c; Bokhara, colors, 13@13½c; Bokhara, white, 15@16c; camels' hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 12@13c; China, combing, 14½@15c; Cordova, 13c; Donskoi, Autumns, 14@15c; Donskoi, combing, 20@22c; Donskoi, colors, 16c; Donskoi, lambs, 14@15c; Scotch, 16c; Valparaiso, 12@14c.

EAST INDIA AND ASIATIC—East India, choice, 14@15c; East India, low, 12@14c; Georgian B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B, 14@16c; Georgian B. S., 13@15c; Kandahar, 22@23c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 14@15c; Joria and Vicaneer, 23@24c; Khorassan, colors, 13½@14c; Khorassan, white, 17@18c; Mohair, Turkish, 40@42c; Mossul, washed, 17@18c; Mossul, unwashed, 13c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Business was quiet in the wool trade during the week. Prices ruled unchanged with the exception of crossbreds, which were rather firmer for a few small transactions.

The imports for the week aggregated 8,738 bales, including New South Wales, 2,676 bales; Queensland, 1,011 bales; South Australia, 323 bales; New Zealand, 1,845 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,564 bales; Port Stanley, 459 bales; France, 80 bales; Persia, 220 bales; China, 139 bales; Singapore, 394 bales, and sundries, 27 bales. Following are the approximate offerings for next week: New South Wales, 21,500 bales; Queensland, 2,200 bales; Victoria, 7,250 bales; South Australia, 1,400 bales; Tasmania, 500 bales; Swan River, 900 bales; New Zealand, 23,900 bales, and Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 4,650 bales, making a total of 62,300 bales.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.75; oil barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine and machines, 31½@32c. Resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.47½; E, $1.60; F, $1.35; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.80@$1.85; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $1.90@$1.95; N, $2.10; W G, $2.30@$2.35; W W, $2.65@$2.70.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 29¾c. Resin firm; A, B, C, and D, $1.20; E, $1.25; G, $1.30; H, $1.40; I, $1.45; K, $1.70; M, $1.55; N, $1.90; W G, $2.25; W W, 2.45.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 29@29½c. Resin, $1.10@$1.15. Crude turpentine, $1.30@$1.80@$1.90. Tar, $1.15.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 25.—Turpentine, 28c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—No trading. Dressed beef, 7@9c per lb for native sides.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$6.25; grassers and muttermilks, $3.50@$4. City-dressed, 10½@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.40; lambs, $5.75@$6.12½c; dressed mutton, 6½@8c; dressed lambs, 7@10c.

HOGS—$4.50@$4.75.

PROGRESS IN MALAY STATES.

Railroads Projected from Kuala Prai to Port Dickson.

The steel rail and car manufacturers of the United States have had their attention called to projected railways in the Malay Peninsula. Consul General Pratt at Singapore has reported:

"As the result of a movement inaugurated by the enterprising Resident General of the federated Malay States, Sir Frank Athelstane Sweltenham, the Secretary of State for the colonies, recently approved a loan of $5,000,000 (Mexican) for the building of new lines of railway in the Malay Peninsula, to be constructed in sections as follows: (1) From Kuala Prai to Ulu Sa' Petang—50 miles—from where there is a line already in existence to Taipeng; (2) Taipeng to Kuala Kangsae, 20 miles; (3) Tapuh Road to Tanjong Malim, 50 miles; (4) Tanjong Malim to Kuala Kubu, 16 miles; (5) Kajang to Seramban, 31 miles.

"When completed, these lines will give through communication from Kuala Prai, directly opposite Penang, to Port Dickson, a total distance of from 315 to 320 miles, without counting the lines from Taipeng to Port Weld, (8 miles,) Tapuh Road to Telok Anson, (17 miles,) and Kuala Lumpur to Kuala Klang, (29 miles,) making a total of some 370 miles of railway which it is expected to have in operation here within the next five years. Work has already begun on Section 2, and is shortly to begin on Sections 1, 3, and 4. It is not yet determined how the loan required is to be negotiated, but it is considered probable that a portion of it will be subscribed for on the spot."

Catalogues Sent to Tien-Tsin Faulty.

F. H. Clarke, manager of the Tien-Tsin Trading Company at Tien-Tsin, China, has written to Consul Read complaining that discounts are not given in American catalogues sent to him. Consul Read has sent this letter to the State Department:

"Knowing that you take a keen interest in furthering American trade, I beg to draw your attention to one point in the hope that you may be able to do something in order to remedy it. I have lately received quite a number of catalogues from American houses, but in no single case do they state terms. Many of the catalogues appear to be intended

Avenue, 26 by 103.3, five-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $21,377.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 238 East Sixty-first Street, south side, 185 feet west of Second Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,744; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 555 West Thirty-second Street, north side, 175 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores, and three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $12,929.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 575 Bleecker Street, north side, 86.9 feet west of Charles Street, 18.9 by $1.10¼ and irregular, five-story brick dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,331.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, two lots, One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 400 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11; two lots, southeast corner of King's Bridge Road and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each about 25 by 107, and seven lots adjoining the immediately foregoing on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, each 25 by 94.11.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, near Alexander Avenue, 40 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 86 Columbus Street, running through to 87 Cannon Street, east side, 150 feet north of Rivington Street, 25 by 200, two five-story brick tenements, with stores Due on judgment, $8,529.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles W. Gould, referee, 17 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 233 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.6 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,459.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 37 Morningside Avenue East east side, 25.x feet south of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $22,322.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Welton C. Percy, referee, 1,629 First Avenue, west side, 26.6 feet south of Eighty-fifth Street, 25.2 by 75, four-story stone-front tenement, with store.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, A. Walker Otis, referee, 1,503 Hoe Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Cook Place, or One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, 8825; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, George E. Mott, referee, 634 Courtlandt Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 57.10 by 100, three-story brick and frame tenement, with stores; Courtlandt Avenue, east side, 57.10 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 28.11 by 100, vacant; 513 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 120.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 2,821 Third Avenue, northwest side, 21.6 feet northeast of Mott Street, runs northwest 77 by southwest 21.6 to Mott Street, by northwest 23 by northeast 69, by southeast 100 to Third Avenue, by southwest 47.6, one and two-story frame stores; 378 Washington Street and 72 Beach Street, being at the southwest corner of the streets named, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with store; 330 to 348 Bleecker Street, 97 to 103 Christopher Street and 218 to 222 West Tenth Street, begins West Tenth Street, south side, 93 feet west of Bleecker Street, runs east 93, by south 200, by west 125.5, by north 95, by east 39.5, by north 95.5, ten three and four-story brick and frame tenements, with stores, on Bleecker Street, four three and four-story brick tenements with stores on Christopher Street, and two four-story brick tenements on West Tenth Street; 100 to 110 Christopher Street, south side, 123 feet west of Bleecker Street, 125 by 83.6, by 123 by 85.7, six two and three-story brick and frame dwellings; 71 Bank Street, north side, 145 feet east of Bleecker Street, 25 by 146.10 by 25 by 115.3, three-story brick dwelling, with three-story brick dwelling at rear. Due on judgment, $36,899.

FRIDAY, Oct. 1.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 59 East Eighty-seventh Street, north side, 218.4 feet west of Park Avenue, 17.2 1-3 by 100.8½, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,024.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, William C. Breed, referee, 229 East Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 208 feet west of Second Avenue, 27 by 102.2, four-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $2,990; subject to other mortgages for $16,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Drive, east side, 62.1 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, for a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 40.6 by irregular; Charles Buek of Westport, Conn., owner and architect; cost, $48,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, for three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 16.8 by 53 by 48; William Wahle and Eva Steinmetz of 640 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owners; C. Steinmetz of 60 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $37,500.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of the Boulevard, for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 15 by 46; Eva Steinmetz, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for six three-story and basement brick dwellings, 19.5 by irregular; E. B. Treat of 241 West Twenty-third Street, owner; Henry Fouchaux of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, architect; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 86.8; John Fish of 1 Madison Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Kirkside Avenue, west side, 301 feet north of Wellesley Street, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 39.4 by 43.4; H. Robinson of 2,715 Creston Avenue, owner; G. H. French, architect; cost, $4,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 160 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for a one-story frame stable, 34 by 17; Jacob Pfeiffer of 964 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; R. Werner, architect; cost, $300.

Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Katonah Avenue, for a one-story frame storehouse, 20 by 24; G. Stuber, owner; Joseph Havender, architect; cost, $200.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 280 feet north of Home Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 63; Marguerite Streser of Liberty, N. Y., owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $5,500.

Washington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 28 by 86.6, and three four-story brick flats, 27.6 by 75; Joseph P. O'Donnell of 2,003 Washington Avenue, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $76,000.

Webster Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for two four-story brick flats, with stores, 29 by 79 and 68.6; Robert Picken, owner; Kerby & Co., architects; cost, $38,000.

Alterations.

No. 286 Bowery, to a five-story brick hotel, Lorillard estate; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 42 Duane Street, to a five-story brick office and store building, Meyer Greenberg of 93 Nassau Street, owner; Bernstein & Stone of 145 Centre Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet east of Lexington Avenue, extends to Twenty-sixth Street, to a seven-story brick shop, Metropolitan Street Railway Company, owner; A. V. Porter, architect; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, northwest corner of Rider Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, Michael Dwyer, owner; George Hoffman, architect; cost, $5,000.

Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 50 and 150 feet west of Katonah Avenue, to a one-story frame shed and a one-story frame office, Corporation of Woodlawn Cemetery, owner; cost, $240.

Katonah Avenue, southeast corner of Garden Street, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, John Bachimelli, premises, owner; William Graul, architect; cost, $350.

Pelham Avenue, northeast corner of Cross Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, E. D. Waterman, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Sept. 25.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; Amsterdam Av, e s, 125 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; Patrick Reynolds to Jeanne Reynolds $1

AVENUE B, n w corner of 5th St, 25x105; Unionport; Andrew Bilhoefer to George Cornell and wife 500

LENOX AV, w s, 72.6 ft n of 126th St, 27.6x108; Samuel W. B. Smith and wife to Charles Berls 40,000

LOT 157, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Selah B. Strong, referee, to William Wetterer 3,000

RAILROAD AV, e s, 76.6 ft s of 138th St, 78x129x75x107; Dilliripha G. Richardson to Otis J. Stephens 12,395

SHERMAN AV, n s, 50 ft e of Academy St, 50x100; Patrick Reynolds to Jeanne Reynolds 1

TELLER AV, n w s, 403.10 ft n o of 160th St, 25x100; Jules Glorieux to Joseph Mangoid 1,200

12TH ST, n s, Lot 312, map of Unionport; Charlotte M. Stoker to Thomas Zink and wife 1,150

62D ST, 220 to 226 West, 100x100; Martha D. Weeks to Adolph M. Meyer 120,000

87TH ST, 327 West, 16x100.8; Frank A. Dillingham and wife to Esther W. Chauncey 1

164TH ST, n s, 105.2 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 15.4x95; Mary L. Candee to Minnie E. Gardner 3,800

170TH ST, n w corner of 10th Av, 100x100; Allen G. Macdonell to M. P. Hull .. 1

Recorded Lease.

JACOBI, Anna, to Joseph Personeni; 412 West Broadway, 3 years $600

Assignment of Mortgage.

FREUND, Philip, to Albert Freund $1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BULAH, John, to John Bussing, Jr.; 1st av, e s, Lot 1,267, map of Wakefield, 3 years $3,000

CORNEHL, George, and wife to Andrew J. Bilhoefer; Avenue B, n w corner of 5th St, 25x105, 3 years 250

COHEN, Michael, and wife to Abraham Stern; 156 Broome St, 25x100, 1 year 2,200

DECKER, Kate B., to Mary McCormack; Cauldwell Av, e s, 380 ft n of 161st St, 25x125, 1 year 2,200

ENGEL, John, and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 48th St, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 7,500

HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to William M. Laws; 244 and 246 West 23d St, demand. 10,000

MAYER, Milton, to Hyman and Henry Sonn; Central Park West, n w corner of 102d St, demand 10,000

McGINTY, Joseph, to William L. Flanagan; 2d Av, s e corner of 63d St, and 1st Av, n e corner of 14th St, and 1st Av, e s, 26 ft n of 14th St, leasehold, demand 15,000

PATTERSON, James, to Anna Ostrander; 22d St, 201, n w corner of 7th Av, 5 years 22,000

STEPHENS, Olin J., to D. G. Richardson; Railroad Av, e s, 76.6 ft s of 138th St, 5 years 8,000

SLOAN, Thomas E., to Emma K. Schley; 25th St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 2 years. 25,000

SCHMIDT, Frederick, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 1st Av, e s, 78.3 ft s of 12th St, 1 year 9,000

SEERY, Peter, to Isabella G. Francis; Webster Av, s s, 25 ft w of Scott Av, 3 years 3,000

STERN, Nanchen and Louis, to Joseph Blau; Monroe St, 63, n s, 5 years 14,000

SMITH, Samuel W. B., to J. W. Bell; Lenox Av, w s, 72.5 ft n of 126th St, installments 30,000

WALKINSHAW, Jessie B., to Henry H. Cargill; Sedgwick Av, w s, Lots 8, 9, and 10, map by E. C. Morrison, and lot adjoining, 1 year 1,000

Lis Pendens.

47TH ST, 633 West; James F. Disken against Samuel A. Luden and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. J. Joyce.

7TH AV, s e corner of 130th St, 24.11x75; Frank M. Wells against Roderick J. Kennedy, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Gardner.

106TH ST, s s, 103.2 ft e of Manhattan Av, 16.10x100.11; Annie Miller against Clara A. Frue, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stedman & Larkin.

MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 95x25; Ethelbert Wilson against Charles Eggers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Hyatt.

Mechanics' Liens.

ALLEN ST, 131; Samuel Weinstein and Isaac Fox against Louis Greenblatt, owner; Barnett Gordan, contractor $220

AVENUE C, n w corner of Houston St, 51x—; M. L. McBean against Isaac Marx, owner and contractor 650

BLEECKER ST, 112 to 116; Lee & Burwell against Henry S. Wood, owner and contractor 21,115

BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 50x100; Nathan Hutkoff against Theodor Wegener, owner and contractor 39

LORING PLACE, e s, Lots 62 and 63, map of University Heights North; Yerks & Co. against Josephine B. Corsa, owner; Charles J. Hughes, contractor 648

MONROE ST, 58; Pierson & Co. against S. Bachrach, owner; Valentine Moeslein, contractor 157

TREMONT AV, 731 and 733; Robert Taylor against William H. Schott, owner and contractor 16

WASHINGTON PLACE, 89; also 58 6th Av; Pierson & Co. against Henry Siefke, owner; Valentine Moeslein, contractor. 56

1ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of Maple Av, 25x125; Michael Bufano against Margaret Cebarre and Pasqualina Giella, owners and contractors 810

3D AV, w s, 50 ft of 162d St, 25x100; Schnatz and Massoth against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 365

47TH ST, 633 West; James F. Disken against S. A. Luden, owner; H. N. Benson and Bierschenk & Co., contractors 93

61ST ST, 42 East; George Randell against Joseph Byk, owner; Otto Ruehle, contractor 23

96TH ST, s s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 129x100.8; James H. Young against Bernhard Schaeffel, owner and contractor 3,400

135TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 365

139TH ST, s s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 100

ORDERS OF CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

UNION POST ROAD, e s, Van Nest; Thomas T. Mackinson on New York Catholic Protectory Directors, &c., to August A. Sippel 3,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, four houses, —x—; James D. Edwards, on Ferdinand Forsch, to Willson, Adams & Co. 1,500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WOOSTER ST, 149 to 153; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershag, with George Daily and John A. Carlson, ten payments 65,000

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH.

Arrangements for the Dedication of the Handsome New Structure.

The new St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue, the Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor, will be formally opened on Sunday, Oct. 3. The dedication services will continue throughout the week, and include Sunday, Oct. 10. On the morning of Oct. 3 there will be a sermon by Bishop Foss, followed immediately by the dedicatorial service, conducted by Bishop Foss, assisted by Bishop Foster. The evening services will be conducted and sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, Missionary Secretary of the church, and a former pastor of St. Paul's. On Monday evening there will be an organ recital by Mr. Walter Johnson, on Wednesday a platform meeting, with addresses by former pastors, Presiding Elder Osbon, Bishops Foster and Foss, and Drs. Palmer and Upham, on Friday a general reception will be given by the pastor for the exhibition of the church and its adjoining buildings, and on Sunday, Oct. 10, it is expected that Bishop Fitzgerald will preach at the morning service. The evening sermon will be preached by Chancellor Day of Syracuse University.

The new St. Paul's Church, costing about $300,000, has a frontage of 125 feet on West End Avenue and 150 feet on the street. The parsonage, which is 22 by 61½ feet and four stories high, with extensions 16 by 17 feet and 10 by 16 feet, is separated from the church on the avenue side by sixteen feet of lawn, behind which they are connected by a two-story L containing the pastor's library and study. The chapel is 150 by 94 feet, and adjoins the church on the street side.

The church, an outgrowth of a study in the Spanish Renaissance, has two towers, one square and the other octagonal, with the main entrance on the avenue side, having a porch with ornamental pilasters, crowned with a heavy cornice and balustrade. Entrance on the street side is through an open, tiled vestibule. The extreme height of the gable is 83 feet from the curb. The material throughout is cream white Roman brick, with light buff terra cotta ornamentation. The roofs are of red Spanish tiles. The audience room, octagonal in shape, with unequal sides, with a seating capacity for 1,200, has as a ceiling an elliptical dome, with highly ornamental panels. The steps and platform are of white marble; the pulpit is at the east end of the room, and back of and above it is the choir gallery, flanked on each side by the organ, said to be one of the finest in New York. Tullie Morgan is to be organist and choirmaster, and for the dedication services has arranged an elaborate programme. The church is lighted by electricity, and has every modern convenience.

New Cathedral for Newark.

Within a fortnight ground will be broken in Newark, N. J., for the erection of a cathedral which in design, scope, and elaborate furnishings will rival St. Patrick's Cathedral of this city. Bishop Wigger is now awaiting plans which are to be submitted by four firms of church architects. It will cost more than $1,000,000, exclusive of the cost of the ground. On Oct. 9 the plans will be submitted. Then the Bishop will call together the Building Committee, comprised of eight priests, who will select the most practicable and appropriate plan. The new edifice will have a seating capacity of 2,500, and it is expected to be completed by 1904, when the jubilee of the diocese will be held. The site of the proposed structure is bounded by Fifth, Sixth, and Clifton Avenues and Ridge Street. It is one of the highest points in Newark, and is an ideal spot for a massive edifice. It is adjacent to the new public park being laid out by the municipal authorities, so that the approaches will be most fitting.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

Secretary Yarnell Has Prepared for an Active Fall and Winter Campaign.

Arrangements for an uncommonly active and varied Fall and Winter campaign have been completed by the management of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. William M. Kingsley is Chairman of this committee, and Dr. D. E. Yarnell is Secretary of the executive force. The building occupied by this branch was erected last year at a cost of $550,000, and its equipment is complete and attractive. The gymnasium is one of the largest in New York, having a floor surface of 52 by 109 feet. There are an elevated running track, a swimming pool, bowling alleys, and lockers, fresh air being secured by forced ventilation.

Opening exercises of the evening educational classes will be held in the auditorium on the evening of Monday, Oct. 4, on which occasion the whole building will be open for public inspection. The educational classes constitute an important feature of the work of the branch. The subjects taught are especially intended to help young men to advancement in business. Attention is also paid to general culture and elocution, vocal music, orchestral music, first aid to the injured, &c. On the evenings of Tuesdays and Fridays throughout the season there are to be lectures, concerts, or social receptions.

Powers of Bishops.

At the regular Metropolitan preachers' meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be held in the Book Concern next Monday morning, the subject of curtailing the power of the Bishops as regards the transfer of clergymen from one conference to another will be discussed. An incident at the last session of the New York East Conference, held in Brooklyn last Spring, when the presiding Bishop, Walden, was requested to transfer a clergyman to his former conference, has attracted attention to the disadvantage under which the Church is laboring from the unlimited power of transfer bestowed upon the Bishops. The discussion on Monday will be lively, as the ministers are alive to the situation.

New Church of the Divine Paternity.

The cornerstone of the new Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, at Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, which is to cost $200,000, will be laid in about two weeks. The exercises will be held within the walls of the new edifice, which is now built up to the base of the windows. A number of prominent speakers have been invited to take part, and a special musical programme will be carried out. The Trustees are completing arrangements for the lease of a church or hall in which to hold services until the new church is completed.

A New Church for Brooklyn.

Plans for a new Methodist church at Leonard and Conselyea Streets, Brooklyn, to cost $25,000, have just been prepared. The edifice is to be erected by the combined congregations of the Leonard and Powers Street Churches, assisted by the Brooklyn Church Society, and is to be known as the Union Church.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, noon,
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, 1897,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
ESTATE OF FRANCIS MORGAN, DECEASED,
574 WEST END AVE.
BETWEEN 87TH AND 88TH STS.
HANDSOME, MODERN, FOUR-STORY, HIGH-box stoop, brownstone and brick PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with butler's pantry extension, FINISHED IN HARDWOODS; OPEN PLUMBING; SALON SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS; handsome open fireplaces; beautifully decorated and papered throughout; size, 19x100. TERMS LIBERAL.
RICHARD P. LYDON, ESQ., Atty., 31 Nassau St. Maps at the office of the auctioneer, 111 B'way.

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1897,
BY ORDER SUPREME COURT,
Under direction of Charles W. Gould, Esq., Referee,
NO. 17 WEST 45TH ST.,
The desirable Lot, with four-story brownstone front Dwelling thereon, in good order and containing improvements; size lot 16.6x100.5 feet.
Messrs. DUNNING & FOWLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 67 Wall Street,
Maps and particulars with Attorneys or Auctioneer, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, Will sell at auction, **TUESDAY, OCT. 5,** at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,
353 WEST 123D ST.,
3-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, 15.10x50x100.11.
Maps at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
East 67th St, near Madison Avenue.
Fine residence; full size lot, 25x100.5; 4-story, with dining-room extension, &c. Permits and particulars of
Richard M. Montgomery & Co.,
61 PINE STREET.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH AVE.,
above 42d St., a beautiful corner house, having southern exposure; built by former owner for his own use, and exceedingly attractive.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. (5,903.)

CYRUS FIELD JUDSON,
REAL ESTATE,
33 Nassau St. & 503 5th Av.
Westchester Co. Property Handled.

INVESTMENT.
A PROMINENT BROADWAY CORNER,
west side, above Spring St.; will sell at a low figure to close an estate. Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av. (5926.) 9 Pine St.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

LENOX HILL, 67TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Elegant four-story high-stoop dwelling; dining-room extension; extra wide; price, $100,000; seen by appointment only.
JAMES S. McQUILLEN,
Room 37. No. 4 West 33d St.

39 WEST 81ST STREET,
Fronting Manhattan Square,
Large House; Newly Decorated; Sale or Lease.

46TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH AVS.
20-ft. house, with butler's pantry extension; modern plumbing; in good order.
GEO. R. READ,
NO. 1 MADISON AV. (5,919.) NO. 9 PINE ST.

54TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH AVS.
A 22-ft. house at a reasonable price.
GEO. R. READ,
NO. 1 MADISON AV. (5,920.) NO. 9 PINE ST.

55TH ST., NEAR MADISON AVENUE,
Medium-size house, with butler's extension; in good order. Permits, &c.
GEO. R. READ,
NO. 1 MADISON AV. (5,921.) NO. 9 PINE ST.

57TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & 6TH AVS.
A 25-ft. house, with large dining room extension, for sale at a low price.
GEO. R. READ,
NO. 1 MADISON AV. (5,922.) NO. 9 PINE ST.

65TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AV.
Very attractive, full-size 4-sty. house, with extension. Permits from
GEO. R. READ,
NO. 1 MADISON AV. (5,923.) NO. 9 PINE ST.

66TH STREET, NEAR 5TH AV.
Medium-sized house, with extension, for sale with possession. Permits, &c.,
GEO. R. READ,
NO. 1 MADISON AV. (5,924.) NO. 9 PINE ST.

A 20-FOOT THREE-STORY MODERN DWELLing; butler's pantry extension; 81st St., near Park Av. THE WM. S. ANDERSON CO., 3d Av., 72d St.

HOUSE 110 WEST 82D ST.—First-class order; terms reasonable; principals only. YETTER, 305 East 61st St.

LOTS, 50x100 FEET, 324-326 EAST 110TH ST.—Principals only. Yetter, 305 East 61st St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Dear Madam:

You are looking for a new and artistic home, at an attractive price, and on practically rental terms.

You want it in a restricted and healthful "home section" where there are conveniences such as running water, electric lights, hot-water heating, porcelain bathtubs, &c.

You would enjoy a refreshing view of Long Island Sound from an inviting and commodious piazza.

All and more of these attractions may be found at

FAIRVIEW PARK

Where is it?

Only 30 minutes from New York, within ten minutes' drive of Mount Vernon, Bronxville or Tuckahoe, and in another year it will be a household word. We have cut three miles of streets this Summer.

We cannot explain the beauties of nature and art by letter writing, and you cannot realize it without seeing the property.

Hoping to receive your early reply to this letter, (in response to which we will gladly furnish you with tickets, booklet, maps, &c.,) I am yours very respectfully,

A. E. HOYT,
REPRESENTATIVE,
121 WEST 42D ST., N. Y.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON ROSE,
OWNER.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
New York Athletic Club House, 6th Av. S. W. Cor. 55th St.

On account of removal to new club house.

Corner plot 75x100 and handsome building suitable for club, school, corporation or office use. Capable of alteration for other purposes.

Open for inspection. Terms Reasonable. Apply to James L. Wells, 59 Liberty St.

Sold 7 in two weeks

of the Dwelling Palaces built by the renowned artists, James B. Gillie, Paul B. Pugh, and John E. Scharschmidt, and taken by me in exchange for vacant lots. HAVE LEFT
West 145th St., Nos. 468 & 470, near Convent Av.; West 147th St., Nos. 441 and 451, near Amsterdam Av.; Convent Av., Nos. 82, 84, and 88, near 145th St.; all within two blocks of "L" railroad station, cable and electric cars, and parks; all are fancy cabinet hardwood finished, two exquisite tiled bathrooms, latest sanitary plumbing, with many new features, and will and must be sold or EXCHANGED for vacant lots this Fall, REGARDLESS OF VALUE and ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS. MAX MARX, 173 Broadway.

A. A.—FOR SALE.
The following very choice and superior
PRIVATE DWELLINGS:
233 West 72d St. Size 21x63½x102.
Elegant new American basement, with side light all the way up.
241 West 72d St. Size 25x90x102.
Superb 4-story and basement, with full dining-room extension to 3d story.
403 (new 503) West End Av. Size 30x46
N. W. CORNER OF 84TH ST. Beautiful 4-story, basement, and attic corner house; 7 bedrooms.
THESE HOUSES are for sale for cash, or mortgage only, and can be purchased for less than present cost. Watchman on premises.
CHARLES BUEK, ARCHITECT AND OWNER,
109 WEST 42D ST.

A first-class handsomely-decorated 4-story and basement, pantry and bath room, extension house,
No. 59 West 70th St., For Sale.
Size 20x60x100; in splendid order; ready to move right into.
Price very reasonable. Permit of CHARLES BUEK, 109 West 42d St.

FOR SALE
BEEKMAN ST. CORNER

An extra size plot for sale at a reasonable figure; suitable for improvement.
ALSO
Duane St., near Broadway,
A plot 50x100.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST. (5880.) 1 MADISON AVE.

For Sale, Broadway Block,
near City Hall; an exceptional plot of over 11,000 square feet, with two fronts; suitable for improvement.
Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Av. (5873.) 9 Pine St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read.
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

$30,000 in Cash
will buy a new business property, west of Broadway, in a good business section; all rented; WILL PAY 9½% NET ON INVESTMENT.
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
Telephone 1297 Cortlandt. 69 Liberty St.

One of the Finest Corner
houses on West End Avenue for sale, in perfect order and completely decorated.
JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
(Telephone 1297 Cortlandt.) 69 Liberty St.

MADISON AV., NEAR SEVENTIETH ST.
Very attractive, extra-wide house, in first-class condition.
GEO. R. READ,
NO. 1 MADISON AV. (5,925.) NO. 9 PINE ST.

A.—A.—24TH ST., NEAR B'WAY; 4-story dw'g; 25x65 w. exten. x100; price, $50,000. JAS. S. McQUILLEN,
Room 37. No. 4 West 33d Street.

HOTELS. HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE,

GRAND BOULEVARD AND
SIXTY-THIRD STREET.

Refurnished, redecorated and improved at a cost of over one hundred thousand (100,000) dollars.

Occupies an entire square and has a frontage of over 400 feet on three streets.
An hotel of the best class, enjoying the patronage of the best people.
Our rates are more moderate than those obtaining at other hotels of the first class.
The Empire is famous for the perfection of its cuisine and service, and is conducted on both the **American and European plans.**
We have no accommodations for parrots, dogs, or other animals.
All surface cars pass its doors. Sixth and Ninth Avenue "L" station only two blocks distant.

Sumptuously furnished apartments of from two to ten rooms, with private halls and baths. Single rooms, with hot and cold running water; large and medium sized rooms, with private bath.

References required. Inspection invited.
W. JOHNSON QUINN, Proprietor.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ,
72d St. and Lexington Ave., N. Y.
NEW FAMILY APARTMENT HOTEL.
(American plan.)
With every modern convenience.

All apartments are arranged in suites, with private halls, and are especially adapted to the comfort and convenience of families, at much lower rates than usually prevail in first-class houses.

A visit of inspection will pay before locating for the Winter.

We have furnished apartments at all prices, from parlor, bedroom, and bath, at $50 per month, up to $150 per month for parlor, 5 bedrooms, and bath.

Dining-room on top floor; cuisine of high standard; board $10 per week for adults, children, $8.
RICHARD MEARES.

THE PARK MADISON,
Madison Av., S. E. Cor. 25th St.
Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.
The building is virtually new, having been recently built. Contains every modern improvement and convenience. These apartments are without kitchen. A first-class restaurant is maintained in the house for the use of tenants, thereby saving them much care and trouble. Plans and full particulars at the office of
GEO. R. READ,
[5884] 1 Madison Av.

THE BERESFORD.
A high-class apartment hotel, beautifully located, with every convenience and comfort of a well-appointed home; a few choice suites can be secured from Oct. 1st on personal application, or by letter to the Beresford, 81st to 82d St., corner of Central Park West and Manhattan Square.

REAL ESTATE.

BUILDING & SANITARY INSPECTION CO.

of New York.
55 LIBERTY STREET.
GEORGE SHERMAN, President.
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MAKES STRUCTURAL AND SANITARY EXAMINATIONS OF BUILDINGS AND PREMISES AND REPORTS THEREON FOR OWNERS, TENANTS, MORTGAGEES, INTENDING BUYERS, AND LESSEES.

DRAWS PLANS FOR PLUMBING, HEATING, VENTILATING, AND LIGHTING, AND SUPERVISES THE WORK DONE UNDER SUCH PLANS.

THIS COMPANY calls the attention of those about to buy or rent houses, those offering houses for sale or for rent, and those occupying their own houses, to the value of its services in the way of **SANITARY INSPECTION.**

IT inspects buildings, and when they are found to be in good sanitary condition, or placed so under its recommendations, issues a certificate to that effect.

THIS CERTIFICATE is an assurance to the intending buyer or lessee that the owner of the building possessing it has done everything that prudence can suggest; and to those occupying their own houses it is an assurance that their homes are safe to live in.

THE most satisfactory relation between this Company and the occupant of a dwelling, whether owner or tenant, is under a **CONTRACT,** by the terms of which the Company, after first making a thorough inspection and test, takes at moderate charges the general **SUPERVISION** of the sanitary system of houses, making such inspections as may be necessary, and holding itself in readiness at all times to respond promptly to **EMERGENCY CALLS** as occasion may arise during the contract period.

THIS COMPANY does no mechanical work whatever, and has no interest in work done under its recommendations except to see that such work is well done.

ARRANGEMENTS for inspections may be made directly with the Company or with real estate dealers generally throughout New York.
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Where Do You Live?

Is your house and neighborhood entirely satisfactory? Are you contemplating a change? If so, send a postal for an illustrated circular about the Estate of John Lefferts and its elegant modern brick and stone houses. You will be pleased with the artistic architecture, charming environment, and low prices. HENRY W. SHERRILL, Manager, 13 Willoughby Street.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Park Hill on the Hudson
New York's most beautiful and accessible suburb.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE CO.,
280 BROADWAY.

WE WANT REAL ESTATE MEN EVERYwhere to sell our lots; write for maps, &c. ROBERT APPLETON Jr., Atlantic Coast Realty Company, Deal, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

SECOND LOFT,
Cor. Great Jones St. and Lafayette Place,
Size, 82x98.
Passenger and freight elevators.
The opening of Elm St., opposite this property, makes this a most prominent and desirable location for the clothing trade.
Rent extremely moderate; insurance rate low.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

Physician or Dentist.
Three rooms and bath; $600 per year. PALACIO APARTMENT HOUSE, corner 65th St. and Park Av.

A HANDSOME PARLOR FLOOR STORE, PLATE GLASS FRONT, STEAM HEAT. NEAR "HERALD SQUARE."
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

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49 to 55 West 27th St., near Broadway.
We are now making special inducements to families engaging by the month, season, or year; have 90 family Apartments; also single Rooms for trans

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84TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; excellent board; references.

39TH ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor connecting and other rooms to rent; parlor dining room; references.

115 WEST 48TH ST.—A private family offer, with board, a very pleasant and desirable room.

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Rooms, with or without board, in all localities.
BLAKELY, 1,564 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN OF INDEPENDENT MEANS, (residence lower west side, near Riverside Drive,) grown tired of living alone since family bereavement, desires congenial couple, (no other boarders,) this is indeed a rare chance to secure a charming home; only those who understand cost of luxurious living and perfect cuisine, and will fairly share expense, need address, with reference, Post Office Box 2,232, New York.

LENOX AV., 214—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, with board; back parlor for doctor; superior location.

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9 WEST 45TH.
Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference.

18TH ST., 123 EAST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; good neighborhood; convenient location; references.

23 GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished suite and square room, with private bath; also single rooms; breakfast.

30TH ST., 7 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only.

39TH ST., 43 WEST.—First-class rooms for gentlemen; private baths; breakfast if desired; references required.

64TH ST., 43 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; also suites; gentlemen; moderate terms; breakfast optional.

447 LEXINGTON AV.—Large sunny room for one or two gentlemen; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

38TH ST., 35 WEST.—Unfurnished sunny front room; large closets; running water; use of bath; furnished back room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS ONE or two fine, sunny rooms, with board, at moderate rates, for Fall and Winter; steam heat; electric lights, bath, &c.; 5 minutes to station. Address Box 350, Cranford, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—In a strictly private family in an aristocratic locality, between 30th and 50th Sts., board and room by a lady pianist; references required. Address SEAGER, Box 101 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable light-colored woman as chambermaid, waitress, or nurse to young child; in private family; can be seen next week at residence of present employer; personal reference. 12 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid in a small private family; best city reference. 155 East 50th St.; ring Janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By competent woman; neat; good references. To be seen Monday and Tuesday at 47 East 34th St. from 10 until 4.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a reliable German Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class family reference. Trustworthy, Box 66, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with washing; reference. 1,597 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Would act as maid; best of city references from last place; city or country. S., Box 152, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; three years' city references. 156 East 88th St., fifth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; best of city references. 243 West 41st St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—Lady of refinement as companion or housekeeper to widower, bachelor, or to private family; good references. Mrs. Myer, 159 Montross Av., Rutherford, N. J.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two girls; one as competent cook and the other as laundress in a private family; have best city reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at 1,806 3d Av.

COOK.—By an excellent young German cook; willing and obliging, with a German-American family; wages, $20. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at Mrs. Downey's, 226 East 35th St., ring three times.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 263 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as first-class cook in American or English family; can take entire charge of kitchen; willing to do coarse washing; best city references. 1,605 Broadway.

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES, WAITRESSES, lady's maids, nurses; Mrs. L. SEELY'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 352 6th Av., corner 22d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to a short distance in country. Call, for two days, at 367 6th Av., Sherry's bell.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young woman as good family cook; would assist with washing, ironing; small family; city reference. 927 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a good cook and laundress; good reference. Call, Monday, 623 Amsterdam Av., fancy store.

COOK, &c.—By a cook and laundress; in small American family; four years' city reference. 263 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

COOK.—French; first-class cook; in private family; best city reference. A. J., 152 West 25th St.

COOK, &c.—By colored woman as good cook, or day's work; city reference. 516 West 55th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; willing and obliging; first-class references. 263 West 41st St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city reference. Care Mrs. Hill, 161 East 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable Protestant woman to do any kind of office cleaning. 248 West 30th St.; ring twice.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman; housecleaning, washing at home, or out by day; reference. Mrs. Morris, 306 East 46th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKING.—Mme. Amelia, 265 6th Av., late with Redfern, London; Worth and Doucet, Paris, wishes work; customers home or out; costumes from $6 up; evening waists from $3.50; Russian blouse, $4; tailormade, $12; alterations to Imported gowns; furs repaired, dyed, and altered; trial solicited.

DRESSMAKER, (children's.)—Thorough seamstress; fine hand or machine worker; excellent nurse to elderly lady; no objection to light work; speaks German; good city reference. 9 Nelson St., New Brunswick, N. J.

DRESSMAKER.—In an experienced, stylish dressmaker; works home or by day; latest ladies' skirts, waists; also remodeling, alterations; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; cut and fit guaranteed; 20 years' experience; best reference; Parisian work; by the day; private families, $2 and $2.50 day; supplies her own patterns. Mme. Louise Gauthier, 419½ 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First class, French; can do any kind of dress and coat; would like more customers; home or by day. Pierret, 148½ East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By competent dressmaker or maid and seamstress by day; references; terms reasonable. 108 East 38th St., Franklin's bell.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants more customers out by the day; terms reasonable; reference. Miss Flynn, 120 West 63d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German nursery governess in American family; excellent references. Competent, 2 East 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting or resident; English, German, French; six years' unexceptionable references. G., 208, 152 6th Av.

GOVERNESS (visiting) to young children by French lady; competent to teach English; references. B., 162 East 23d St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a German-American visiting governess; engagements to teach children common English school branches; German, French. V. A., Box 205 Times Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an English visiting governess of long experience; engagement for morning hours; English branches, French, piano. I. N., Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—As housekeeper, companion, amanuensis, or any position of trust in home or office; reference; fifteen years in one place. G. M., Box 98, 1,242 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A lady experienced in the care of a large household, the management of servants, catering, accounts, and all particulars, also a good reader and correspondent, as managing housekeeper or another position of trust, either in an institution or private family in New York City or the vicinity; the highest guarantees will be given. A. B., Room 351 Potter Building, 38 Park Row, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, (managing,) experienced in charge of servants, marketing, catering, shopping for first-class family, desires responsible position; A1 references. Address by letter, Advertiser, 136 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady would like to place her former housekeeper, whom she can highly recommend; personal reference. 29 West 46th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced American, for housework in small family; good cook and baker; small wages; city or country; city reference. 230 West 18th St., rear.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a capable and experienced Swiss person; competent and trustworthy; speaks, reads, and writes French, German, and English; best references. Glover, 166 East 50th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; American family; best references. 31 West 49th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Norweglan; speaks French, German, and English; thoroughly competent in maid's duty; best references; traveling preferred. Dressmaker, 271 East 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and dressmaker; hairdresser; also competent traveling. M. P., care of Mrs. Pierret, 148½ East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a neat colored woman as lady's maid for elderly lady, or take care of bachelor apartments. Banks, 163 West 26th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a German-American person as maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and fine sewing; city reference. P., Box 24, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young women, together; in private family; one as first-class laundress, the other as first-class chambermaid; would assist with waiting; no cards. McKay, 418 West 19th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress and to assist with light chamberwork in private family; best references. 1,092 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in private family; by day; best city reference. 213 West 36th St., Mrs. Cooper, ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman; first-class laundress; collars, cuffs, and all clothes; reference. 332 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Young girl in private family; first-class shirt ironer; best references. 137 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a laundress, to take washing home; good city reference; open-air drying. Mrs. Simmons, 242 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family laundries; best of references. Mrs. Burke, 554 3d Av.; one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; to take washing home. Mrs. H. Ustedt, 122 East 129th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged French nurse; infant or Baby under two years old; takes entire charge; 25 years' experience; lived with some of the best New York families; highest city references. Constance, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse in a private American family; understands taking entire charge from birth, or would wait on invalid; best city references. Nurse, 259 West 42d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman to wait on an elderly or invalid lady; would read, write, and keep accounts, if required, having filled such a position; reliable references. Box 35, 254 8th Av.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant as nurse to grown children; best city reference. M. K., care of Mrs. Hart, 323 West 47th St.

NURSE.—By a Protestant woman as reliable infant's nurse; would take entire charge; long and satisfactory references. Box 37, 254 8th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; capable of taking charge of infant from birth. 26 East 40th St.

NURSE.—As motherly nurse to lady or gentleman; terms reasonable; seven years' references. S. N., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—French-Swiss girl as nurse for growing children; city or country; good references. Sophie, 217 West 33d St.

PRESENT EMPLOYER WOULD LIKE TO find situation for infant's or child's nurse. 52 West 52d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By an experienced young girl as parlormaid or waitress; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 223 East 32d St.; ring Martin's bell

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a seamstress, by day, or as lady's helper or care for invalid. Trustworthy, Box 84, 1,242 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork. 784 8th Av.; ring first floor bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; in family or private boarding house; city reference. 426 3d Av., S. M.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; can take a butler's place; best city reference. Call, Monday, 426 4th Av.

Washing.

FAMILY WASHING.—Thoroughly understands all branches; flannels, laces, fine lawns; large sunny yard; references from best families. 140 West 52d St., first floor.

WASHING.—A respectable woman wishes washing by day or take home. Kerwin, 234 East 47th St.

Miscellaneous.

KINDERGARTNERIN or NURSERY GOVERNess.—By a North German as kindergartnerin or nursery governess; elementary music; highest references. A., 133 East 65th St.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate masseuse will treat ladies at their homes or her residence. Forster, 148 East 32d St., near Lexington Av.

TEACHER.—Experienced teacher, (lady,) educated in Europe, instructs in the French and German languages, would give a part of her time for a home, school or family; good references. Patience, 1,242 Broadway.

WET NURSE.—By a healthy young Protestant woman; age, 26; first baby. L. P., Advertising Agency, 90 8th Av.

WET NURSE.—By respectable woman; baby month old; can be recommended by doctor. Lewis, care of McCormack, 227 East 35th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended first-class butler, disengaged first week of October; is a sober, intelligent, neat, and trustworthy man; well familiar with all duties of his position; several years in one place; present employer can be seen. Benzon, care Amundsen, 360 West 47th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a butler and valet; first-class man; thoroughly experienced; single; age, 32; highly recommended for capacity and sobriety; eight years' good city references. C., 125 West 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—As butler and first-class cook by a French couple in private family; both thoroughly competent in all branches; good references. French Couple, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced in his duties; sober and neat; well recommended as to ability and good character. Butler, 218 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler and valet; will go out of city; good references; good worker. Butler, care Mrs. Olivier, 205 West 26th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—French; understands his business in all branches; best city references; in private family. Gessat, 879 7th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man who understands the care and handling fine horses, harness, carriage; a first-class driver; 15 years' reference from last employer. Johnson, 669 3d Av., first floor.

COACHMAN.—By a Swede; married; no family; strictly temperate; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; six years with present employer. Coachman, 1 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Experienced and well recommended; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; will run furnace; is willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. A. C., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman has a coachman whom he is about to part with; would like to secure him a permanent situation; the man is well acquainted both in New York City and Brooklyn. V. C. K., 517 West St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 40; married; thoroughly understands taking charge of gentleman's private stable; can give four years' written and personal reference from last employer. W. B., 789 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—Sligle; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; good city references from last employer. Eduard, 227 East 67th St.; private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—By a coachman or useful man; single; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; good reference. Coachman, Box 11, 1,921 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands his business; nearly four years with present employer; New York and Newport references. Joseph Jelian, care Mr. L. C. Josephs, Newport, R. I.

COACHMAN.—Wife will do up-stairs work or kitchenwork; city or country; best city reference. J. A. C., 765 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a sober, reliable married man; one child, six years; fully understands this business in all branches, including greenhouse flowers, lawns, vegetables, or full charge of a gentleman's country place; reference. W. E. M., Box 200 Times.

GARDENER, &c.—As gardener, florist, landscape; first-class; long experience; best references; small family; private place. Deutschmann, 319 Flushing Av., Long Island City.

Second Men.

SECOND or THIRD MAN.—By young man as second or third man; private stable; first-class references from last employer. McDonald, care McCormack, 237 East 38th St.

SECOND MAN.—By a butler, with city reference, as second man in private family. J. Wolf, 640 6th Av.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; excellent personal reference. F. D., Box 50, 1,227 Broadway.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, 19, as second man to butler. A. Lawson, 111 4th Av.

Valets.

VALET, &c.—By a valet; good butler; A1 in every respect; first-class masseur; can give treatment; good hand at everything; sober, willing; best city reference. Ressler, 145 East 16th St.

Waiters.

WAITER or JANITOR.—By a strong young colored man as waiter or janitor. Richard, 220 East 56th St.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG MAN in a bicycle store or as light porter; is willing to do anything; is sober, neat, and handy; very best references. W. I. McClean, 203 East 48th St.

JANITOR.—Man and wife; American; a practical plumber, steamfitter, and electrician; best of reference. Norman, 260 8th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—By a broad-experienced printer, as Superintendent or foreman, in a printing office. T. O. Date, Box 203 Times Office.

WANTED.—Address people having lapsed Metropolitan Insurance policies. W. H. Smith, 156 South 5th St., Brooklyn.

WATCHMAN.—Can give bonds. Tierney, 315 Oakland St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITRESSES, COOKS, housewokers, laundresses, kitchenmaids; private families, hotels; city, country. Long Acre, 466 6th Av.

WANTED—Neat, refined young Protestant girl to wait on lady and make herself generally useful; can find good home; moderate wages. Address, for one week, by letter, D. L., 251 Columbus Av., stating particulars.

WANTED—A competent English, French, or German nurse for a child four years old; city references required. Apply, Monday, between 9 and 11 o'clock, at 53 West 56th St.

WANTED—First-class maid for country till January; city for remainder of Winter. Apply, bringing city references, on Monday at 10 o'clock, at 44 West 21st St.

WANTED—First-class waitress; country till January, city for remainder of Winter. Apply, bringing city references, on Monday, at 10 o'clock, at 44 West 21st St.

WANTED—A good chambermaid and waitress for a family of two; Germans or Swedes preferred. Apply at 5 East 83d St., Monday, 11 to 1.

WANTED—A good cook and laundress for a family of two; Germans or Swedes preferred. Apply 5 East 83d St., Monday, 11 to 1.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AAA.—WANTED, MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $15 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address to-day. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 129, Tyrone, Penn.

AGENTS FOR THE BEST OF ALL INCANDESCent lamps; we work under our own United States patent; liberal commissions paid; choice territory. The Bartholdi Incandescent Gaslight Co., 1,123 Broadway.

AGENTS, DON'T BE MISLED BY CHEAP lamps; see the Sunlight, A1, and reliable; but if you must have cheap ones, we have them. Call and see us. Sunlight, 545 Broadway.

WANTED—In every city, an agent to do light work at home. Address P. O. Box 2,179, New York City.

WANTED—An advertising solicitor to secure newspaper advertising. Address S., Box 101 Times.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor. The pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st St. Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock. Open all Summer.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., WM. F. BARNARD, Supt.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. & 10TH ST., J. H. Rylance, Rector; Walter E. Bentley, Vicar.—11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; Dr. Rylance will preach; 5 P. M., evening prayer.

UNITY CONGREGATION, HUGH O. PENTECOST, Minister, Carnegie Music Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Services Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

Lakewood, N. J.
LAUREL HOUSE,
OPEN OCT. 1.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.

Laurel-in-the-Pines,
OPEN NOV. 18.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

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The Richmond, Hot Springs, Va.
Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J.
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The Maplewood, Pittsfield, Mass.
The Kittatinny, Delaware Water Gap, Pa.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP P. O.
This favorite Autumn resort will remain open until Nov. Steam heat, Elevator, Rooms en suite, with bath, &c. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS, New York office, F. H. SCOFIELD, 1 Madison Av.

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GARDEN CITY, L. I.
Open for Autumn and Winter months; 30 minutes from New York; complete train service; sun parlor; golf links; beautiful drives; excellent bicycle roads. CHAS. E. ADAMS, Manager.

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GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 59 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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A. BENIOTT,
FURRIER AND LADIES' TAILOR.
All kinds of fur and cloak garments repaired and remodeled into the latest style; plush garments steamed over at the lowest possible prices; best workmanship guaranteed. 150 6th Av., New York.

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FOR SALE OR RENT, OWEN'S PAPER CO.'S Mill property, Housatonic, Mass. Apply Dr. GEDDINGS, on premises.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

MANDOLIN WANTED FOR CASH; MUST BE first class; state particulars. CASH, Box 211 Times Office.

MEDICAL.

A.—LADIES WHO REQUIRE SERVICES OF specialist may consult Dr. BLINN, sanitarium 177 W. 47th St., (B'way.) Hours, 10-1 and 3-4.

PERSONAL.

WALL STREET TAILOR MAKES CLOTHES TO order on easy terms to responsible parties. Z. Z., Box 207 Times.

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Dwight School
FOR BOYS.
15 West 43d Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Eighteenth Year begins September 29, 1897. Noted for its sound, common-sense system of instruction, under experienced teachers. Small classes, with special attention to the individual pupil. Graduates of Dwight have been admitted with high credit to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. No school hours wasted in military drill or in preparation for exhibitions. A thoroughly equipped gymnasium under medical director and expert instructor. Laboratories of physics and chemistry in charge of specialists. The annual catalogue will be mailed on application to

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Thorough preparation for all colleges.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1897.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
For New Arrangement of Primary Department see Circular.

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THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
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Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL,
20 East 50th Street.
THIS SCHOOL REOPENS MONDAY, OCT. 4TH.
Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th, from nine till one.

THE WILSON & KELLOGG SCHOOL
No. 622 FIFTH AV. (near 50th St.)
Prepares for the leading Universities, Science Schools, business. Graduates at present in Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, Williams, Dartmouth, School of Mines, Sheffield Scientific, Princeton Scientific. Instruction broad, exact, earnest. Gymnasium, Athletic Field, Laboratory, Art Room, Hot Lunch. Certificates of Character required. Twenty-first year begins Sept. 29. Departments: Preparatory, $100 to $150. Junior, $200. Middle, $250. Senior, $300.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 18 to 24 West 44th Street.—New pupils will present themselves Monday, Sept. 27th; regular work will begin Sept 28th. Competitive examination for vacant Berkeley scholarship, ($350)—open to sons of teachers, clergymen, and army and navy officers—September 28th. Two vacancies for boarders, and two in "out-of-course class for rapid work." The Headmaster will be at the school building daily after September 15th.

IRVING SCHOOL 54 West 84th St.
Reopens sept. 30th. Year book on request.
L. D. RAY, M. A., PH. D., HEAD MASTER, is now at the building, 9 to 12, daily.
A thorough school, with modern equipment, preparatory to college or scientific school.
Primary, Junior, and Senior Departments.
In June, 1897, eighteen members of this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, Princeton, or Columbia.

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A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all colleges. Circulars on application.
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS, REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.
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WILL OPEN OCTOBER 4.
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English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 78th year opens Sept. 22d.
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Prepares especially for
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160 AND 162 WEST 74TH ST.
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Paris Lingerie
consisting in part of
Liseuses,
Chemises de Jour & Nuit,
Cache Corsets,
Silk Jupons and Blouses
for street and evening wear

Will offer to-morrow

Ladies' Eiderdown **Dressing Sacques,** at 59c

Flannelette **Night Robes,** at 67c

Muslin and Cambric **Night Gowns,** at 59c and 75c

Drawers, at 32c and 48c

Taffeta Silk Skirts,
with Spanish flounce & tucked ruffle,
$4.25,
$7.50, $9.50

West 23d St.

QUEEREST OF CRIMINALS

John H. Staats, Who Robbed the Hotel Waldorf, Is a Puzzle to the Police.

HAD A ROOM FULL OF PLUNDER

He Knitted Stockings, Accumulated Burglars' Tools, and Stole Thousands of Dollars' Worth of Property from His Employers.

Of all the strange crimes and people the New York police have had to deal with, the most fantastic intellectual and moral distortion they have ever encountered is that of John H. Staats, assistant manager of the Hotel Waldorf, who is now in Jefferson Market Prison awaiting trial for theft.

In many respects the case is much like the imaginary duality of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The double but contradictory life, character, and habit are evident, the criminal tendency seems to have been strongly developed, but for horrible and bloody murders Staats substituted grotesque absurdities.

He had been employed at the Hotel Waldorf for two years as Assistant Superintendent, at a salary of $150 a month. He went there with excellent letters of recommendation from prominent hotel men, and seemed to justify them by his conduct. He is good-looking and well built, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and a blond. He wears a mustache and always dressed well. He seemed to be absolutely commonplace. His only apparent peculiarity was his swift, gliding, noiseless gait.

A Model Employe.

In his business he was so diligent and steady that Proprietor Boldt regarded him as invaluable. He was always present when he was wanted, his work was always done promptly and well, and he was invariably polite, pleasant, and obliging. He exercised general supervision of the big house, with its hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of valuables, and had access to every room in it, from roof to basement. He seemed to have no interests, pleasures, or thoughts away from the hotel. Everybody had a good word for him, from the bellboys up. All the permanent guests knew and liked him. He could have left any day with indorsements of his honesty and capacity as strong as Mr. Boldt could write them.

Yet he was stealing steadily day by day for the mere pleasure of stealing and hiding, like a monkey or a magpie, and was providing himself with the tools for burglary and murder. He would rob his employers, stow his plunder away, go home at night to his hall bedroom on the top floor of an apartment house, and sit and sew and knit women's stockings there, like a well-conducted young woman, probably planning burglaries all the time, and, while pleasing himself with his secret feminine occupation, imagine himself a desperado.

A Thief for Ten Years.

He has been stealing from the various hotels he has been connected with during the last ten years, and has accumulated so much property that he could not care for it. He was embarrassed for money by the storage charges he was obliged to pay to warehouses in which he put some of the stuff he stole. So far as can be learned, he never parted with any of it. He had pawned a sealskin sacque that he said belonged to his wife and a gold ring belonging to a woman in Brooklyn whom he sometimes visited, but there is no indication that he pledged a single article of the thousands of dollars' worth he had stolen.

In Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was arraigned yesterday, he was cool, unembarrassed, and reticent. He did not appear cast down or ashamed. His manner was yet that of the well-trained employe of a first-class hotel—polite and easy, but reserved. He had engaged counsel, George W. Albright of 96 Beaver Street, and by his advice waived examination. He confessed that he had been robbing the Waldorf. He took the things, he said, for his own comfort and to furnish a flat. He added that his wife had told him he was doing wrong, and he was sorry he had not heeded her warning.

It is not certain that his wife is not an imaginary person. Staats says she is "up the country," but none of his acquaintances can remember having seen her, and the people he lived with know nothing of her.

Had a Warehouse for Plunder.

Staats had established a warehouse of his own in a storeroom of the Waldorf, where he had placed, by permission, sixteen packing cases and four big trunks, which he said contained his household goods. He seems to have packed all these methodically, with silverware, rugs, curtains, pictures, ornaments—anything he could lay his hands on from day to day.

The detectives who were put on the case because of constant losses were disguised as workmen. They suspected Staats, because they saw him go frequently to this storeroom with bundles and go away empty-handed. Proprietor Boldt would not believe the suspicions of the officers until the cases and trunks had been opened in his presence and found to be crammed with goods bearing the hotel marks and monogram.

Staats's room was at 52 East Thirtieth Street. When the police went there they found a queer jumble. An imported Marie Antoinette rug, stolen from the Waldorf and valued at $1,000, was on the floor of the three-dollar-a-week room, for the rent of which the occupant was five weeks in arrears. There were two large revolvers, fully loaded; a slungshot, a full set of burglars' tools of fine construction, a bottle of liquid marked "Kuock-out Drops," three pairs of partly knitted stockings, needles and yarn, and a variety of womanish knick-knacks, tidies, and other similar articles, which Staats said he had made himself.

Stole from Other Hotels.

Among the plunder were several articles of silverware from the Hotel Normandie, where Staats worked nine years ago; the Sturtevant House, and the United States Hotel of Boston. There was a vitrified brick wrapped carefully in paper, which the prisoner said he brought from a hotel where he boarded during his vacation and had carried as a weapon of defense in case he should be attacked.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindhall, from whom he rented the room, said he had occupied it for eight weeks last year, leaving about Christmas. He returned in April. They noticed nothing peculiar about him, except his habit of driving nails into the walls of his room. They never knew why he did this and made no inquiries. Staats was fairly regular in his habits, had no visitors, and did not talk to anybody. When he wanted anything he usually left a note for Mrs. Lindhall.

Staats was held in $1,000 bail by Magistrate Cornell yesterday. He returned at once to his cell and resumed his task of knitting a stocking.

Chief of Detectives McClusky classifies Staats as a miser kleptomaniac.

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow
their entire importations of

Novelty Silks, Satins & Velvets
comprising
Scotch Plaid Taffetas
and Moire Tartans,
Matelasse and
Brocatelle Plumetis,
Bayaderes, plain and waved,
Pompadour Glace Stripes,
Gold and Silver
Brocaded Satins

And in addition
1300 Yards
Dresden Taffetas,
on Damask Grounds, at 75c
Formerly $1.65 yd.

High-Class Dress Goods
in Plain Colors
and Fancy Effects,
Illuminated Velours,
Soutache Effects,
Matelasse,
Fancy Epingline and
Camel's Hair

1800 yds Illuminated **Vigoureux,** at 58c

1200 yds Imported **Cheviots**
50 inches wide,
navy blue and black at 38c

West Twenty-Third Street

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Cloths.

Ladies' Cloths, Plain and Mixed Cheviots,
Venetians, Covert Cloths, Mixed Meltons,
Golf and Bicycle Cloths,
Plaid Backed Cloakings.

Cassimere Suitings and Overcoatings
for Men's Wear.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SLAUGHTERED THREE WOLVES.

Lively Experience of the Wife of a Frontiersman in Order to Save Her Son's Life.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 18.—Otto Gewehrson, a sturdy German farmer of this frontier county of Minnesota, came into town last Tuesday to "prove up" on the claim he has "held down" for the last five years, and also to collect the bounty on three wolf scalps he brought with him. As Otto said: "I killed 'em, not mit mine gun, aber mine woman killed 'em mit ein axe," and the three hides bore witness, mute but incontestible, to the truth of his words. All three were gashed and cut as if they had been through a contest with a buzz saw, and no one seeing them and hearing Otto's story would ever doubt the prowess of our frontier housewives.

Otto had managed, besides clearing up and breaking a nice little farm, to raise an equally nice little family of copies of himself and a flock of fine blooded sheep, both of which did him great credit. Being in the almost primitive wilderness, he had suffered a deal of annoyance, as well as of loss, from the depredations of timber wolves, which abound throughout the thinly settled portions of Itaska County. By careful watching of his flock, keeping good shepherd dogs, a liberal distribution of poison, and the setting of traps for the marauders of the forest, he had managed to give the wolves an impression that his farm was a good place to fight shy of. During this Summer he had no trouble with them, and had concluded that they had left his neighborhood altogether. But last week he was convinced that there were a few of them left.

Otto had gone to a meadow a few miles from his house after a load of hay, and left his eldest son, a boy of twelve, to look after the sheep, which were grazing in a piece of grassy woodland within a short distance of his house. The boy carried an old army musket, loaded with duckshot, and was accompanied by one of his father's shepherd dogs. The boy had strolled some way from his charges, looking for something to shoot at, when his attention was suddenly attracted by the sounds of desperate combat and the mad rush of the sheep in his direction. The little fellow then discovered that his faithful dog was engaged in a struggle with four full-grown wolves. Like the brave little frontiersman he was, he did not hesitate to rush to the rescue. Before he could reach the scene of conflict, he came full upon one of the wolves, which had left his comrades to finish the dog, and having caught a fine ewe, had cut her throat with his long, lancet-like fangs, and was greedily drinking her gushing blood. A well directed shot sent the cowardly brute limping away, but served to attract the attention of the others, now ravenous from the taste of the blood of the dog they had left for dead, and they all rushed at him.

The youngster was as agile as he had been brave, and went up a tree like a cat, roaring lustily for aid. His mother heard his cries, and, strong with the strength of that wonderful maternal love which will impel a mother to risk any danger to rescue her imperiled offspring, she flew to his aid, snatching up a keen, double-bitted axe which lay at the wood pile as she ran. She reached the tree, at the foot of which the wolves still stood, and without a moment's pause, attacked them.

Had Mrs. Gewehrson been a man, the wolves would in all probability have killed her, as one of them when cornered is more than a match for the strongest and most expert axeman. But being a woman facing the most desperate odds in defense of her child, she killed all three and escaped unharmed.

The Cough that "cuts like a knife," can be relieved at once, and soon cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—adv.

BIG SHIP COMING TO PORT

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Due Here from Bremen by To-morrow Morning.

GREATEST CRAFT ON THE SEA

She Is 648 Feet Long, Can Develop 30,000 Horse Power, and Is Expected to Steam 22 Knots an Hour.

The marine observers at Fire Island and Sandy Hook will be on the lookout to-day for the biggest steamship afloat. It is the North German Lloyd Company's new steamship, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. She may arrive to-day, but it is thought, as this is her first trip, she may fall behind the time she is expected to make when her engines have become smooth. She is more likely to be reported to-morrow.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was scheduled to sail from Bremen on Tuesday, Sept. 14, but owing to low tide her sailing was delayed until the 19th. The older boats of the line make the run in eight days, one day taking them to Southampton. The new ship is expected to save one day. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse reached Southampton on schedule time, having developed a speed of more than twenty knots, and at times far in excess of that. Her machinery required tightening at Southampton, and she did not sail till 2 o'clock on the morning of last Tuesday. Her contractors expected she would make the transatlantic run at an average hourly speed of twenty-one knots, but this is not looked for by the agents here.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is 648 feet long, or 47 feet longer than the Cunard steamship Lucania, and she measures 14,000 tons, as compared with the Lucania's 12,952. She is not so long, however, as was the Great Eastern, and before she is a year old the White Star Line's new vessel, the Oceanic, will relegate her to second place.

An idea of her proportions may perhaps be best comprehended by a presentation of the dimensions of well-known vessels now afloat, the Great Eastern of by-gone days and the Oceanic, which is now in the stocks.

	St. Paul.	Lucania.	Kaiser W. der Gr.	Great Eastern.	Oceanic.
Length over all	554	620	648	679.5	....
Length between perpendiculars	535	601	625	....	....
Beam	63	65.2	66	83	....
Depth	50.4	43	43	48	....
Draught	....	....	26	30	....
Gross tonnage	11,629	12,952	14,000	18,915	17,000
Horse power	20,000	30,000	28,000	2,700	....

While her horse power is given as 28,000, it is understood the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has been so built that 30,000 horse power may be developed. She is expected to develop 22 knots speed. She will be easily distinguishable at sea, being the only merchant vessel having four funnels. The only other vessels ever seen in these waters with that number were the Great Eastern and our own cruiser, the Columbia. The Kaiser's funnels are ranged fore and aft, two being forward and two abaft the amidships section. Two pole masts are designed for signal purposes. In this respect she presents the extreme in abandoning canvas.

With her great length, it is believed the new ship will pitch less than any vessel afloat, fairly bridging the seas, while the rolling chocks or bilge keels will reduce to a minimum the rolling motion. Her engines are balanced by the Schlick system to overcome vibration. For safety the Kaiser is divided into eighteen watertight compartments. There are four groups of boilers, each in a separate compartment. A double bottom, extending the entire length of the ship, is divided into twenty-two sub-divisions. She is also provided with twenty-four large lifeboats.

The motive power consists of two triple-expansion engines, each working on four cranks, with four steam cylinders, one behind the other. The two three-bladed screws are 22 feet 3¾ inches in diameter. They are of bronze and weigh twenty-six tons each. The crank shafts and screw shafts are 24 inches in diameter.

The second-cabin passengers are quartered aft, and the steerage forward, while to the saloon passengers is devoted the entire amidships section. So long is the vessel that to have the servants convenient to the passengers they will be quartered fore and aft of the main saloon.

Nearly all of the first cabin staterooms are placed upon the upper and promenade decks, away from the bulkheads, which may thus be kept closed. There is a promenade deck above the upper deck 400 feet long, and on this are a library, smoking room, cabins de luxe, and specially arranged staterooms. Three staircases, leading below from the promenade deck, are very wide and handsome. The dining room accommodates 350 persons. This is a luxurious apartment beneath an ornate dome. There are 200 saloon staterooms, 100 second cabin, and provision for 800 steerage passengers. Sixteen hundred electric lamps light the vessel. The crew numbers 450, and on her present trip she is bringing 755 passengers.

Europeans and Americans in China.

"There are over 10,000 Europeans and Americans resident in China," says the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commercial, Paris. "The English head the list with 4,000; the Americans number 1,325; Germans, 882; French, 875; Portuguese, 805; Spaniards, 461; Norweglans, 375; Russians, 116; Italians, 108, &c. There are 669 Japanese. Twenty-two ports are open to foreign residence; that is to say, that Europeans are allowed to acquire conditional title to certain lands, on which they live, govern themselves, and have special privileges in judicial matters. The ports are Mengtz, Lung Chow, Pakhoi, King Chow, Lappa, Canton, Kowlon, Swatow, Amoy, Fuchau, Winchow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Chinklang, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, Chungking, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Niuchwang. It is to be noted that Peking does not appear on this list, although the embassies and legations are established there. The Chinese who find themselves under foreign jurisdiction appear more than contented with the situation, because, although taxes are high, they are fixed. Two hundred thousand natives live in the European settlements of Shanghai. Besides the foreign residents of China, a large number live in ports that have been ceded to other nations. For instance, Hongkong comprises in its civil population 4,195 Europeans and Americans. With the troops and sailors, this number is raised to 8,545. Hongkong is the actual capital of foreign industry in the far East. More than 3,000 vessels, with a tonnage of nearly 4,000,000, touch there annually. The same spirit which caused the development of Singapore, Colombo, and Hongkong is to be found in the foreign settlements of the open ports of China."

Annual Rush at Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The annual Sophomore-Freshman rush occurred here last night. The college authorities were on hand to see that no unusual violence was used. Black eyes and ripped clothing were the only serious results. Unprejudiced observers declared the rush a draw, but the Sophomores as usual claim a victory.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT which follows is of exceeding interest to thousands of ladies in New York City and vicinage, for the reason that it notifies them of the opportunity to see and examine the creations of all the world-famous fashion dictators for the Fall and Winter of 1897-8, and in greater array than can be seen in any other establishment.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28,

GRAND FALL OPENING

OF IMPORTED

Street and Evening Costumes,
Wraps, Capes and Top Coats,
Dinner and Opera Waists,
Tea Jackets and Tea Gowns,
Carriage, Street and Evening Hats,
Neck Fancies, &c., &c.

SPECIALS in Silks and Dress Goods
For Monday and Tuesday.

SILKS.

Plaid Taffeta Silks, large assortment of patterns. 69c

Black Satin Duchesse, a superior quality..... 88c

Black Satin Luxor, exceptionally high grade.... 1.10

Our Silk display, in its entirety, is worth coming miles to see. Embraces a magnificent assortment of all the newest weaves in both plain and fancy effects—goods of the highest character, and many exclusive styles.

DRESS GOODS.

44-inch All-Wool FANCY SUITING, new Fall mixtures, **59c.** yard.

50-inch All-Wool CHEVIOT SUITING, staple and fancy shades, **69c.** yard.

45-inch SILK-FIGURED MATELASSE, in the latest combination of colorings, **98c.** yard.

46-inch Black All Wool ROUGH FRISE SUITING at **75c.** yard.

Special attention directed to our exclusive HIGH-CLASS PARIS NOVELTY DRESS GOODS, ranging from $1.50 to $5.00 per yard.

DRESS TRIMMINGS in all the latest Paris Novelties, including new and handsome effects in Jewelled Girdles, Bands, &c.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

It pays to buy at Vantine's | It pays to buy at Vantine's

For wedding and other gift purposes.

Our great home of Oriental art is rich in suggestions for wedding and other gifts, among which are:

RUGS, EMBROIDERIES, SILKS, SHAWLS,
CURTAINS, CUSHIONS, PORTIERS, VASES,
BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY, LAMPS, LANTERNS,
TABLEWARE, JARDINIERS, CLOISONNE,
SATSUMA, BRONZES, PORCELAINS, SILVERWARE,
BRASSWARE, IVORY CARVINGS, POTTERY WARE,
FURNITURE, AND OTHER ARTICLES ANTIQUE AND MODERN.

Visitors to New York are cordially invited to Vantine's. It is one of the show places of New York.

SPECIAL SALE OF ORIENTAL LAMPS. On the 1st floor we have a special sale of a small lot of Oriental lamps at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN MARKED PRICES. The lot includes Princess, Library and Banquet sizes in a variety of lovely Eastern designs.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.,
Largest Japanese, Chinese and India House in the world,
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
between 18th and 19th Sts.

OLD RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Postmaster General Gary Has a Long Record—Some Other Old Timers.

Probably the oldest railroad station agent in the country in point of service is James A. Gary, Postmaster General of the United States. He was appointed agent at Alberton, Howard County, Md., on the Baltimore and Ohio Road forty-four years ago, and his name still appears on the pay rolls of the company. The two next oldest Baltimore and Ohio agents are said to be Capt. Charles W. Harvey, at Ellicott City, Md., and John W. Howser, at Relay. Each has been in the service for thirty-four years. The same company has also in actual service a passenger conductor, Capt. Harry Green, who has run trains between Baltimore and Cumberland for forty-seven years.

FALL IN SILVER IN MEXICO.

Prices of Goods Have Risen, but Wages Remain the Same.

The Mexicans are feeling the effect of the depreciation of silver according to the report made by Consul General Donnelly of Nuevo Laredo. He says:

"I have the honor to report a marked rise in the prices of all commodities in Mexico as a result of the recent fall in the price of silver. This was to be expected of imported goods, but domestic products and even rents have risen. There has been no corresponding advance, however, in wages or salaries. Labor stays on its silver basis."

On Sept. 1, 1897, Consul General Barlow sent from Mexico City the following answer to an inquiry from The Northwestern Agriculturist, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"From what I learn wages here are generally the same; although paid in silver, which is declining. The larger business houses and a number of the smaller dealers are endeavoring to protect themselves by advancing prices. This refers to the necessaries of life raised in this country as well as goods imported."

Fell Seven Stories Unhurt.

Michael Whalen, thirty years old, of 537 West Fifty-second Street, fell seven stories from a scaffold in the airshaft of the New York Athletic Club building in course of erection at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue yesterday. He escaped with a broken wrist and a few bruises. He fell feet foremost and landed in the soft earth at the bottom of the shaft.

Daniell & Sons, BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Will offer during the coming week many beautiful examples of

LYONS VELVETS in all the fashionable Colors and Shades, the popular trimming for Millinery and Dress Wear, 19 inch, Colored and Black, Croise Silk Face, beautifully finished, at - - - - - - - - - 89 cents per yard

TARTAN AND FRENCH PLAID VELVETS.—The scarcest goods in the market to-day - - - $1.25 per yard

30-INCH BLACK VELOUR DU NORD, exceptional value, at - - - - - - - - - - - $1.95 per yard

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.—Grand Display of Scotch Tartan, French Plaids, Roman and Velvet effects; in addition, the following Sterling Values for Monday: Rich cord edge, double faced Satin Ribbons, all choice colorings - -

2 inch	2 1-2	3 1-2	4 in.
18 cts.	24 cts.	29 cts.	37 cts.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.—Attractive exhibition of Cloaks, Wrappers, Silk Waists; excellent values in Ladies' Top Coats, all of the newest cloths and designs, from - - $6.00, 7.25, 9.25, and 11.25

Also some few Jackets of Imported examples - - - $20.75, 23.75, 25.00, 28.75, 34.75; and 40.25

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25,50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
DEBUT IN VAUDEVILLE
of the Famous Tenor
SIG. A. L. GUILLE.
CHAS. B. WELLES & CO.
in Clyde Fitch's One Act Comedy,
"FREDERIC LEMAITRE."
40 Other Stars.

Boston Symphony Orchestra. Melba. Nordica. Joseffy. Kneisel. Loeffler.
Metropolitan Op. House
87 PERFORMERS.
A PERMANENT ORCHESTRA MAINTAINED SOLELY FOR CONCERT PERFORMANCES.
"A virtuoso orchestra."—Sun.
"Peerless band of musicians."—Herald.
"For the past decade our standard of orchestral performance."—Times.
"A fine virtuosity paired with equally fine musical feeling."—Tribune.
"The highest exponents of orchestral work in the country."—World.
FIVE CONCERTS:
Thurs. Ev'gs, Nov. 11, Dec. 16, Jan. 20, Feb. 17, & Mar. 24.
Mr. EMIL PAUR, Conductor.
Subscribers of last year may secure their seats by addressing C. A. Ellis, Manager Boston Symphony Orchestra, Metropolitan Opera House.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Broadway and 35th St.
CHAS. E. EVANS.....Proprietor.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING,
RICE'S PRODUCTION of the LATEST ENGLISH NOVELTY,
IN TWO ACTS, ENTITLED
Now nearing its 250th Performance at Terry's Theatre, London.
The French Maid.
Libretto by Capt. BASIL HOOD.
Music by WALTER SLAUGHTER.
BRILLIANT CAST:
Admiral Sir Hercules Hawser, K.C.B...Mr. J. Gourlay
The Maharajah of Punkapore...Mr. Henry Leoni
Gen. Sir Drummond Fife, V.C....Mr. E. S. Wentworth
Charles Brown, a waiter...Mr. Chas. A. Bigelow
Jack Brown, a sailor.....Mr. Hallen Mastyn
Paul Leguire, a gendarme.....Mr. Henry Norman
Mons. Camambert, maitre d'hotel...Mr. G. Honey
Lieut. Harry Fife, R. N....Mr. Wm. Armstrong
Alphonse, French waiter...Mr. Chas. E. Sturgis
Dorothy Travers.....Miss Anna Robinson
Lady Hercules Hawser.....Miss Eva Davenport
Mme. Camambert.....Miss Yolande Wallace
Marie, a chambermaid.....Miss Leonora Gnito
Suzette, the French maid...Miss Marguerita Sylva

KNICKERBOCKER EVGS. AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. 2:15.
2D IMMENSE MONTH.
A HUGE SUCCESS—CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Geo. Edwardes' Gaiety Theatre Company of London
In the Merry Musical Comedy
IN TOWN.
N. Y. Herald says: "Everybody will go to see 'In Town,' and every one will be pleased. As much a Beauty Show as a Merry Musical Comedy."

BROADWAY THEATRE
Broadway and 41st Street.
Handsomest and Safest Theatre in the World.
Andrew A. McCormick.....Manager
FRANCIS WILSON Continued Success in HALF A KING
By Smith and Englander.
Evenings 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
Regular prices, $1.50, $1.00, and 50 cents.

STAR Evening, 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
PACKED HOUSES. The Liliputians
in their greatest success,
THE FAIR IN MIDGETTOWN.
3 GRAND BALLETS.
SEATS 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CASINO NEXT TUE. EVG., SEPT. 28, FIRST PRESENTATION.
Curtain rises promptly at 8 o'clock.
Regular Production, Fall and Winter Season.
"The Belle of New York."
Book by Hugh Morton. Music by Gustave Kerker. Staged by Geo. W. Lederer. Gorgeous Costumes and Lavish Scenic Appointments
Immense Cast, Chorus & Ballet. Over 100 People.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'DWAY AND 28TH. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
Evenings 8:30. Sat. Matinée 2:30.
POSITIVELY FOURTH AND LAST WEEK.
A SOUTHERN ROMANCE.
Sun: It has a charm of naturalness & freshness.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, OCT. 4.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
IN A NEW PLAY,
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.
By G. BERNARD SHAW.
Seats on Sale To-morrow.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:15 sharp. SOTHERN
Matinée Sat'y 2.
4TH WEEK. GENUINE SUCCESS.
"The authors have held the mirror up to the days of the South Sea Bubble, and the whirl of those days is reflected in this play."—Herald.
CHANGE ALLEY.....CHANGE ALLEY
CHANGE ALLEY.....CHANGE ALLEY
The new play, by authors of "Rosemary."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Sol Smith Russell. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. MARTHA MORTON'S COMEDY, A BACHELOR'S ROMANCE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS. MATS. WED. & SAT.

HARLEM Opera House. Lyceum Theatre Stock Co. To-morrow Eve. The First Gentleman of Europe. Oct. 4th, DE WOLF HOPPER, EL CAPITAN.

MURRAY Hill Theatre. LED Boucicault. Great Company ASTRAY. Lex. Ave. & 42d St. POPULAR PRICES, 75, 50, 35, 25.
Immense success of Our Stock Company.

HARLEM Music Hall. Adjoining Harlem Opera House Bld'g. Prices, 50c., 75c., $1.00. Positive Opening To-morrow Night EDWARD HARRIGAN & CO. in Sgt. Hickey. WOOD & SHEPPARD, and 20 others.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
FOUNDED 1842.
1897—Fifty-sixth Season.—1898.
ANTON SEIDL.....CONDUCTOR
Eight Friday Afternoon Public Rehearsals and Eight Saturday Evening Concerts will be given at CARNEGIE HALL.
SOLOISTS so far engaged: YSAYE, PUGNO, MARTEAU, GERARDY, NORDICA, PLANCON.
Renewal of subscriptions, from Oct. 18 to 23. Sale of subscriptions to new applicants begins Oct. 25.
Prices of subscription, for Eight Rehearsals or Concerts: For reserved seats, from $5 to $14; for boxes, $80 and $100.
Prospectus with particulars ready Oct. 1.
N. B. "The Philharmonic Society of New York" does not participate in any concerts or public performances, except its own.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM., 50c.
GRAND OPENING
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVE., SEPT. 27,
WITH THE PARISIAN SENSATION
CLEO DE MERODE
SUPPORTED BY
The Magnificent Spectacular Ballet of 200 People. —FAUST— 200 People.
Direct from the Empire Music Hall, London.
The Star of the Folies Bergere, Paris,
PAOLA DEL MONTE,
CHANTEUSE,
AND OTHER FOREIGN ARTISTES.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
USUAL PRICES WILL PREVAIL.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST.....Manager
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle or Balcony, 50c.
EVENINGS 8:15. MATINEES WED. & SAT.
To-morrow night, Sept. 27, direct from LYRIC THEATRE, LONDON,
Wm. Greet's Company, including CHARLES DALTON, in WILSON BARRETT'S Drama,
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS
Management CHARLES FROHMAN and FRANK W. SANGER. With the same great cast, scenery, and appointments seen during its run last season in this city at the KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL. ADM. 50c SAT. MAT.
THE GREATEST DRAMATIC NOVELTY OF THE PRESENT TIME.
THE CAT AND THE CHERUB
A PLAY OF CHINESE LIFE.
PRECEDED BY A BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2.
"A charming play well acted."
Last 6 nights. Last Saturday Matinée.
MR. HERBERT KELCEY and MISS EFFIE SHANNON
and their company, including Mr. WM. J. LE MOYNE, Burr McIntosh, Edmund Lyons, Ellie Wilton, Georgia Busby, presenting
MADELEINE LUCETTE RYLEY'S COMEDY
"A COAT OF MANY COLORS,"
Oct. 4—Mr Willard in "The Physician."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14 St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
LAST TWO WEEKS
THIS SEASON'S GREATEST SUCCESS.
350 PEOPLE. "NATURE"
Direction V. E. De Verna & Benj. Cohen.
NEW BALLETS, MARCHES, AND SPECIALTIES.
MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE., 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX AND GRAND CONCERTS.
NEW TO-DAY GROUPS.
CINEMATOGRAPH
EXHIBITS NEW VIEWS AT 3:30 AND 9 P. M.
Admission 25 Cts. To-Day.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
OPENING OF THE SEASON. THURSDAY, SEPT. 30th. FRIDAY, OCT. 1st. SAT., OCT. 2d. (Mat. & Eve.) DIE GOLDNE EVA.
Comedy in 3 acts by Schoenthan.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF THE DRAMATIC ARTS
CONSOLIDATED WITH
The Empire Theatre Dramatic School and the Lyceum School of Acting.
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, President, Empire Theatre Building, N. Y. City.

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MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
Machinery, Electrical Devices, Food Exhibit, Free Samples, Bicycles, Novelties, Inventions.
"Special Concerts Old Guard Band, Euphonium Soloists." ADMISSION ENTIRE EXHIBITION, 25c.

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
HOYT'S "The gayest farce Hoyt has turned out in years."—EVE. SUN.
A Stranger in New York.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
MAUDE ADAMS. THE LITTLE MINISTER.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday.

HOYT'S Hoyt & McKee, Proprietors. 24th St., near B'way. Ev'gs, 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15. 4TH AND LAST WEEK.
A Bachelor's Honeymoon.
Next Week—Mr. Charles Frohman Presents the New Farce, THE PROPER CAPER.

BIJOU Broadway & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK ROLAND REED IN THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT.
Oct. 4, "What Happened to Jones."

MANHATTAN THEATRE. B'way & 33d St. LAST WEEK.
What Happened to Jones.
Tuesday, Oct. 5—THE FIRST BORN.

DALY'S "THE CIRCUS GIRL." 16th week. Fresher than ever. Every Evening at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2. Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, Catherine Lewis, &c.

PLEASURE PALACE, 58th & 3d Av. 1:30 & 7:30 P. M. 25c., Res'd, 50c.
THE ONLY FAMILY MUSIC HALL!
JOHN L. SULLIVAN In vaudeville. Imogene Comer.

PROCTOR'S High-class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11
J. K. EMMET & ANNA MORTLAND, WOOD & SHEPARD, LYDIA BARRY, HARDING & AH SID; others. 25c., 50c.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. MATS. WED. & SAT.
THE GLAD HAND BURLESQUE
Ollo—Marie Loftus, Caron and Herbert and others.

Sunday
Sept. 26-1897

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

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an entirely new collection of

Ladies' Tailor-made Gowns

in Reefer, Blouse and Tight-fitting effects in the latest materials,

from $18.50 to $75.00

Also a large assortment of

Separate Waists and Skirts

at

Attractive Prices

West 23d St.

PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900

Major M. P. Handy, Special United States Commissioner, Talks on the Subject.

POSITION OF THIS COUNTRY

Prospect that It Will Be Well Represented—How the Exhibits Will Be Selected — System of French Classification — Where America Will Excel.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Major Moses P. Handy, the Special Commissioner from the United States for the Exhibition of 1900, has lost no time in beginning work, although he has been in Paris only a few days. Major Handy is assisted by Lieut. Baker, who was connected with the Chicago Exhibition as Assistant Chief of the Foreign Transportation of Exhibits, and by Col. Chaillet-Lory, who is Secretary of the Special Commission.

In conversation with a reporter, Major Handy made the following statement:

"There is a rapidly increasing interest in the United States with regard to the exhibition of 1900. There has never been any doubt about the people taking hold of it with enthusiasm. But public attention was so engrossed with the Presidential election, with an extra session of Congress, with the tariff question, &c., that there was no time to devote to the exhibition. President McKinley is very much interested in it, and sent two messages to Congress concerning it. The reason why the bill appropriating $5,000,000 passed by the Senate did not go through the House is because nothing went through. It was thought best not to open the door for the consideration of any question except that for which Congress was called together, because there were so many meritorious subjects pressing. Meanwhile, the United States interest in the exhibition is shown by the appointment of a Special Commissioner. I am charged to confer with the authorities here, to give an earnest of our good will, to secure ground for our exhibit, to prepare a report for President McKinley before Congress assembles, &c. Though we are late, as compared with other nations, we are eighteen months earlier than the United States was for either the exhibition of 1878 or of 1889. For the latter, however, a good deal of valuable work was done by our Secretary of Legation, M. Vignaud.

Space for the United States.

"Since my appointment on July 27 I have been steadily at work. I spent a month in feeling the public pulse; I did that largely through correspondence and through newspaper publications. From the answers received I feel safe in saying that we shall need more space in 1900 than at previous exhibitions, and that our exhibit will be of a higher order of merit. I am more anxious to select exhibits which will be truly representative and characteristic rather than exhibits merely remarkable for their size. I shall be guided to a large extent by the correspondence mentioned with regard to the amount of space required, &c. I have had personal communication with the managers of the larger interests such as the bicycle trade, electrical concerns, the furniture trade, and suchlike. Men like President Depew of the New York Central, President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. Pullman of the Pullman Palace Car Company, have given me personal assurance of their co-operation. I have had overtures from the managers of representative trades. It is better to deal with them in a classified way."

"How do you like the classification made by the French authorities?" Major Handy was asked.

Admires the French Classification.

"It is excellent," he answered. "It is an improvement on all preceding exhibitions. I notice that, with great propriety, education is placed first on the list, and art also holds a high place. In these two departments the United States has some surprises. I am in consultation with the leading educators of our country, with a view to securing a consensus of opinion, so as to form the best plan for showing the world what we are doing in the field of education. In all international exhibitions we have taken a very high place in matters educational, and I think we can do even better the next time. In the domain of art we have never been adequately represented. I hope to secure a better position for the display of the work of American artists than they had in 1889. Then visitors had to go a long distance, with jaded appetites and tired legs, to an upstairs room before they could get a look at what we had to offer in comparison with other nations."

"What success do you hope to meet with in your capacity as Special Commissioner?"

"I cannot and would not anticipate the result of our negotiations, but I feel sure we shall have all due consideration. Our people have the friendliest feeling for France, and have great reason to be grateful to the French Republic for the magnificent exhibit it made in Chicago in 1893. It gives me great pleasure to meet again the distinguished Frenchmen I met in Chicago, and I am quite sure I can rely upon their co-operation.

Major Handy Well Received.

"Our Ambassador, Gen. Porter, who was unavoidably absent from Paris when I reached here, left a most cordial note of welcome for me. I am quite sure I shall have the benefit of his prized assistance, as well as that of the Consul General. Meanwhile I was received with marked courtesy by M. Vignaud, the Chargé d'Affaires. I may say that I have sent Director General Picard an advance copy of the 'History of the Columbian Exposition.' In view of 1900, it is particularly valuable, and when we were preparing for the Chicago exhibition we would have given anything if a history of the French exhibition of 1889 were obtainable. I hope during my stay here to meet the Commissioners of other countries who may be in Paris. I expect to be here two months, and will return in time to present my report to the President before the opening of Congress.

"Since I have been here, I have received many applications for space from resident Americans. One application received was for the reproduction of the process of gold mining from day to day. I cannot mention names, but it is from one of the largest gold miners in the world.

Trusts in New York and Chicago.

"I am in great hope that the work I set on foot in Chicago and New York will bring a full response, so as to enable us to judge as to space. The impression at present is that we can fill creditably 600,000 square feet. There is no reason why we should have less than any other country except France. As she is the home country, she should have the right of way. The retrospective part of the programme, that is, the part which shows what progress has been made during the century, we could easily lead in. We have often taken the lead in the field of inventions, and we can do so again.

"I think the United States will make a generous appropriation. Appropriations from other countries are larger than ever before.

"When we show Congress the desirability of having the American exhibit hold a high place on the banks of the Seine I am sure a generous response will be given. The exhibition of 1900 will be the greatest the world has ever seen. In spite of many difficulties, France did well in 1889. Then, though European countries made respectable showings, still monarchical Governments did not enter into the exhibition with enthusiasm. Now the republic is no longer cold-shouldered. Germany joins in enthusiastically; so do the other countries. We could not expect that European countries would have put forth as much effort for us in 1893 as they will for the exhibition of 1900. In fact, it required the revelation we made in Chicago to convince the world that we could do it. The next time they will all come to us with their best foot foremost.

"No lesson taught by previous expositions has been lost upon France. The much-abused word fin-de-siècle will apply to this exposition of 1900 better than to anything else, for it will be the crowning event of the century."

CHICAGO MAN IN TROUBLE.

True Bill Against Jacob L. Kesner, Charged with Attempted Bribery.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Grand Jury today returned a true bill against Jacob L. Kesner, manager of a large department store, charging him with attempting to bribe Alderman William Mangler. Kesner, it is charged, offered Alderman Mangler $2,000 to influence his vote on the question of passing over the Mayor's veto the General Electric Street Car ordinance last July. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

SERGEANT SHOOTS A PRIVATE.

A Quarrel in the Madison Barracks May Result Fatally.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 25.—At Madison Barracks, Sacket's Harbor, last night, Sergt. John E. Heck of Company H, Ninth Infantry, shot Private Edward H. Brown of the same company. The shooting took place in the quarters of Company H.

During yesterday morning the two soldiers had some dispute over two women, after which Heck borrowed a revolver. He went to Brown, who was lying in his bunk, and renewed the dispute. At last he drew the revolver and shot Brown, the ball passing through his leg near the groin, severing the large artery. Heck then went to the Officers' Club, threw the smoking firearm down on a billiard table, and said: "I have shot a man and want to be put in the guard house." He was placed under arrest. Brown was removed to the hospital, and may die.

HUDSON BAY NOT AVAILABLE.

Canadian Explorers Find It Cannot Be Used for Commerce.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 25.—The steamer Diana, with the Canadian Government exploring expedition, arrived here to-day from Hudson Bay, where it has been making investigations as to the navigability of those waters for grain-laden ships.

The expedition made six passages through Hudson Strait, visited Cumberland Sound, explored the coast of Baffin Land and discovered a large lake in the interior, trawled for codfish without success, surveyed both shores of Hudson Strait, visited Fort Churchill, and obtained a lot of information from the factors there, steamed thirty miles up Ungava River, and reached Fort Chimo.

The expedition reports unfavorably upon the commercial value of Hudson Bay as a steamship route, owing to fogs, shoals, icebergs, want of lighthouses, and the country being bleak and barren, with no communication with civilized regions. The expedition will return again in a week to make a final run through the strait to determine exactly when navigation closes. All the explorers are well.

New Brunswick Tramps Humbled.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Middlesex County Jail authorities were today notified by the five tramps who are serving terms for vagrancy and who refused to serve in the chain gang repairing the streets, that they would go to work on the streets on Monday. The tramps have been on short rations for over a week, because of their refusal to work. They held that the authorities had no right to make them work while serving terms for vagrancy, as there was no law covering the case. The short meals and cold cells reduced the tramps to obedience.

Stern Bros.

are displaying in their

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

a complete and choice collection of Imported and Domestic Carriage and Evening Wraps, Driving and Golf Capes, Braided and Embr'd Jackets, Velour and Cloth Russian Blouses, Fur-trimmed Walking Coats and Ulsters

And call particular attention to their large assortment of

Tailor-made Coats

from $10.75 to $35.00

West 23d St.

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

All the latest productions of home and foreign manufacture.

The most comprehensive display in America of high class and medium quality Furniture, designed in all the latest art colorings, unrivaled for excellence of taste, originality of conception and superiority of workmanship.

All goods marked at lowest possible cost and in plain figures.

Several Bedroom Suites, Parlor and Dining Room Pieces, Odd Fancy Chairs, Tables, Cabinets and Desks, at great reductions to close.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.
(Adjoins Eden Musee.)

RECREATION PIER OPENED

Four Thousand Persons, Three-fourths of Them Children, Enjoy the Exercises.

STRONG'S DEDICATORY SPEECH

He Promises to Bring the Dock Board Up with a Round Turn If It Fails to Care for the New Play Places.

Three thousand children helped Mayor Strong and the members of the Dock Board to open the new recreation pier, at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Although still in need of some finishing touches at the hands of the contractor, this great, double-decked pier was in gala attire, and presented an inviting appearance. The dedicatory exercises were held at the river end of the upper floor, where a flag-bedecked stand had been erected for the accommodation of the Mayor and the guests of the Dock Department. About 4,000 persons assembled, three-fourths of them being children. As a precautionary measure, Police Captain Walsh of the Sixteenth Precinct had nearly 100 patrolmen on the pier. The best of order prevailed on the part of the adults, and no harsh restraint was put upon the children. The little folks were permitted to play games, dance, and run about to their hearts' content.

After the band had played several patriotic airs and the steamers and tugboats near by had whistled and tooted their salutes to the new pleasure pier, Mayor Strong endeavored to make his voice heard above the din of children's laughter and shuffling feet. He said that he wanted the people to understand that this recreation pier belonged to them. They must take good care of it and enjoy it, and if the Dock Department failed to do its duty by it he wanted the people to let him know—as long as he continued to be Mayor. "I will bring the Dock Commissioners up with a round turn if they do not attend to this pier!" exclaimed his Honor, whereat as many of the children as could hear what was said applauded gleefully. Mayor Strong said that this was the largest recreation pier yet erected, and he did not think that any bigger ones would be built. This pier would easily accommodate 15,000 or 20,000 persons. The Dock Board would try to finish three more recreation piers this year—one at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street and two on the west side.

The Mayor said that he wanted to have the pier inclosed with glass and heated when necessary, so that men, women, and children could enjoy themselves there in the cold weather. "I would like to come down here and enjoy a little dance with you myself," he said. In conclusion, the Mayor expressed the hope that the people for whose benefit these recreation piers were built would give due credit to the members of the Dock Board who had had the courage to carry out an old law which had been a dead letter for many years.

Though the children were at play most of the time, they paid sufficient attention to the Mayor's remarks to shout lustily every time he paused. They also gave a cordial reception to John Proctor Clarke, who was introduced as the orator of the day. Mr. Clarke smilingly confessed to a fondness for children, and said that he proposed to talk to them exclusively. They were the ones that had the biggest and the longest interest in the Recreation Pier, he said, and, inasmuch as his powerful voice carried his words to the most remote groups of merrymakers, his sentiments awakened "thunders of applause" in childish treble. He told the children that they as citizens owned all of the public works, the public parks, and the public piers, they took him to their hearts and applauded with vociferous zeal almost every sentence that he uttered, even though it went at times with such words as "utilitarian," "estuaries," and "iridescent."

Short speeches of a congratulatory nature were made by the Rev. Father Brand and Alderman Goodman, and then the band played a series of popular airs, while the people, young and old, gave themselves up to the free enjoyment of the sun-warmed pier.

All of the members of the Dock Board were present—Gen. Edward C. O'Brien, Edwin Einstein, and John Monks; also Secretary George S. Terry, Superintendent Atwood, and Deputy Superintendents C. A. Manley, John W. Crump, Henry Carroll, and William Andrews. The Rev. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was an interested observer of the proceedings.

This recreation pier is 720 feet long and 50 feet broad. It will remain open to the public to-day, and then will be closed for about a week to give the contractors an opportunity to finish painting it and to add a few details of interior construction.

MR. BLUM PAID THE FINE.

Though His Wife Advised Him to Spend 15 Days in Jail Instead.

Abraham Blum of Liberty Street, North Bergen, N. J., owns half a dozen houses. He was arrested Friday night on complaint of two of his tenants, who charged that he used profane language to them when they informed him that they were not able to pay their rent. Recorder Thourot adjudged him guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of $10, or in default of that to go to jail for fifteen days.

"Don't you pay, Abraham," said Mrs. Blum, who had anxiously watched the proceedings. "Don't you pay! Go to jail first. You won't have to stop long. Fifteen days will soon go by."

Mr. Blum thought differently. He paid the fine.

TO EJECT EX-MAYOR MAGOWAN.

Ordered to Leave His House, Which Was Sold at Sheriff's Sale.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—An order was to-day issued by the Chancery Court, upon the petition of Senator William H. Skirm, Col. A. R. Kuser, and Lawrence Farrell, who purchased the mansion of ex-Mayor Frank A. Magowan recently at the Sheriff's sale, directing the ex-Mayor to vacate.

It was reported at the time the property was sold that the purchasers had bought it in for him, but their action now proves this is not the case. He is living in the house with Mrs. Barnes-Magowan, and says he will not vacate. If he refuses to leave peacefully now the Sheriff will be called upon to eject him.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

EARLY FALL BARGAINS.

We present for the careful consideration of early Fall purchasers, the following articles, being representative selections from our different departments. Remember that we now have FIVE LARGE FLOORS devoted to the exclusive display and sale of fine china and glass. Another such collection is not to be found in GREATER NEW YORK. To this is added the well-known fact that our prices always average

"1-4 LESS THAN ELSEWHERE."

DINNER SETS.

Haviland finest Limoges China Dinner Sets. Choice of four delicate, very pretty flower patterns, gold handle sets complete for twelve persons. Regular price $25.00. Special at this time, complete, $17.50.

Also Haviland finest Limoges China Dinner Sets, 113 pieces, each piece gold edged. $35 would be a fair price. We offer them special at $25.00 complete.

BOHEMIAN HANDLED BONBONS.

We offer you the choice of several very pretty Bohemian Glass Bonbons, richly decorated, assorted shapes and sizes. Your choice, each..... $2.25

CUT GLASS VASES.

Richly cut and beautifully polished vases, edges scalloped and cut, eight inches high, $1.50
ten inches..... $2.25

CUT GLASS BOWLS.

We have just purchased a large quantity of Cut Glass Bowls, octagon shape, panel and chrysanthemum cutting, scalloped and cut edge. Good size for fruit, salad, and berries. Value $12.00
Special $6.75.

TEAPOTS, SUGARS, AND CREAMS.

A large assortment of Teapots, Sugars, and Creams in the characteristic Dresden shape, solid tints with heavy gold decorations. Three pieces, complete, $2.75 Condensed milk jar and plate, same decoration as above teapots, sugars, and creams, $1.10

JARDINIERES.

Labelle China panel decoration in roses, top and bottom and divided panel in cream, pink, and blue, decorated in traced gold throughout. This lot we have reduced to exactly

"1-2 LESS THAN REGULAR PRICE"

as follows:

8 inch..... $1.13 each
10 inch..... 1.88 "

Several other styles which we want out of the way for other goods have been REDUCED ONE-HALF to hurry them along. Jardinieres and Pedestals are also on the move.

50-54 West 22d St.,
(Near 6th Avenue,) and
170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

PASSENGERS OF THE MAY FLINT.

Two Taken Off by the Steamer Craftsman—The Bark Seeks a Port.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25.—The Harrison Line steamer Craftsman has arrived here, with two passengers, which they picked up from the bark May Flint.

The May Flint sailed from Philadelphia for Hiogo, Japan, on Aug. 21, loaded with oil. When in Latitude 39 north, Longitude 37 west, on Sept. 5, she encountered a heavy gale, which developed on the 8th into a hurricane, carrying away all her rigging and masts. On Sept. 11 she was sighted by the Craftsman, which offered assistance; this was declined, and the Captain of the May Flint proposed to rig a jury mast and make for the nearest port, the hull and steering apparatus being intact.

The May Flint was formerly the Persian Monarch of the Monarch Line of steamers, plying between New York and London, but was converted about two years ago into a sailing craft.

The Persian Monarch went ashore on the night of May 3, 1894, on a sand bar near Shinnecock Light, on the Long Island coast, in fair weather and with a pilot on board, the disaster being due to the negligence of the Captain, as was subsequently decided by the naval board of inquiry. She was hauled off next day by wrecking tugs none the worse for her mishap, and taken to New York, where she was sold May 29 by public auction for $19,700 to satisfy claims of the Merritt Wrecking Company for salvage, and also to satisfy other claims.

Flint & Co., her present owners, who had bought her, had her taken to the shipyards at Newport News, where she was converted into a full-rigged ship with four masts, and on March 2, 1895, an American registry with the name of May Flint was granted. At that time she was called the largest sailing ship afloat, and her first cargo, which was shipped at Baltimore for San Francisco, was the largest ever taken in a sailing ship to the Pacific coast. The May Flint registers 3,288 tons, is 360.8 feet long, 42.8 feet beam, and 27.9 feet deep. Her hull is of iron, with three decks, and she was built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1880.

BUTTERICK PATTERNS FOR OCTOBER—Now ready.
BUTTERICK FASHION JOURNAL—FREE, if you ask for one

SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

PATEY'S COLD CREAM—Special for Monday . . . 7c
DE MURAE FLESH FOOD—Special for Monday. . . . 15c

JUST AS THE FLASHLIGHT PIERCES THROUGH THE NIGHT

The Big Store's "Price Power" penetrates into every mart of merit. The searchlights of a hundred trained and expert buyers are focused immediately on every lot of meritorious merchandise that turns up anywhere on the two continents,

And if the Price is right, the goods come here.

The sales prepared for Monday reflect the concentrated efforts of this superb organization—the best values that the best efforts of New York's best store are able to produce—and try as you may, you'll not equal them elsewhere.

A DRESS GOODS EVENT for Monday.

There will be some remarkable dress goods selling here to-morrow. Dress goods never made to be sold at the prices we'll quote for this special event. But the ladies have become accustomed to expect wonderful values in The Big Store's dress goods section, and we'll not hesitate to embrace every possible opportunity to furnish the best that this great buying organization is capable of at the very lowest prices possible:—

Four Unmatched Special Lots, as follows:

At 25c. a Yard—Just 100 pieces, extra wide and heavy, all wool cheviot Serges, in navy blue and black only—dress goods the equal of which no store on earth would ever dream of selling for less than 50c.; here to-morrow for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

At 39c. a Yard—250 pieces of plain and fancy dress goods, including 48-inch heavy coating Serges, in black and colors; boucle suitings in all the newest colors, silk and wool mixtures, Klondike suitings, (the very latest thing out,) all positively 50c. and 60c. values; here to-morrow for THIRTY-NINE CENTS.

At 75c. a Yard—200 pieces Paris Novelty Dress Goods, in the newest, most elegant effects, figured Poplins, Bourettes, Curls, and Matelasse cloths, to say the least $1.00 dress goods, (and many a store has none better to show for $1.25;) here to-morrow for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

At 48c. a Yard—300 pieces ladies' latest Costume Cloths, strictly all wool, heavy quality, full 54 inches wide, the ideal fabric for street wear, all the new plain and mixed colorings shown elsewhere for 75c.; here to-morrow at FORTY-EIGHT CENTS.

In the Carpet Department.

Phenomenal values for Monday's sale.
25c. Ingrain Carpets, full warp, good selection of patterns, reduced to 18c
60c. Kidderminster Carpets, strictly all wool, reduced to..... 45c
Hodges Fibre Carpets, in choice colors, best 50c grade, reduced to... 35c
Smith's Axminster Carpets, new fall styles, full line of patterns for... 85c
100 pieces Oilcloths, well seasoned, four different widths, regular 40c. qualities, Monday special at..... 28c
Inlaid Linoleums for offices, halls, and dining rooms, clean and noiseless, in Mosaic tile patterns, for Monday "special," per yard..... 1.35

In the Upholstery Department.

A recent cash purchase paves the way for some remarkable bargains to-morrow (Monday.)
Nottingham Curtains, regularly 95c., Monday special at..... 65c
Nottingham Curtains, regularly $2.50, Monday special at..... 1.65
Fine quality Fishnet Curtains, regularly $3.50 and $4.00, Monday... 2.25
45-inch Fishnet, heretofore 25c., Monday, per yard..... 19c
Madras Curtain Lace, in all colors, 36 inches wide, 25c. value, Monday for..... 16c
Madras Curtain Lace, 45-inch wide, value 35c., Monday..... 25c
50-inch Velour, in plain and figured designs, sold elsewhere at $2.00; here, for Monday special, per yard..... 1.25

A SILK EVENT for Monday.

Of late the silk selling at The Big Store has been of the phenomenal order, and every single day brings an array of new converts. It's becoming proverbial that the best silk assortments and the lowest prices ARE HERE, and to-morrow's important special event will be but an additional leaf in the wreath of laurels this splendid Department has won for itself.

Five Unmatched Special Lots, as follows:

At 48c. a Yard—100 pieces Black Brocaded Satins, strictly pure silk, strictly the latest patterns, a substantial quality that was never equalled anywhere for less than 69c. a yard; here to-morrow at FORTY-EIGHT CENTS.

At 88c. a Yard—An immense assortment of striped Novelty Silks—the newest ideas reflected from the silk centres of France—silks for the street and silks for the ballroom—silks every yard of which is worth $1.25; here to-morrow at EIGHTY-EIGHT CENTS.

At 1.50 a Yard—3,000 yards of Black "Velour du Nord," a beautiful quality, 32-inch wide velvet; rich and heavy, just the thing for the stylish cape or wrap; absolutely $2.75 value; here to-morrow at ONE FIFTY.

At 55c. a Yard—100 pieces rich black Moire Velour, in very choice antique effects; nothing could be more elegant for the skirt or gown, and the price, instead of $1.00, here to-morrow only FIFTY-FIVE CENTS.

At 68c. a Yard—75 pieces of rich and heavy Black Corded Silks and Black Silk and Wool Bengalines; very magnificent fabrics for Fall wear; never sold anywhere for less than $1.00; here to-morrow for SIXTY-EIGHT CENTS.

Ostrich Feathers.

You will find here more styles to select from than anywhere else in New York. All transactions strictly restricted to good and reliable qualities, and all prices brought down below the level of other competing stores.
¾ Plumes in a variety of colors, very excellent value, only..... 39c
18 and 24 inch Amazon Plumes in black and colors, remarkable value at. 1.65
Small lot of Amazon Plumes in desirable colors, while they last, choice Monday, at..... 98c

In Ribbons.

You will find all of the season's best designs at "The Big Store," like nowhere else. The department is replete with every grade and variety known to the trade, and prices invariably and emphatically lower than elsewhere. Here are two bargains for Monday:
All Silk Roman stripe Ribbons, 3½ in. wide, pretty colors, for Monday's sale, "special," at..... 19c
Imported novelty velvet and taffeta fancy plaid Ribbons, 4¼ inches wide, in beautiful combinations, made to sell at $1.00 a yard, for to-morrow, special price..... 50c

Children's Cloth Dresses.

Strictly all wool, made with revers over shoulder, trimmed with braid, lined throughout, felled seams, colors brown, blue, and red, sizes 2 to 4 years; your choice Monday..... 95c

Trimmed Millinery.

The enormous business "The Big Store" has done in trimmed millinery during the last two weeks has made it possible, in fact, obligatory to place new goods on sale daily, if not hourly. Just as soon as anything new is introduced into the market you will find it on our tables. All the new ideas of the millinery world are shown here first and then copied elsewhere. It is not only the style and general excellence of our millinery that deserve mention, but the remarkably low prices as well should be taken into consideration, for it is only when quality, style and price are looked at AS A UNIT that the unusual strength of this department becomes apparent.

Untrimmed Hats.

Millinery experts tell us that the space devoted to untrimmed hats in "The Big Store" is the largest in the world, and yet there is not a day that this section of our business is not crowded to its full capacity. If other stores could sell the season's best styles at as low a price as we do, could such a condition prevail? For to-morrow we quote:—
Rich, handsomely trimmed Alpines in desirable shapes and colors, satin-lined, at only..... 1.50
Beautiful Novelty Hats, with embroidered Tam o'Shanter crowns and chenille brims, the season's latest colors, at..... 1.75
Misses' and children's two-toned fur felt Flats, very choice, Monday, at..... 1.49

Ladies' Neckwear and Veilings.

100 dozen white mull and net Ties, 2 yards long, lace trimmed, regularly 39c.; Monday at..... 25c
Black liberty silk neck Ruches, with plaited ends, regularly $1.25; for Monday, special..... 98c
50 dozen made up Veils, silk Russian nets, with chenille dots and embroidered borders; for Monday, special at..... 39c

A Special Glove Sale for Monday.

300 dozen ladies' 8-button mousquetaire Gloves, very finest $2.50 quality, in all sizes, in glace and suede styles, nothing finer anywhere at any price; Monday, special, per pair..... 1.00

Special Lace Sale for Monday.

One lot of large and fine Chantilly and heavy silk Laces, black and cream colors, very fine net, very dainty patterns, worth from 50c. to 60c.; Monday, special at..... 29c

Handkerchief Special for Monday.

One special lot of ladies' and gentlemen's pure linen Handkerchiefs, plain white and hemstitched, flawless, superior goods, will be placed on the bargain table Monday as follows:—
Ladies' size at..... 8c
..... 10c
Men's sizes at.....

In the Conservatory (on the Roof.)

$1.50, extra fine Date Palms (Phoenix Reclinata,) special for this week..... 69c
For sale also at the bulb counter on the grocery floor.

ROBERTS AWARDED $7,500.

To Receive that Amount from the State as Damages for False Imprisonment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The State Board of Claims to-day awarded John Roberts of Brooklyn $7,500 in his action for damages against the State for false imprisonment, in which he made a claim for $168,976, including costs and expenses.

John Roberts, now fifty years of age, and living at 356 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, kept a saloon on James Street and a restaurant on Bleecker Street, in 1877. On Jan. 6, 1877, he was arrested at his James Street place, upon the charge of having robbed the residence of William H. Green, in Long Island City, on the previous night. The burglar, who was masked, took coats, pistol, cigars, and a woman's veil belonging to Kate Green. Roberts was taken before Capt. Murray, at the Oak Street Station, where an alleged identification was made by Miss Green, on the strength of her recollection of the culprit's voice and hands.

He was found guilty and sent to Sing Sing to hard labor for twenty years. There, and in Auburn, he wore the stripes for nearly twenty-two months, when a petition was granted by Gov. Lucius Robinson, on facts conclusively proving his innocence of the crime. Gov. Levi P. Morton, in April, 1895, restored him to the rights of citizenship, and in June of the same year the Legislature passed an act authorizing him to proceed against the State before the Board of Claims for damages sustained by his improper conviction and imprisonment for the alleged crime of burglary. He was ten miles from the place at the time the deed was committed. His claims for damages amounted to $168,000.

CANE RUSH AT RUTGERS.

Freshmen Victorious and Celebrate by Wearing High Hats.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 25.—There was an exciting cane rush last night between students of Rutgers College. The fight was between the "freshies" and the "sophs." Both had been preparing for the fight, and, as a result, the "freshies" are jubilant this morning. When time was called they had sixteen men at the finish, while the sophomores had only fifteen, and the freshmen were declared the winners. In the scrimmage clothes were torn, faces cut, and the usual rough battle held. The freshmen began celebrating their victory this morning by carrying canes and wearing high hats, while the "sophs" were not much in evidence.

Explosives Hidden Near Mt. Vernon.

MOUNT VERNON, Sept. 25.—Two hundred and twenty-five sticks of dynamite and a keg of powder, together with a fuse, were found hidden in the woods near Mount Vernon Heights, the aristocratic section of this city, yesterday. The residents of the neighborhood were scared, but were less timid when Contractor Pugsley appeared and said the explosives belonged to him. They were concealed by workmen several weeks ago.

Baney's Confession Discredited.

DANVILLE, Ind., Sept. 25.—The Hendricks County Grand Jury, to-day did not return an indictment against Noah Baney, who is a convict in the Northern Prison and who made the statement that he and two other men were responsible for the death of Mrs. Hinshaw, for which crime her husband, the Rev. William E. Hinshaw is serving a life sentence. Very little credence was given to Baney's story, and the failure to indict him is not a surprise.

A Slight Earthquake Felt in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 25.—An earthquake shock was plainly felt here a few minutes after 1 o'clock to-day. Reports from Belfast, Ellsworth, Oldtown, Winterport, Searsport, Liberty, Burnham, Rockland, Waldo, and many other points announce that the shock was distinguishable in those places. No damage has been reported. The quake lasted from ten to fifteen seconds.

THE BIG SIEGEL-COOPER STORE
MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Second Semi-Annual Sale of

Wines by the Case

is now in progress in our Great Wine and Liquor Department, and, as once before, it is creating a stir among the lovers and judges of fine Wines—for the brands offered are absolutely "standard" AND THE PRICES LOWER THAN WINES OF EQUAL MERIT ARE QUOTED FOR ANYWHERE ELSE.

When you buy wine it is important to know whom you are trading with. Our wine business is conducted on honor—just like all other branches of the store. We advertise just what we mean—and mean just what we advertise—and every drop of the wine sold here is warranted absolutely pure.

Clarets.

Puritan California Claret, per case of 12 bottles..... 1.95
Zinfandel, Superior California Claret, bottled by E. Garnier & Co., San Francisco, per case of 12 bottles..... 2.65
St. Julien, imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles.. 4.65
St. Estephe; imported in glass from Dubos Freres, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles 5.50
Margaux, 1890; imported from Landau & Fils, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles 5.60
Larose, 1890; imported from Landau & Fils, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles.. 6.90
Pontet Canet; imported from Armand Freres, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles 7.65
Chateau La Louviere; imported in glass from A. Mareilhac & Co., Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles..... 9.75
Chateau Branaire; imported in glass from Dubos Freres, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles..... 16.50
Chateau Marq. de Terme; imported in glass from Eschenauer & Co., Bordeaux; very old; case of 12 bottles.. 18.00

German, French and California White Wines.

Sauterne, superior California, bottled by Garnier & Co.; case of 12 bottles..... 2.90
Sauterne; imported in glass from Pierre Comet, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles 4.35
Laubenheimer; imported from Burckhardt & Sohne, Deidesheim, A-R.; case of 12 bottles..... 4.95
Puritan California Hock; case of 12 bottles 2.20
Sauterne; special; imported in glass from A. Mareilhac & Co., Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles..... 5.25
Graves; imported from A. Lacoste & Fils, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles. 5.00
Chablis; imported in glass from F. Buffet, Beaune; case of 12 bottles.. 7.60
Zeltinger; imported in glass from Gebr Eckel, Deidesheim; case of 12 bottles 7.90
Haut Sauterne; imported in glass from Dubos Freres, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles..... 8.60
Liebfraumilch; imported in glass from Geo. Anderson, Frankfort, A-M; case of 12 bottles..... 10.60
Chat. La Tour Blanche; imported in glass from Dubos Freres, Bordeaux; case of 12 bottles..... 14.20

Champagnes.

Moet & Chandon; White Seal; per case 12 quarts..... 26.95
No more than one case to a customer.
Molgneaux Pere & Fils, Extra Dry; a high grade wine, sold by the importer at $30.00 per case; our price..... 19.00
Breton Sec; a fine French wine, imported in glass from Girard, Pere & Fils; per case 12 quarts..... 22.00
Prince; an American wine, regularly fermented by the same process as all French Champagnes and equal to most imported; per case 12 quarts..... 13.00
Sillery Mousseaux; a pure California Champagne; per case 12 quarts..... 7.00

A WOMAN ORATOR FINED.

Mrs. Martha Moore Avery Convicted in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, the Socialist-Labor Party orator, was to-day found guilty by Judge Austin, in the West Roxbury Municipal Court, of having loitered in a public thoroughfare in Roslindale and obstructed travel on the sidewalk, after having been ordered by a policeman to move on. She was fined $10 on each count in the complaint.

Mrs. Avery attempted to address an outdoor meeting in Roslindale some time ago, and was arrested on the charges mentioned.

Carl Schurz, Jr., Appointed.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Legal Aid Society yesterday, Carl Schurz, Jr., son of former Secretary Carl Schurz, was appointed to succeed Robert Goeller as attorney for the society. Mr. Goeller resigned, after serving four years as the society's attorney.

LOVERS DIE TOGETHER.

Parental Opposition Causes a Murder and then Suicide.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Sept. 25.—The bodies of Arthur W. May, a blacksmith, aged twenty-four years, and Miss Cora Kaseman, aged eighteen years, both of this place, were found in the blacksmith's shop of Joseph Smink this morning. May had shot his sweetheart and then had blown out his own brains.

The couple had been lovers for some time, and last week arranged to go away and be married. The parents of the young woman objected strenuously to this marriage, and, being thus opposed, they evidently made up their minds to end their troubles by dying together. The girl left her home early this morning, and went direct to the blacksmith's shop, where May was in waiting. Mr. Smink found the bodies lying side by side, and May's right hand still grasped an old-fashioned revolver.

WOMAN

THROUGH ENGLAND AWHEEL

A Brooklyn Man and His Daughter Make a Six Weeks' Tour Around the Country.

DR. JARVIE TALKS ABOUT IT

Perfect Roads, Beautiful Scenery—Rose-Covered Cottages, Amiable People, Picturesque Inns—Eggs, Cream, and Fresh Vegetables.

Wheeling tours have not attained the popularity they deserve as a cheap, inexpensive, independent, and delightful manner of seeing the country as it can be seen in no other way, not even on a coaching tour. There are reasons for this in this country, where not all the roads are good and where the staff of life, as it is to be found in the retired spots where the bicyclist delights to penetrate, is not all that it should be. But for the traveler in England there is apparently no reason why the wheel should not be used.

Dr. William Jarvie of Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, and his daughter, Miss Jarvie, have just returned from a trip through the English half of the "right little, tight little island" under what were apparently perfect conditions in every respect.

Miss Jarvie has been one of the most enthusiastic cyclists among the young women on the Heights, in Brooklyn. She is a practical wheelwoman, has been active in many bicycle entertainments, and this is the second tour abroad she has taken with her father. The first was in France a couple of years ago.

"A trip through one country broadens one's knowledge, so that having been through France on the wheel was of some assistance in preparing for the trip through England," said Dr. Jarvie, speaking of his last tour, "but the general conditions of the two countries are so different that the experience gained in France was of little practical help in going through England.

"The first thing we did, planning for our trip, was to join the Cyclists' Touring Club. We joined the club a year ago, when we planned to take this same trip, but abandoned it for the time. From the club we obtained maps and books, and with these it was possible to go from one part of England to any other part with no other information, if one had common sense and a head for locality. There are excellent guideposts at most of the crossroads.

"Our entire trip lasted eight weeks. We left here July 7, and reached here again Sept. 15. Our actual wheeling trip did not begin until July 15.

Preparing for the Trip.

"Before we left home we had a very general idea of where we were going, and when we reached England I laid out each day the road we would cover, writing down a little itinerary of the towns through which we would pass, and that I fastened to my handlebar so that during the daytime, while we were riding, we had nothing to do but look at the country through which we were passing.

"With this we were familiar through reading. I always decide in the Winter upon the tour I am to take in the Summer and cover the subject very thoroughly by reading not only history, but romance. So that when we come to the country we know the most interesting points, have a very general knowledge of them, and do not have the trouble to consult books for which we would have neither time nor opportunity. Thus we make the most in both pleasure and profit of our trip.

"An important part of our arrangements was concerning our baggage. That I could learn nothing about before I left home, but we found that it could be very easily and satisfactorily managed. We took with us three pieces of luggage and each a small package containing a few necessary toilet articles.

"Miss Jarvie took a small square black enameled canvas trunk in which she carried something like an extra dress skirt and a couple of waists and I a portmanteau containing an extra suit. That, with changes of underclothing, was all we required, with the exception of the contents of the third piece of baggage. And that was rather interesting. The need of it we had found on our previous trip. This third piece of luggage was a hat box. I was having one made when I found exactly what we wanted at one of the stores. It was a box made to contain six hats, one at the top, one at the bottom, and one at each of the four sides. Cushions with springs clamped the hats down into place.

"There are times in touring that you wish to put aside all traces of the bicycle, and though I might wear an ordinary tweed suit I was not satisfactorily dressed if I wore with it a bicycle cap more or less travel-worn. For instance, in a town like Oxford we would find it much pleasanter to wear something besides bicycle suits, and we made our arrangements so that we spent many of our Sundays in the cathedral towns. We had found the inconvenience before of not having satisfactory head coverings and in the hat box we each of us took two hats.

Ready for Mishaps.

"The one other thing we took in addition to these was a package of bicycle parts, in case of emergency—extra spokes, &c.—but we had only one accident in the whole of our British trip, and that was a slight puncture to my tire, which I mended myself, while in France we had four nasty punctures the first morning. That was the fault of the tires. They were trying then to make the tires very light. The tires we used this time were made here, and were intended for touring. They are heavier and more durable. They are not as fast as a lighter tire, but our object was not to make time, and it was better to have slower wheels than to run the risk of accident and delays.

"As for the transportation of our luggage, we had so little trouble with it and it was of so little expense that we found we could have it sent along with us from day to day. Sometimes we did not open it at all when we had had an easy day and were not much heated. The way we managed the luggage was this:

"In the morning upon leaving the hotel we would call the attention of 'Boots' to it. 'Boots' is a great factor in the small hotels. He is the chief factotum with whom you come in contact. So I would tell 'Boots' to send the baggage on by the first passenger train. It was labeled with our names and the town and hotel at which we were to stop. We had nothing more to do with it after turning it over to 'Boots.' It would be delivered to the hotel, where the expressage was paid, and when we reached there it was charged on the hotel bill. For the three pieces we paid from 50 to 60 cents, varying a little, according to the distance. In town here we would pay 50 cents for each piece of baggage transported from the station to the house.

"The roads in England are exactly as the Kentuckian described his whisky—they were all good, but some were better than others. In North Devonshire it was very hilly, but in Middle and Southern England the roads were better than the roads we have in Central or Prospect Park. The North Devonshire roads were not so good, for there is a great deal of coaching there, and it is necessary to use the drags, which dig up the roads a little.

"We were not riding to cover distances. We simply used our wheels as a means of locomotion, and there is nothing that is so satisfactory for such a trip. I have tramped a good deal, spent several Summers in Switzerland, gone in carriages and coaches, but there is nothing equal to the bicycle. It is as independent to go on foot, but while you do not care to ride faster than eight miles an hour with a wheel you can see as much of the country as you wish to in that time, and it takes you along much more quickly.

Weather Conditions Favorable.

"The first four weeks of our trip the weather was perfect. It did not rain perhaps more than twice in the whole time, but the last part of the time it rained perhaps twenty times a day. But the roads dry quickly. We would do our riding between showers, and there was only one time in the whole trip that we were thoroughly wet. That was in going from Bideford to Clovelly. Then we were wet through. We had started before it began to rain, and there were no very good stopping places, and so we kept on. We had dry clothing awaiting us, and as there is no danger of taking cold if you keep on working, we suffered no inconvenience from it.

"We made no preparation for rain; our suits were intended for all kinds of weather, neither too hot nor too cold; not too heavy, and yet warm enough. If you are wearing woolen clothing and are wet through, and the clothing dries on you, there will be no inconvenience from it. I think if I were going again I should have something waterproof to put on in case of sudden showers. But water-proof material gives no outlet for the heat of the body, and if worn any length of time the moisture which will form will dampen the clothing, and when the water-proof is removed there is a cold, clammy feeling, which is very disagreeable. I know that from experience.

"Another thing that I would have for another touring expedition would be a gear case to cover the chain and sprocket of the wheel. They are not so much used here, but they are used very generally there. It is all very well not to have them when you are at home, and only go out in pleasant weather, and perhaps have some one to clean your wheel, but in touring, when the roads are a little muddy, and the mud gets into your chain and sprocket, it is a great nuisance. They tell me these gear cases need not be removed more than once a year.

"Our programme for the day in touring was something like this: In the first place, I may say that it is much more difficult to get an early breakfast in England than it is in America, or even on the Continent. The best we could get would be bread and butter and coffee and eggs, something which would not require the use of the regular stove. The very earliest we could get this would be between 7 and 8 o'clock. And this seems strange, for it is light so early in England. We would then ride our wheels until about 11, when we would stop for something to drink. Miss Jarvie would take milk, and my favorite tipple was shandygaff, half ginger ale and half beer. The beer gives the tonic qualities, and the ale gives life.

British Fare Appreciated.

"We stopped for luncheon about 1 o'clock. This was always cold, but excellent. There would be beef and ham, which were very good, and in the larger inns meat pies, veal, and chicken pies, with salad, lettuce, bread and butter, and some light dessert. In some of the moderate-sized inns we would find the table spread and the joint and ham delicious. Very often we would have to do our own carving. The climate is such that it is possible to ride at any time during the day without inconvenience. There is never the extreme heat we have here. The time we stopped depended upon the place. Sometimes we would stop an hour and a half at noon.

"The inns in England are all delightful, always clean, and, while there is not a varied bill of fare, everything is good and well cooked. There is nothing better than the bacon they have. The second and third class inns are infinitely better than the corresponding establishments in this country.

"Most of the inns are old ones, there are very few which are new, and the increase of coaching and bicycling is bringing them prosperity again. They were all delightful. Dickens has never written anything about them which was not deserved. There was one delightful old inn about twelve miles from Manchester. It had a beautiful lawn around it, a lawn such as we never see in this country. Inside there were charming old silver and pretty blue china. The proprietor, seeing that we were interested, took us around the building, and in the pantry we saw the arches of what 800 or 900 years ago was a cloister. Everything green we had on the table that day was taken directly from the garden. The potatoes were dug for us, and the lettuce and the strawberries were picked fresh.

"We came to one beautiful little inn not far from Stonehenge. It was all covered with roses. There was a taproom, and opening from that a little room which was the family parlor, and there our luncheon was served. The daughter of the house waited upon us. A number of generations of her ancestors had kept the inn. There were family portraits upon the walls, and, what I was very much surprised to see, certificates of two sons who were at Cambridge. We saw frequently Sunday school certificates given for punctuality and good scholarship at the places we stopped. We looked upon the meal that we had that day as one of the pleasantest that we had. I remember we were served with eight eggs, which we disposed of, some lettuce, and my daughter had milk, and I my shandygaff. The whole cost us 50 cents.

Fruit and Flowers Covered Cottages.

"We got into the habit of having afternoon tea while we were riding, stopping about 4 o'clock for this, and dinner we had as late as possible, between 7 and 8, to give us a long day. Our longest day's ride while we were away was forty-eight miles, and one day we did not ride more than 20 miles. In North Devonshire we rode from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, and that was often more than the forty-eight miles in other parts of the country.

"Touring in this country is not as satisfactory as abroad, for, while in sections the roads are very good, you are liable to come upon roads which are very bad in going any distance. In France the roads average as well as in England, but the scenery is not so good, the chateaus are gloomy and bare, and there are not the beautiful landscapes, the hedgerows, and the cottages covered with roses. Some of these were entirely covered, up to the thatched roof, and in others the roof itself was a mass of roses. Some of the cottages had apricot and pear trees trained against them, the fruit hanging against the walls. The heather was in full bloom, the men were cutting hay, and the grain fields were still standing. The air seemed perfect. We were very frequently off the main roads, off the line of trains and telegraphs. Every one seemed kindly disposed to us, and even the dogs showed no tendency to bark.

"My daughter took her camera with her, and we brought home some excellent photographs. One of the best is the underground ballroom of the late eccentric Duke of Portland, who built so many rooms underground and three miles of underground roadway.

"There are so many books which have reference to the parts of the country through which we passed that it was particularly interesting. We visited Kenilworth and other scenes from Scott, and in North Devonshire we could see that the scenes described in 'Lorna Doone' are perfect. Reading 'Westward, Ho,' by Charles Kingsley, on the voyage home, it seemed to me that I had been to the very places written about. We took no books with us except Baedeker's 'England' and our road books and maps."

THE BICYCLE CHAPERON.

What a world of pleasure
On a scorching day
Wheeling through the country
Chaperoning May!

Climbing rocky hillsides,
Struggling through the sand,
Treading rural by-paths
Narrow as your hand.

Decked with beads of moisture,
Blinded by the glare,
Wond'ring how your skirt hangs,
Clutching at your hair.

Sometimes close beside them,
Oftener far behind,
While the laughing comment
Greets you on the wind.

Hymen! Come and help us,
With our aching bones!
Save the tribe of tortured
Cycling chaperons!
—PAUL PASTNOR in Brooklyn Life.

WOMEN HERE AND THERE.

It hardly seems possible, but she had never seen a flat before. Of course, she had never been told of the peculiarities of flat life, for to the flat dwellers the idiosyncrasies of the life are too familiar to be given a thought. So when she came to visit her son in the cozy little home in which he had taken up his abode with his family, there were many surprises in store for her. She arrived in good season on the day of her temporary exchange of country for city life, and, like the good and thoughtful housewife that she was, she at once set about making herself useful. "Now," she began briskly, "if you will show me where the cellar is I will get the vegetables and prepare them for dinner." That was the first of a series of shocks. She was taken to the fire escape and the small quantity of vegetables the family found it advisable to keep on hand was exhibited to her astonished gaze. "And all the crumbs and everything else the people above choose to throw out come down upon them?" she queried indignantly. The only answer was a sorrowful nod of acquiescence. By the time the last remnant of the dinner had been removed and the last dish washed, the force of the blows which had shattered a country woman's faith in the civilization of the city was broken, so it was more in sorrow than in anger that she exclaimed at last: "Well, I could never be contented to live in a house which did not have a back door where I could go and shake my tablecloth."

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In some future and more enlightened age will people speak of the cliff dwellers and the flat dwellers in the same breath?

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There is an equalization of affairs generally in this world more than people realize, and when there is the greatest hue and cry about shipwreck it will more often than not be found that the ballast has only slipped to one side. A great many good people have been troubled recently by the tendency of people to live in apartments and apartment hotels, to the detriment—or impossibility, they say—of a genuine home life. But in the meantime the life of the people during the warmer part of the year is undergoing a great change. People are going more and more into the country and staying longer and longer each year—more people are finding that it is possible for them to leave the city. And at all the places to which the people resort there is a constantly and ever-increasing tendency to private life—life in cottages rather than the gregarious life of the hotel. In one fashionable Summer resort which had a lively and prosperous season this year there were three big empty hotels, one of them standing out prominently before the little world of the place, occupying a central location, but, with its closed doors and windows, a monument to the love of the people for homes of their own.

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Looking in the windows of Fourteenth Street shops, the bond of matrimony appears to be a very easy thing to slip into. There are many people who do slip in and out of it with apparently little trouble, but to the great mass of the people it seems to be an estate which requires some little consideration previous to entering into it. But at the Fourteenth Street shop they sell wedding rings apparently by wholesale. There is a dishful of them in the window—not a ring tray of them, but a dish, into which they are thrown promiscuously, so that the admiring shopper almost expects to read below the sign "Wedding Rings," a further recommendation of "Two for a quarter. A Prize in Every Package."

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The case of the irate Passaic father who chopped up his daughter's wheel when that young woman came home last Sunday and related the fact that she had been fined $5 for riding without a light, goes to show that the father who smiles so complacently at the bicycle upon the ordinary high road draws the line when it wheels his daughter into the police court. The case also shows the good-fellowship exhibited by bicyclists among themselves. There were two young women in the party fined, altogether $10. There not being money enough in the party to make up this sum, outside bicyclists contributed the balance.

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Russia is not looked to generally to set the pace for any reform, but a hint has come from there now, of which woman suffragists might well make use. It is in relation to an office held by the Czarina. That there is such an office, and that it is considered an important one in the land of the Nihilist, came out when, one day, the Czar, filling out a paper as a matter of form in obedience to his own laws for the private citizen, to which capacity he had at that time descended, was obliged to state the "ordinary" and also "secondary occupation" of himself and of his wife. In giving the latter he announced the "ordinary occupation" of Mrs. Nicholas Romanoff to be that of Empress of All the Russias, and the "secondary occupation" that of "President of all societies and associations for female progress in Russia." Incidentally, it might be remarked that the secondary occupation of the Empress may be less of a sinecure than her ordinary occupation, even in the land of assassinations and rumors of assassinations, but that is aside from the subject. In regard to suffrage, it is generally understood that the greatest enemies to the cause are the women themselves, and that when they can agree that it is advisable there will be but little difficulty in obtaining it. Now the point is that there are very few women who are not club women. The most vigorous opponent of woman suffrage has been obliged to club together to work to retain their present disfranchisement. So, if it could be arranged in this country to have the first lady of the land hold the position of official head of all women's organizations, there is no doubt that a desire for the ballot would immediately become general.

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Brilliant colors in gloves are promised. There have been rumors of a gayness in color and workmanship in gloves for some time. It is very doubtful, however, if any especial brilliance in handwear becomes general. People in the long run have too good taste to indulge in anything so unpleasantly conspicuous, although taste is often strangely warped by fashion. But there are symptoms of color in gloves which are still in good taste. Four-button white dressed kid gloves show in the stitching in the back delicate blue, pink, green, and brown, and in some cases the binding around the wrist is of the same color. This is not unpleasant, although a glove with broad, heavy, white silk stitching has more character. Walking gloves in dark plum color and green are pretty, with suits of corresponding colors.

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"When the little girl is naughty," says Miss Jessie M. Fowler, giving a mother directions for curing her small daughter's bad temper, "put on her best gown, and you will soon see that she cannot withstand its influence." This might be a good remedy for "grown ups." It is said that a man is never so much of a gentleman as when he is wearing an evening suit.

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There is a "new Indian" in Maine. There have been new men and new women, but the new Indian is the newest of them all. A favorite excursion for people in the vicinity of Portland is up the Sebago Lake, and one of the points of interest in the lake is at the Indian rocks. These rocks are adorned with various, more or less, artistic drawings of the noble red man, and presumably drawn by himself or some of his relatives. This idea is confirmed by the fact that upon the passing of certain of the excursion boats, the Indian chief comes out and executes a war dance. Certain other boats are not thus favored, but upon one of the excursions of a less favored boat this past Summer, an unusual treat was given to the passengers, for, as the boat was passing, on the rocks appeared a unique figure wearing a squaw's skirt, a chief's headdress, and, as the eyes beneath the gay head-dress scrutinized the boat carefully, a strangely up-to-date American voice called out: "I say, Charley, what time does the excursion come off next week?" The figure was not a chief, and it was not a squaw, and the only explanation that can be given is that it was an original Maine product, the new Indian.

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"How doth the little caterpillar improve the shining hours," says the cyclist, paraphrasing the well-known rhyme. No one but the cyclist knows how many miles the caterpillars travel across roadways, for no one else has occasion to turn out for them a dozen or more times in the course of a half day's ride. Wherever a caterpillar is seen, his one idea is, apparently, to get from somewhere, anywhere, across the road, and in the condition he is to be found after having been picked up by a rapidly revolving tire, he is even more disagreeable than in his normal state.

Deaconesses in Jersey City.

The Deaconesses of the Home Missionary Society of the Newark Methodist Conference are about to establish a home in Jersey City. The rooms necessary have been provided by Miss Addie Mulry in a flat owned by her mother in Barrow Street, near Mercer. The Deaconesses will look after sick persons in the city who are too poor to employ nurses, and will also establish a school in which deserving girls will be taught to cook and sew.

INDISPENSABLE

For making the finest bread and cake.

STUDYING FOR THE STAGE

Constant Effort Required for a Woman Who Would Advance in Her Profession.

HOW KATHERINE GREY WORKS

She Believes in General Cultivation—For a Special Character She Absorbs the Atmosphere—Southern Traits from Southern Women.

There are a great many good things which have come out of the West besides young Lochinvar. From our American or United States West there is constantly pouring into the East an army of would-be histrionic artists, so the teachers of dramatic schools tell us. Perhaps these may not all be classed under the head of "good things," and they do not always reach the stage to give people a chance to judge, but many of the stage recruits, whether they have reached the stage by way of dramatic schools or not, who are doing credit to the stage and themselves, have come from either the South or West.

One clever young actor who might be thought, from her part in "A Southern Romance," and the way she takes it, to be a Southern girl, is from the extreme West—this is Miss Katherine Grey. Miss Grey was born into her stage career with a silver spoon in her mouth, if the expression may be used when an opportunity is given which is good or not, as there is the ability to use it. However, Miss Grey's transition into stage life was so smooth that one day she was a young woman—a very young woman—in private life, and the next she was a member of Daly's company and a full-fledged professional. This was in California, her home.

"I always wanted to go on the stage from the time I was a little girl," says Miss Grey, "and at last my mother told me if I could get into Daly's or Frohman's company she would give her consent. Then I went to my guardian—that was after my father's death—and told him what my mother had said. 'Well,' he said, 'I will see what I can do for you.' He went to see about my entering Daly's company, which was then in town, and I joined it. Of course my mother had no idea of my doing such a thing, but she always kept her word with me. Then I was introduced to Miss Rehan and Mr. Drew, because my guardian knew them and thought it would be pleasant for me to know them.

"Miss Rehan! There is a woman who works hard; I don't know how many parts she has taken. She is my ideal. She was so kind to me. She helped me so much in telling me what to do and what to read. I remember when I first had a page's part and I rushed to her in tears at the thought of having to wear tights. 'But I wear them,' she said. 'Yes,' I answered; 'but you are Rosalind.' 'Well,' she said, 'perhaps you may be Rosalind some time.' But I don't think any one saw anything but the top of my head that night.

"While I had taken part in amateur performances before. We had quite a company at home, and used to play most serious things; nothing but tragedy would do for us. Of course, people said I did wonderfully for a child, for I was only sixteen when I joined Daly's company.

Fortunate Stage Associations.

"I have been very fortunate since I have been on the stage in being associated with people who could help me, and since I have been able to comprehend their work. A beginner can't go to the theatre and gain much from seeing work of fine actors; you have to know something of the stage to be able to benefit by it.

"Richard Mansfield and Mr. Herne have done a great deal for me, as have such men as Franklin Sargent and William Dean Howells, who are not on the stage, but closely enough associated to make their criticism valuable. People like these who come to you after a performance and criticise the work are very helpful. 'Your idea is very good,' Mr. Howells will say, 'but you are crude yet; you must keep on working,' and I appreciate it, for I realized that I was crude.

"'You have not so much to fight against as some people,' Mr. Mansfield wrote me once, 'but you must work, work, work.' I know I have not so much to work against as some people, for I have no Western accent to overcome, and I work all the time.

"I believe that the illusion about the stage should be preserved. I do not think people should know personally the actress they see on the stage. People are not so apt to appreciate the work when they know the individual. I never go to see my friends when they are having a tea or a reception; I go when they are alone. But then I live so much alone that I do not like to meet people. A woman who is doing good work must be a great deal alone—to prepare for her work she must live a great deal in herself.

America Has No Green Room.

"We have no green room in this country as they have abroad. Mr. Mansfield tried to have one when he took the Garrick—a large room into which the dressing rooms opened, where people could come and talk about the play between the acts. You think so much more of people who come to you in that way, and their criticisms mean so much more than the remarks of the ordinary people you meet who say, 'It is all beautiful,' 'It is all lovely.'

"No, it is not a distraction. There are not many characters taken in this country which are so strong that the actor needs to live in them through the entire course of the play. Mr. Herne believes in that, though, and I do, in theory. But in practice it is very different. There are so many necessary distractions in dressing and making up between the acts that it is hardly possible to keep the mind on the part.

"But I do that when I am on the stage. I know I could not hold my audience if I did not have sufficient control of myself to keep in the part I was acting. Perhaps I do not hold the audience anyway, but I know I could not if I could not hold myself. Mr. Herne believed in every one having a separate dressing room, so that there would be no talking. It is a good idea, but people will run in and out of the dressing rooms.

Studying for Stage Work.

"How do I study? One thing I do not do is to study the old plays. I have never studied Shakespeare. I do not feel that I am sufficiently advanced for those parts yet. That does not mean that I do not read Shakespeare, for I do. And I believe that every beautiful thought that is absorbed is helpful, as a beautiful painting or good music is helpful, but as for studying the parts, I do not do it. But I study all the time and everything. One Winter I took up music. I found I had no talent for it, but what I learned was of benefit to me and helped me to understand music better and the reasons for certain things in it.

"Then I study people; I study life. I am interested in learning everything. I could listen all day to some one who can talk well upon some subject, and everything I learn helps me directly or indirectly in my profession. I do not think of it all the time. I talk about it very little. I have not many friends who are professional people, and they seldom talk to me about my work. I keep away from it while I am with them, still I always instinctively apply everything to it.

"Sometimes I must get away from it altogether, and then I go out into the country and drive all day. That will do me a great deal of good, and I come back to the stage entirely refreshed. Driving a span of horses requires enough attention to hold the mind, and the fresh air and the scenery are beneficial. I do not do it very often, but sometimes I must do it. It is not conventional, but a professional woman cannot be conventional. Then I ride horseback in the early morning.

Bohemian Life Not Helpful.

"In the first years of my stage work I tried the bohemian life, but I could not stand it. My health would not permit it, and it was not helpful. What do I call the bohemian life? Why, late suppers after the theatre, meeting the people of the profession, and keeping late hours—until 2 or 3 o'clock. They were the bright people of the profession, too, whom I met, but it was not helpful.

"When I am studying a particular part, I put myself as much in the atmosphere of it as possible. In studying this part of Lydia Ransom in "A Southern Romance," I have associated with Southern people, and this Summer I spent with Southern friends. In playing a New England piece in Mr. Herne's company, we all went into a little New England town. It is not always possible to do that, and for other parts I have taken I could only study the traditions. I do not mean that I study the manners of the people so much, but I learn what the people are like.

"The lines of the play are the last thing I study, though, of course, I do study them. I study the character, and try to do, not what I would do, but what the girl whose part I am taking would do under the same circumstances. I study the part from the outlook of the other characters. Now, when Lydia's father says to the man she is going to marry, 'She hasn't got much book learning, Bev, but she's got it here,' putting his hand on his heart, it gives an idea of the depths of her affection. And when Emily Wyckoff says to Claude, 'Lydia is not the girl to confide in one,' she gives the idea immediately of a deep self-contained character. Then her love of flowers, not the love every girl has to see pretty things around, but a thorough love for them, shows another side to her character.

"The different parts of a character must be studied with regard to each other. A strong point must be gradually led up to. Where Lydia tells 'Bev' that she will not go with him unless he will promise to bring her home directly after dinner, she says it with more emphasis than would perhaps seem necessary. The audience do not realize it, but from that emphasis they get the idea of the girl's determination, so that when in the last act she takes a strong and decided step, they are not unprepared for it.

Nothing Left to Instinct.

"Nothing can be left to instinct in a play. Dramatic instinct may do something, but where it is relied upon solely in a delicate part, there is sure to be a failure. No, I never practice before the mirror. I throw myself down when I am alone and let the whole play pass before me, and then I can see the things I have done, and whether they are right or wrong, and change them when it seems necessary.

"One Winter, when I had been ill, I went to the theatre a great deal and saw such artists as Duse, Ada Rehan, and Minnie Maddern Fiske. The two latter, with Mrs. Herne, I believe are the greatest women on the American stage. You do not want to study to copy them, but to learn their art. Minnie Maddern Fiske was wonderful as Tess. In one part her voice went right through my heart. It was not that she was pathetic; many people are pathetic, but untold sorrow was in the very hardness of her voice. Every one would not do as I do, but this way of studying is the best for me.

"A professional life is not the most happy one. One must be a great deal alone, and there is the feeling of ambition which is never satisfied. Perhaps the life of a woman with a family is the happiest. It is certainly one of the most important; no work is more responsible. It is the happiest if the woman has never tried anything else. Then I do not think she could be happy in it unless her husband had a career in which she could become absorbed and throw into it all the ambition she had had for herself.

"And I would not know how to tell a young girl to get on the stage now. I should have no idea as to what would be the best for her to do. A girl came to me the other day to find out, and I gave her a note to Mr. Mansfield. I do not know that he could do anything for her, but at least he could give her better advice than I could. I should not do that under all circumstances, but this was a peculiar case. But a girl can do more for herself than any one else can do for her.

"I would never warn a girl who wished to go on the stage of the temptations she would meet. For one thing, she would be sure to think that the temptations, whatever they were, would not apply to her—that she would hold herself above them, and then I do not think there are more temptations on the stage than anywhere else. A man will make love to a pretty girl anywhere, and she may be subject to temptation anywhere where she is leading a life not surrounded by the conventionalities of society.

"No, it does not make any difference where the profession requires lovemaking. People do not realize that a man who is making love to a girl on the stage may be quite as often hoping his lines will be more effective than hers in the eyes of the audience, as giving any thought to the personality of the girl herself. There is not always professional jealousy, but it is very often to be found."

A BURGLAR CONVERTED.

An Absolutely True Story Which Has Become a Family Tradition—Saved by Prayer.

This is a true burglar story. It was told, in the first place, by the mother of the family herself; it is now told by her daughter, and it will probably be told in years to come by generations still unborn. As the veracity of every one concerned in it—including that of the burglar himself, in his regenerate condition—is quite unimpeachable, the facts can be vouched for.

It was the mother of the family to whom the adventure occurred. She was a woman of devout character, believing above all things in the efficacy of prayer, and at the same time in deeds as well as prayer. So it chanced that one of her nightly duties, as a good housekeeper, was to look under her bed before retiring. She looked, of course, for the devastating burglar.

One night she found him.

Under her bed was the shadowy outline of the figure of a man. There could be no mistake about it. She had found her burglar at last. The next problem was what to do with him.

The story, as it is related, does not state if there was no one in the house to whom she might have gone for help, but it implies that the mother of the family was obliged to rely upon her own resources and supernatural aid alone.

In a hurried review of the situation, she came to the conclusion that the latter was her only resource; that alone she was helpless. So she quickly resolved to do in every way as she would have done if the long-looked-for burglar had not been found.

She locked her door—she always did that—undressed, and made her preparations for bed as she was in the habit of doing on ordinary and uneventful occasions. Then she knelt by her bedside to perform her nightly devotions. Long and fervently she prayed—praying for the members of her family, her friends, and for the direction of her daily life. Then she offered a special petition for the unfortunate men led from the paths of honesty and rectitude, for those who had no respect for the rights and possessions of others—she was praying for the burglar. Having done this, she arose and laid herself peacefully down upon the bed as was her wont.

That was the cue for the burglar. Crawling from under the bed, he stood beside it and addressed the occupant:

"Madam," he said, "I came here with the intention of robbing you, and of murdering you if necessary. Your cries for help would have been of no avail, for I have two accomplices outside. But I have heard your prayer, and I am going to leave you unmolested." And he did.

That was the end of the first part of the burglar story. Truth being stranger than fiction, there was a second part, and the mother of the family saw her burglar again.

It was at camp meeting, some time after the first part of the story had been brought to so happy a conclusion. The mother of the family was listening with a devout and grateful interest to the testimony being given, when a man arose and told his experience—the history of his conversion—and he told the burglar story and the effect of the prayer from the burglar's standpoint. "I was that man," he said, with emphasis, as he concluded his remarks.

"And I can vouch for the truth of the story," said the mother of the family, rising, while her face shone with the light of a great spiritual rejoicing, "for I was that woman."

A SOUL PRAYER.

From Bits of Theosophy.

Let me know!
Let me grow!
Through joy or pain,
No matter how,
Let me grow now!
Lift from my eyes
The veil of night,
Give me my sight!
Through loss or gain,
No matter how,
Let me see now!
Oh touch mine ears
So dead and still,
And let them thrill;
Cost what it may,
No matter how,
Let me hear now!
Send some swift grief
To loose my wings—
(Poor folded things!)
Be what it may
Let me but soar
To Wisdom's door.

WORK OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Consul Monaghan Writes of the German Regulations Regarding It.

"An imperial decree, dealing with the work of women and children in clothing establishments in Germany, is in many ways interesting," says Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz, in a recent report. "It shows us how even the lot of the humblest workers may be made easier by the watchful care of a Government. The shops covered by the law are those that make all kinds of men's and women's clothing. These concerns must give notice to the local police whenever they wish to employ children fourteen or fifteen years old.

"They must hang up in the shops, in conspicuous places, lists of the children employed, the number of pauses permitted them, and a card containing a copy of the law regarding the employment of children. School children must not be employed at all in such shops. Children under fourteen years, nor in duty bound to go to school, must not work more than six hours in each day; children between fifteen and sixteen years of age must not work more than ten hours.

"The work of these little ones must not begin before 5:30 A. M. nor must it continue later than 8:30 P. M. Each day must have its pauses, hours in which not only no work must be done, but in which the workers must not be allowed to remain in the shops, except in certain cases. Women must not be employed between 8:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M., nor must they work after 5:30 P. M. Saturdays or on the evenings preceding holidays. They must not work more than eleven hours daily and ten hours on Saturdays and the days preceding holidays, exclusive at least of a one-hour midday pause. Inasmuch as most of this work depends upon the changes of seasons, the law allows women to work thirteen hours a day in the busy season, but not later than 10 P. M., for sixty days.

THE SHUTTLECOCK CRY OF THE HEART.

We wish to come back with as fervid desire
As ever we wish to depart;
"I want to go somewhere," "I want to get back"
Are the shuttlecock cries of the heart.

When the high tide of Summer breaks over the year
We would float on its flowery crest
Till it leaves us adrift on the pine-covered hills
Or the buttercup valleys of rest.

But the sad winds of Autumn, like wandering cries,
Seem the voices of spirits that roam,
And they echo our thoughts through the deepening skies.
Our longing and hunger for home.

And blessed are they who return to their homes—
As blessed as they who depart:
"I want to go somewhere," "I want to get back,"
Are the shuttlecock cries of the heart.
—SAM WALTER FOSS in Demarest's Family Magazine.

Mr. Goodfellow's Generosity.

Mrs. Closeman—My dear, what a paragon that husband of yours is. I never meet him in the car but he insists upon paying my fare, and if there is a party of us he pays for every one, men and all. So generous! Nothing will prevent him.

Mrs. Goodfellow (with a sigh)—No, nothing will prevent him, even if it takes all my housekeeping money and the money I need for a new gown.

State Mothers' Congress.

The first New York State Mothers' Congress will be held in Syracuse, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1. An attractive programme is to be given, and mothers' clubs, primary and kindergarten schools, and all societies, philanthropic and religious bodies, interested in child culture are invited to send delegates, whose names should be forwarded as early as possible to Mrs. Frank H. Chase, local Chairman, 302 Stinard Avenue, Syracuse.

The State organization was formed at the first National Mothers' Council, in Washington, last February. The officers are Chairman—Mrs. Fannie Schwedler-Barnes; Secretary—Mrs. J. Calvin Mead, Oswego; Directors—Mrs. C. E. James, Utica; Mrs. Fannie Bailey, Albany; Mrs. Mary T. Burt,

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FIT GUARANTEED.

New York City; Mrs. F. N. Fowler, Jamestown, and Anna K. Eggleston, Buffalo. The names of societies desiring to become members of the State Association should be sent to the Secretary.

ON THE SANDS.

A boundless sea and an endless sky,
The long white billow shoreward flung,
And you and I—just you and I—
When life, and love, and sweet hope, were young.

Not a sail in sight, not a living thing
Astir, nor near us—the new moon hung
A silver hammock where elves might swing—
When you and I and the world were young.

Was it ages gone, or but yesternight?
Were we the first whose warm lips clung,
The first who met for love's dear delight,
When the sad old earth was glad and young?

Sea and sky and the sands impearled
With starry shells from the soft foam swung,
And you and I—But we made the world
When love, and hope, and sweet life were young?
MADELINE S. BRIDGES in Brooklyn Life.

COOKING AND THE NEW MAN.

What a Girl Minus One of the Senses Thinks of the Subject—All Women Should Cook.

Bertha Margaret Spahn, in the Report of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, says:

"Cooking is the great art of modern life which, whatever our condition, we cannot overlook. Painting, sculpture, and music we may ignore with more or less regret, but three times a day at least the culinary art and its products require the attention of the most inartistic.

"We can, then, appreciate the importance of every girl and woman knowing or learning how to cook. If a woman seeks to be of some real use in life, if she expects to be of use in the household, she must first learn to cook well. The old saying that 'A man's heart is first reached through his stomach' is true. Without well-cooked food, who could enjoy the luxuries of life? Certainly no one; for though it may sound vulgar, we must confess that even in the enjoyment of balls, parties, and picnics, the expectation of having something good to eat to reinforce our spirits is an important part of the programme.

"We cannot be expected to enjoy raw food materials, as well as the cooked articles. For instance, suppose that raw chicken, meat, ham, vegetables, and flour, salt, eggs, and milk were set before us, instead of the well-cooked meat and vegetables, and fine cakes, how would we receive these things? I think with no pleasure. So if woman neglects and leaves cooking in the new man's hands, all the rich and good food made by women will be forgotten, and their cooking may just come to the boiling of all edible foods, instead of making epicurean dainties, and this will discourage the improvement and progress of woman.

"There is no excuse for a woman if she cannot cook; there are so many chances while at home to learn to cook well. But I do think that unless one can cook well, better not do it at all. Of all the knowledge a woman needs, no matter what her station, cooking will always be of practical use.

"Cooking helps to utilize all the eatable things that Nature has so abundantly provided. It also encourages potters to make pretty dishes and pottery in which to hold the good and dainty food; the prettier and nicer the dishes and food surroundings, the better and stronger is the appetite. Cooking luxurious food was not known centuries ago, though pottery in fine patterns was then in use." * * *

It is said that women of the present time, especially the "new woman," whoever she is, try to do men's work, and so neglect the art of good cooking. What will become of their husband's stomachs if they marry and if they leave cooking in their husband's hands? Those men will have to meet many trials before they can cook well.

MRS. McLAUGHLIN, AGED 109.

Lives in Waterbury and Is Fond of Tea and Tobacco.

READING, Penn., Sept. 24.—Mrs. Catharine McLaughlin, who lives with her daughters at Waterbury, Conn., is said to be 109 years of age. She arrived yesterday at Gerardville, Penn., to visit her son, Justice of the Peace John McLaughlin.

Mrs. McLaughlin has papers from the church records of the parish in which she was born, in Ireland, signed by the priest who christened her, which indicate she was born in 1788. She enjoys all her fa

SOCIETY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The storm wind of the equinox descended on the Atlantic and its western shores the past week and vexed the beaches and the hills with winds and rain. The storm beat upon the late loiterers at Southampton, Newport, and far-away Bar Harbor and housed all but the golf players at Lenox, Tuxedo, and Virginia Hot Springs, and other far and near Autumn resorts. Notwithstanding the gloom of its rain and gray skies and the chilliness of its winds, the storm was not unwelcome, for it not only laid the dust and refreshed the verdure, as yet untouched by the Autumn frosts, but it brought the lesson of the changing seasons and foretold the glorious Autumn days and nights to come. It marked the final close of the after-Summer season and the long-delayed opening of the Autumn or suburban season proper, which will now last, under any ordinary weather conditions, well into November.

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Golf must have again a foremost place in the record of the week past. The distinctive and most interesting tournaments of the week were played at Lenox and Tuxedo, but the game was enjoyed on hundreds of courses all through the countryside, and was played by enthusiasts from morning until night, even on the rainy days of the week. There are those who claim to discern symptoms of the decline of the golfing craze, and it is true that there are not as many small club tournaments being held and that men and women who played over these or these links almost all night and day all through the year now take an occasional vacation, but in the point of public interest, which is really only just being aroused in new clubs and courses, and in the general attention paid to the sport, it is safe to assert that the craze has not begun to reach its height. It is a significant fact that notwithstanding the antiquity of golf in England and Scotland, public interest in the game there is as keen to-day as ever, and Americans who spent the Summer at the little university town of St. Andrews, on the east coast of Scotland, near Edinburgh, for the purpose of playing golf on the famous St. Andrews links, say that on all ordinary days there were at least 300 players on these links, and that on the occasion of any particular match the players were followed by from 1,000 to 1,500 spectators. The St. Andrews links, which are laid out on the rolling, downs on natural turf, are free to the public, and are, as said above, constantly crowded. It may be some years yet before the game reaches such a point of public interest as this in America, but the growing attendance at the public links at Van Cortlandt Park and on those of one or two other American cities gives evidence of a rapid increase of public interest in the sport.

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Mr. William Travers Gray was the winner of the Alexandre Cup in the Lenox tournament on Tuesday, and Mrs. Taylor, after a tie game with Miss Mabel Curtis for the cup offered by Mme. de Heredia on the same day, finally vanquished her opponent. Mr. A. H. Fenn defeated Mr. Thorp, and Mr. Bayard W. Cutting Mr. Devereux Emmet in the semi finals at Lenox on Thursday, and the Southern golfer who had for his opponent for the Lenox cup the same Mr. Cutting last year, defeated him in the finals, and again won the cup on Friday. Of course the golf grounds were the centre of attraction at the Berkshire Hill resort during the days of the tournament, and even on Monday, Thursday, and Friday, when the rains descended and the fogs came on, the players continued their contest and the spectators remained to witness the same. Tuxedo has been almost as much distracted by golf during the week as Lenox. There also the weather was not allowed to interfere with the tournament, and some very interesting matches were played, particularly those between Messrs. Huntington and Travis, Keene and Rushmore, and Curtis and Smith on Thursday, and which left Keene and Huntington as contestants for the Tuxedo cup on Friday, with Keene as victor, and Curtis and Travis to wrestle for the Wewah cup, which was triumphantly won by the former. The tournament brought home almost all the well-known Tuxedoites who spent the Summer away, and filled the club house and cottages with guests. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., gave a dance for the golfers and visitors at their house, Keewaydin, on Thursday evening, which was an unusually pleasant affair.

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Next to golf, polo has engaged the attention of the society lovers of outdoor sports during the week, who have journeyed to Brooklyn and the Prospect Park grounds to watch the games of the annual Autumn tournament. While the tournament has not been entirely successful owing to the withdrawal from the first games of the Myopia team, in consequence of the death of a relative of one of its best players, Mr. Agassiz, and the failure of the Rockaway team to appear yesterday, some of its games, and notably that between the Westchester and Meadowbrook teams on Wednesday, were hotly contested and well worth witnessing. They were hugely enjoyed by the Brooklyn public, to which polo is almost a novelty, and who poured out by thousands to embrace the opportunity of seeing such crack players as Thomas Hitchcock, the Waterburys, Cowdin, and Nicoll compete. The tournament will be continued to-morrow and will close on Thursday.

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The first large Autumn wedding of the season will be that of Dr. T. Halstead Myers and Miss Sadie Hawley, second daughter of Mr. Henry E. Hawley of this city and a younger sister of Mrs. Coleman Williams. This wedding will be celebrated in the Congregational Church at Ridgefield, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 6, at noon, and a special train will convey a number of guests from this city to the wedding and the following reception at Mr. Hawley's beautiful country place at Ridgefield. Mr. Henry P. Johnes will be Dr. Myers's best man, and Drs. Lewis R. Morris and William Armstrong and Messrs. Frank Cunningham and Monroe Davis will be the ushers. Miss Henrietta Hawley, the bride's youngest sister, will be the maid of honor, and Miss Miller of Smithtown, L. I., and Miss Margaret Bacon of New York will be the bridesmaids. Mr. Charles D. Norton and Miss Katherine McKim Garrison, a daughter of Mr. Wendell Phillips Garrison of Orange, N. J., will be married at the country place of Mr. Villard at Dobbs Ferry about Oct. 15, and the weddings of Mr. Edgar S. Auchincloss and Miss Louise Mott and of Mr. Van Ingen and Miss Bessie Terrell will also take place during October. It is announced that Mr. Pierre Jay and Miss Louise Barlow will be married in St. George's Church, this city, early in November. The bridesmaids will be Miss Laura and Miss Mary Jay, sisters of Mr. Jay; Miss Cornelia Robb, Miss Henrietta Sargent, and Miss Mildred and Miss Gertrude Minturn, cousins of the bride. The engagement has been announced in Boston of Mr. William Franklin Coles of this city and Miss Blanche Adelaide Burnell, a daughter of Mrs. A. Burnell of Boston, and in this city of Mr. Louis H. Junod and Miss Laura Duane Ireland, daughter of Mr. John B. Ireland.

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Southampton continues to be the gayest of the Summer resorts which have been enjoying an Autumn season, and there have been many informal gatherings, which have produced much merriment there of late. These, as a rule, have been impromptu affairs, organized in the morning to take place the same evening. Miss Nannie Rives of Baltimore, who was one of the three leading belles at Narragansett Pier in the Summer of 1896, but who passed this last Summer in comparative retirement at a country place near Baltimore, has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Trevor at Southampton, and has been the recipient of much attention. She was the heroine of a masquerade given on a recent evening by Mr. and Mrs. Trevor, and which is said to have been one of the liveliest entertainments held anywhere this Summer. Miss Rives personated an old Virginia colored woman, and both by her appearance and her inimitable darky talk convulsed the guests. The evening wound up with a cake walk, in which Miss Rives, with a Mr. Bibby of New York, who also personated a Southern darky, bore off the prizes. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay gave an informal dance at the Meadow Club a few evenings ago, which was also a very jolly affair. The Southampton colony will begin to break up this week, and only the few families who are accustomed to stay until November will then be left there. There have been three or four more cases of typhoid fever at Southampton since Mrs. and Miss Stebbins, who are now convalescent, were first taken ill, but these latter cases have been confined to the servants in the best-known houses.

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The wedding of Mr. Leon F. d'Orémieulx and Mrs. Herrick, daughter of Mr. William H. Granbery, which was recently celebrated at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, was a decided surprise to Mr. d'Orémieulx's large circle of friends, for, although he had not been seen in his old haunts to any extent for some time, it was not generally known that he was engaged. Mr. Benjamin B. McAlpin and Miss Alice Townsend Martin will be married in Albany on Nov. 10. The wedding of Mr. Morris R. Barnewall and Miss Louie Eldridge will be celebrated in Newport on Tuesday. Mr. Dudley G. Eldridge will be Mr. Barnewall's best man and Messrs. Douglas B. Eldridge, Alfred M. Coates, Alexander Barnewall will be the ushers. Miss Eldridge's bridesmaids will be her sister, Miss Grace Eldridge, and Miss Katherine Neill.

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Letters recently received from London state that Prince George of Teck, who it was reported would be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman at Lenox this Autumn, is much amused at the stories that were printed here anent his reported visit. It seems that the Prince never had any idea of coming to America this Autumn, as he is under orders to join his regiment in South Africa. The story seems to have originated in Philadelphia, and it would be interesting to know its source. There have been many people in town during the past week, and the fashionable restaurants, particularly the Waldorf and Delmonico's, have been crowded to overflowing almost every night of late. Among familiar faces seen there during the week were those of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beeckman, Mr. John Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mr. and Miss Pomeroy.

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There was a dance at the Country Club at Westchester last Saturday night, and one is promised at the Meadowbrook Club next Thursday night. The annual Autumn dance at Tuxedo will be held early in November.

SOCIETY DESERTING NEWPORT.

Closing Functions—Barnewall-Eldridge Wedding—Ross-King Case.

NEWPORT, Sept. 25.—A great change has come over Newport in the last week, the cold weather driving many of the cottagers to the cities, and the Avenue and clubs have been practically deserted. There has been hardly a pleasant day all week. Chauncey M. Depew, who, with his son and niece, has been spending the season at the Pinard Cottage, will leave here for the city to-day. During the season they have entertained on a large scale.

During the week Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the King's Daughters of America, has been the guest of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt at Rough Point, and on Wednesday evening she spoke to the members of Nina and What-So-Ever Circles on the work of the order. Mrs. Vanderbilt is an active worker in the order and the founder of What-So-Ever Circle.

Miss Leary has been doing much in the line of entertainment, and only a night or two ago she gave a musicale at the Paul Cottage, which was one of the leading musical events of the season. The function was preceded by a dinner given in honor of Mrs. William Astor, which was attended by thirty of the cottagers. At the musicale the artists were Miss Terry, who rendered harp selections, and the Misses Kieckhoefer, a trio for piano, violin, and 'cello. Miss Terry is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francisco Terry, who are occupying the John Austin Stevens house for the season. She is a very beautiful girl and is ever surrounded by admirers. On Thursday afternoon Miss Leary held her regular weekly "at home."

On Tuesday next there will be a society wedding at All Saints' Memorial Church, when Miss Louise Douglas Eldridge, the daughter of Mrs. J. H. Eldridge of Ochre Point, will be married to Morris Rutgers Barnewall of New York. The ceremony will take place at noon, and the Rev. George J. Magill of Trinity Church will perform the ceremony. Miss Eldridge will be attended by Miss Grace Eldridge, her sister, and Miss Katherine Neill. The best man will be Dudley G. Eldridge and the ushers Messrs. A. Van R. Barnewall, D. B. Eldridge, and A. M. Coats. A reception and wedding breakfast will follow at the bride's home.

The Golf Club has been deserted the past week, all the cranks having gone to Lenox to participate in the tournament at that place. The Golf Club has been a great success this season, but there have been no big balls at the clubhouse, as there was the first year it was built.

The sensation of the week has been the trial of the Ross-King case in the Supreme Court, or, at least, the disposal of the case, as it did not come to trial. Mrs. Ross, who claims the millions of the late William H. King, as next of kin, was ordered by the courts some months ago to file a bill of particulars, but this order was not complied with, so when the case was called on Monday last the Kings moved that she be adjudged in contempt of court, and after a hearing on the motion she was so found and her case was thrown out of court. Papers were then served on Mrs. Ross restraining her from attaching any of the property in Rhode Island or in any way interfering with a distribution of the estate. It is now reported that Mrs. Ross will take her case to the United States Court. She was represented by Judge "Jere" Wilson and United States District Attorney Gorman.

Ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry has been admitted to practice in the courts of Rhode Island. He appeared before the full bench on Monday last, and being introduced to the court as a member of the New York Bar in good standing, was immediately admitted.

Mr. Joel B. Wolfe was taken very ill the early part of the week at his cottage here, and on Wednesday fears were entertained for his recovery.

The thirty-footers have finished their racing off this port, after the most successful year ever known to this class of boats. There have been fifty-four starts, and but once were they unable to cover the course. The Viquero III., owned and in every race sailed by Herman B. Duryea, comes out with the greatest number of victories, with Harry Payne Whitney's Dorothy II. a close second.

WITH SOCIETY IN LENOX.

Musicales and a Woman's Card Party—Coming and Parting Guests.

LENOX, Sept. 25.—Mrs. F. Burrill Hoffman gave a dinner Monday evening for Mrs. Horne Payne, who left Lenox this week after having spent some time here as the guest of Mrs. Shattuck at Brookhurst. A feature of the occasion was the beautiful singing of Mrs. Nott of New Orleans, who has been in Lenox for a week singing at a number of musicales, including one given by Mrs. Myles Standish.

Miss Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, gave a woman's card party Tuesday evening. Among her guests were Mrs. Turnure and the Misses Barnes.

Among visitors at Lenox this week was Lieut. F. S. Carter, United States Navy.

The Misses Parsons, Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, and Herbert Parsons returned this week from a visit to the Adirondacks. Miss Eunice Ives came on with them, and is their guest at Stonover.

Miss Thursby and her pupil, Miss Alice Breen, have been spending some time at the Curtis House. Miss Breen sang at a musicale at Mrs. Stokes's, and was very much admired.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey and their son Arthur and daughter Rosamond left Lenox this week, and will sail from Vancouver shortly for a trip around the world. They will spend some time in Japan, and will return to Lenox next June.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The Governors of the Union Club have not as yet chosen a President to succeed Mr. Clarence A. Seward. Since Mr. Seward's death, Mr. Henry De Forest Weekes, the Treasurer of the club, has been the acting President. There have been no club meetings or any questions of importance necessitating Presidential action during the past two months, and as the question of the choice of a successor to Mr. Seward is rather a delicate one, it is quite possible that such election may be deferred, possibly until the next annual meeting.

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As has been before stated in this column, the position of President of a large New York club is more or less of an honorary one, and does not, as a rule, require any special time or attention. Mr. Seward was an exceptional club President in that he constantly interested himself in the details of club management and made it a point to know as many of the club members as possible. This made him well known in the Union, even to the younger members, while the Governing Committee for the same reason appreciably felt his loss, so that the published resolutions of regret at his death were in no sense perfunctory.

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The original limit of membership of the Calumet Club, 500, was nearly reached at the last meeting of the Governing Committee, when some twenty candidates were elected. It will be necessary for the club to hold a special meeting to amend the constitution, raising the limit within a short time, from all present indications, unless the policy of a waiting list is decided upon. It seems hardly credible that a club which eight months ago was considered a failing institution, and which had virtually voted to disband, should now have about reached the limit of its membership and be doing a prosperous business. The entire incident is one of the most remarkable in the club history of New York.

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It is quite possible that if the Calumet decides either on a waiting list or on the raising of its limit of membership, it will also decide to restore the initiation fee, which has been suspended during the past six months, to at least the nominal amount of $100. The New York Club, which abolished its initiation fee for some time, has lately restored the same. The experiment of suspending the initiation fee has worked well at the Manhattan, as in the Calumet and New York Clubs, and, while the Manhattan has not through this means received as large an accession of membership as the Calumet, it has still selected a satisfactory number of new members.

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The members of the Lambs Club as they return to town are more and more pleased with their new and attractive clubhouse in West Thirty-sixth Street. The club purposes holding a series of monthly art exhibitions during the coming Winter, and it is safe to predict that under the management of an Art Committee of which Thomas B. Clark is sure to be a member, these exhibitions will be of such a quality that the Art Committees of the Union League and Lotos Clubs will have to look to their laurels.

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Of the formation of historical and Revolutionary societies there seems to be no end. The craze has developed to an extent undreamed of by the projectors of the first of these modern societies, the Sons of the Revolution. The last of these projected organizations bears the title of the "Baronial Order of Runnymede," and its members are to be only lineal descendants of the Barons who secured the Magna Charta from King John at the memorable meeting on the plain of Runnymede on June 15, 1215. A circular, which has been issued and which seems to be fathered on an accompanying postal card by such well-known men as Messrs. George A. Lyman of Amboy, Ill.; David S. Bispham of London, Marmaduke Richardson of Paris, George S. Marsh and Frederick H. Winston of Chicago, Charles W. Darling of Utica, N. Y., and Richard H. Greene, Charles C. Pomeroy, Frederic H. Betts, John Rikeman and James Brieckerr of New York City, has been sent, it states, only to those gentlemen who are known positively to be lineally descended from one or more of the sureties for the observance of the Magna Charta. The circular further states that its receipt can be considered by the recipient as a formal invitation to participate in the organization as founders of the order.

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Membership in the order is to be limited in number and hereditary in the family of the original members, and is to be of two kinds—first class, restricted to lineal descendants of the original twenty-five Barons who were sureties for the observance of the Magna Charta, and second class, to be composed of the descendants of the other Barons who took part in the proceedings at Runnymede. There are to be no dues or initiation fee, and the only expenses of the order will be of a personal or voluntary nature for a diploma, insignia, and the ribbon of the order.

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It is possible that there may be persons who are eligible to this new society, but who have not received a circular, and it may, therefore, be well to give the names of the original twenty-five surety Barons. They are William d'Albini, Hugh le Bigod, Roger le Bigod, Henry de Bohun, Gilbert de Clare, Richard de Clare, John Fitz Robert, Robert Fitz Walter, William de Fortibus, William de Hardell, William de Huntingfield, John de Lacie, William de Malet, Geoffrey de Mandeville, William le Marshal, Richard de Montfichet, Roger de Mowbray, William de Mowbray, Richard de Percy, Saher de Quincy, Robert de Roos, Goeffrey de Say, Robert de Vere, Eustace de Vesci, and William de Lanvallci.

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The friends of the New York gentlemen who appear to have joined this new society are now curious to know from which particular Baron they are individually descended. It is said that old Hugh and Roger le Bigod appear to have been the favorite ancestors, and it has even been wittily remarked that these worthies could claim descendants who have not as yet enrolled in this order. The matter has provoked much laughter on the clubs, and there is a likelihood that the members of the order will hereafter be individually addressed as Baron.

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The details of the meeting of the stockholders of the Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor last Monday, which was adjourned from last week, have just arrived. It appears that there was a large attendance of stockholders and many proxies were voted on. Dr. Chapman presided in the absence of the President. The resignations of the President and officers of the club were tendered and accepted, and it was voted to lay the election of officers for the ensuing year on the table. It was then voted that the Acadia Park Company should be allowed to foreclose its mortgage on the clubhouse and take possession of the same, that Messrs. Amory, Hinkle, and Bates should form a committee to confer with the Acadia Park Company, and that the clubhouse should close at sundown yesterday. The report of the Treasurer, Dr. Smith, showed that while the last season had been a prosperous one financially to the club, and that half of the deficit of the preceding year had been paid off, the debts of the organization were too great a menace to its future financial prosperity for the club to continue. It is probable that the clubhouse and grounds will be kept open next year by the Acadia Company, and the golf links will certainly be used.

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"I am convinced Cleveland's is the purest baking powder made, and I have adopted it exclusively in my cooking schools and for daily household use."
Sarah T. Rorer.

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"The results obtained by the use of Cleveland's Baking Powder have always been satisfactory."
Fannie M. Farmer.

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Maria Harland.

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A CAT, A BOY, AND A DARKY.

Humorous Answer Put in by a Louisville Lawyer in a Suit for $10,000 Damages.

Major Lane is one of the jokers of the Louisville (Ky.) bar, and his fondness for humor will occasionally crop out in the courts. A couple of weeks ago he was intrusted with the defense of one Edward Quinlan, who had been sued for $10,000 damages by a lad named Allen. The boy had fallen into a cistern on Quinlan's property and claimed negligence on the part of the owner of the cistern. Major Lane, after legally and formally denying the liability of his client, thus humorously tells the story of his defense in his filed answer:

This defendant says that the plaintiff on and prior to the 4th day of August, 1897, had a companion and running mate who is a descendant of Ham, and who, if the laws and can successfully evade the penalties and keep out of the clutches of the law, will in all probability become an active supporter of and recruit to the ranks of those engaged in the skillful game of craps. The defendant says that the plaintiff and his colored companion were constantly on and prior to Aug. 4, 1897, engaged in the development and prosecution of devices and schemes that created a panic among the dogs, cats, and birds in the neighborhood of their residence, and this defendant says that just prior to the 4th day of August, 1897, the plaintiff and his boon companion in color, not dreaming or thinking that the same might result in suicide, conspired together to catch a certain large stray cat that had come into the neighborhood of the plaintiff's residence, and fouly murdered said cat by drowning it in the said cistern of the defendant, and the defendant says that the plaintiff and his boon companion in color thereby intended that the gases escaping from the said cat when drowned in the cistern of this defendant should enable the entire neighborhood to locate the cistern of this defendant in darkness as well as in light, and this defendant says that in the execution of said conspiracy the plaintiff and his boon companion did on the afternoon of Aug. 4, 1897, succeed in capturing said large stray cat and forcibly carried said cat into and upon the lot of this defendant and near to the cistern mentioned herein, which is the same cistern mentioned in the petition, and when the plaintiff unlawfully and against the will detained said cat until his boon companion in color detached and removed planks that constituted the guard and covering to the top of the cistern, thereby making a fine opening for the cat, also for the plaintiff, although not intended at the time, whereupon the plaintiff proceeded with the cat to and over said opening in the cistern top, with the intention of depositing said cat therein.

The plaintiff says that when as soon as the said cat discovered that it was intended to be made the subject of a funeral, and the said cistern converted into a cemetery, said cat began to put out strong opposition to the scheme and commenced a violent wrestle with the plaintiff on the top of the said cistern and near the opening thereof made by the boon companions of the plaintiff.

The defendant says the plaintiff was guilty of gross and willful neglect in thus tackling that cat by himself on top of said cistern and near to said opening without having first put the cat in a boot-leg, head down, according to the established and recognized rules of procedure among all intelligent boys engaged in the honorable enterprise of drowning stray cats in the wells and cisterns of the neighbors of their parents.

The defendant says the plaintiff was guilty of gross and willful neglect in not letting the negro boy first try his hand on the cat, and the defendant says that the negro boy was guilty of criminal neglect in this, that he saw the great danger to which the plaintiff was exposed, in his fight with the cat on the top of the cistern, in time to have avoided the danger, but neglectfully failed to take a hand against the cat, whereby the plaintiff was greatly damaged and the result was that the plaintiff and the cat went down in the cistern together. Plaintiff's last words as he fell were that they would drown the cat or die and that he would fight it out on that line if it took all Summer. The defendant says it is true that the boy was afterward fished out of the cistern, but the cat was on top of him and came out with him. The defendant says the only complaint of plaintiff at the time was that the cistern was not a good one in which to drown a cat. This defendant says that the attempt of the plaintiff to drown said cat in the cistern of said defendant was without the knowledge or consent of this plaintiff, that the damage, injury, pain, and scare received by the plaintiff are one and the same injuries complained of in the petition, and were the result of his own negligence. Wherefore he prays that the petition be dismissed.

DEER IN THE CATSKILLS

Red Deer More Numerous Than Has Been Known in Seventy-five Years.

STATE PRESERVE THEIR HOME

Two Hundred Red Deer Is the Estimate Now Made as the Size of the State Herd—A New Forest for Their Protection.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 25.—It is now about twenty years since much of the land in the Southern Catskills which had been denuded of its valuable bark properties and stripped of such timber as could be gotten out to market or for firewood to feed the insatiable maw of the brick yards along the river was, with its dense growth of underbrush and new forest added to the State Forestry Preserve. Hardly a year has since passed that many hundreds, and in some instances thousands, of acres have not been added to the tract, until now the State Forestry Preserve consists of several square miles of mountain and upland meadow land in the towns of Hardenburg, Denning, and Shandaken in the County of Ulster and portions of Delaware and Sullivan Counties. It is covered with a dense growth of new forest of birch, beech, sugar maple, oak, chestnut, hickory, black walnut, and other hard woods.

Previous to 1840, when the tanning industry began to fill the woods with deer peelers, the forests were full of deer, bear, an occasional panther or mountain lion, and other game. Wild turkeys abounded, and there were wood pigeons in millions. Between 1840 and 1860 the ring of the bark peeler's axe, the crash of falling trees felled by the lumbermen and the attendant fires which raged through the mountains drove away all the game except the smaller birds and an occasional bear. The brooks dried up and the trout died. The lakes became foul sink holes, and the bass and pickerel died, and desolation reigned in the mountains. Finally the bark gave out, the wood was exhausted, and there was nothing but underbrush left. Then the woodchopper, the shinglemaker, and the bark peeler deserted the mountains and the State Forestry Commission took possession.

The Forests Renewed.

Four or five years later a new forest was growing, and the saplings were tall enough and dense enough to protect the Winter's snows from rushing off in heavy freshets at every thaw. The fountain heads were replenished, springs gushed again, and the lakes filled up. The trout came back to the brooks, the bass and pickerel again swam in the lakes, the woods became the home of the "bob white" and the partridge, and the wood duck and water fowl returned.

As years went on the bear reappeared and the red deer came back. Where the first pair of deer came from a dozen years ago nobody seems to know. It is believed, however, that they came across the Delaware from the woods of Pennsylvania, and, wandering through the woods and fields of Sullivan County, found their way into the Catskills.

Deer in the Mountains.

It is believed that from this pair came most of the deer now on the State Forestry Preserve. Deer have been brought there from Virginia, the Adirondacks, Maine, and Northern Vermont until now there are more deer in the Catskills than at any time in seventy-five years. As hunting is prohibited and the presence of hounds in the woods is met with severe penalties, the deer are increasing at an enormous rate, beside the number on the various private preserves, there are probably 200 or more.

George Gould has many red deer on his property at Furlough Lake, and there are several private herds at different places in the Southern Catskills. These are quite tame, but they are kept in circumscribed limits with barb-wire fencing, like domestic cattle.

In Winter, when the snow is very deep and the deer cannot get at the turf, twigs, and mosses on which they feed, fodder is placed for them at certain spots in the preserve by the game keepers. At no time, however, in the Catskill region is there a dearth of good food for the deer. During the Summer many cases have been reported where deer have been in herds of five or six browsing beside the highways, and so secure have they been from the hunter and hounds that many of them have very largely lost their fear of man and barely move out of the way of passing wagons, lifting their heads and looking at the travelers with their big, soft brown eyes. Up in Hardenburg it has been no uncommon thing to see an old doe and her fawn feeding among the cattle in the farmyards in the early morning.

A Nuisance to Farmers.

Some of the farmers in the valleys complained that the deer had become so bold as to help themselves to the growing grain and the early tender shoots of corn. In such cases the deer become nuisances, but there is no redress for the farmer, as he is not allowed to help himself to venison. Without question, there is some illegal hunting. It is dangerous business, however, for if caught with the venison the penalty would give some of the mountaineers considerable trouble to satisfy it. It is generally believed, however, that there is no hounding of deer, as the dogs, giving tongue would be sure to betray the hunter. What unlawful hunting there may be is done by stalking.

Hopes for the Hunter.

If protection is given the deer in the Catskills they will never again become extinct. The mountains are now covered with a new and beautiful forest of hard wood, most of the trees being now six or eight or more inches in diameter, and fifty or sixty feet in height. These trees, as long as the Forestry Preserve exists, will remain. Forest fires seldom occur now. The valleys are filled with grass and herbage, on which the deer like to feed. After each rutting season the increase will be greater, and soon the hills will resound to the call of the buck for his mate, and the woods will have returned to that condition which Natty Bumppo describes in "The Pioneers" as the "days of plenty, before the wasty ways of the white man drove the game from the hills." With the deer have come back the bear, the wildcat, the piping plover, the whistling quail, the drumming partridge, and the turkey may come in time. The growth of the new beech woods will bring back the woodpigeons, and soon it will be unnecessary to go into the woods of Maine to hunt.

RAILROAD AT PUERTO PLATA.

It Crosses Two Mountains and Has Taken Five Years to Build.

A railroad forty-five miles long between Puerto Plata, on the north coast, and Santiago, in the interior of the Dominican Republic, has been completed. Consul Grimke at Santo Domingo, writing of this road, says:

"Although the distance covered by the road is comparatively unimportant when compared with the great railway lines of the United States, it is by no means insignificant for this country. Its construction has been the work of years, and the line, short as it is, crosses two mountain ranges. American and European capital is embarked in the enterprise, and the road is operated by the San Domingo Improvement Company, an American corporation. Since 1882, Edward Hall, an American engineer, has directed the work of construction. The materials for building and operating the road have come largely from Europe, although a portion, such as bridges and some of the rolling stock, has been imported from the United States. Messrs. Drake & Stratton, American contractors, were awarded the contract for constructing a part of the line.

"The country through which the line passes comprises some of the richest coffee and cacao lands of the island. The object is to connect the fertile valley of Santiago with a seaport. This valley produces for export coffee, cacao, tobacco, beeswax, hides, lignum-vitae, mahogany, satinwood, logwood, &c. In the Dominican Republic there is but one other railroad for public use, viz., the Samana and Santiago Railroad, which has been in operation since about the year 1887, and runs from Samana to La Vega, in the valley of Santiago, a distance of sixty miles. It was built and is owned and operated by Scotch capital."

ISSUES IN NEW JERSEY

Anti-Gambling Amendment, It Is Expected, Will Be Adopted at Tuesday's Election.

LIMITED SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN

First Organized Effort in the State to Secure the Franchise for Females—Appointive Power of the Governor to be Defined.

TRENTON, Sept. 25.—It is expected the anti-gambling amendment to the Constitution, which will be voted on next Tuesday in this State, will be adopted. The amendment has been indorsed by the Citizens' League of New Jersey, which practically means the clergy and the laymen, the Republican and Prohibition Parties, the Christian Endeavor and Epworth League, and Good Citizen organizations in the various parts of the State.

The vote will not as heavy as in a general election, and the result will not be sweeping, because the activity of those favorable to the amendments has put the opposition forces on their mettle, and there will be a desperate struggle to overcome the vote that may put the amendment in the organic law of the State.

Defective System of Voting.

It is believed that not many votes will be cast because of the peculiar balloting methods that are adopted for the special election. There cannot help being considerable confusion, which will count as negative votes when the tally is made. Instead of having the word "For" and "Against" opposite each amendment, the negative vote is to be secured by canceling with a pencil the amendment rejected by the voter. It is an odd form of voting, adopted many years ago in special elections, and has been mechanically inserted in every special election law. Considerable complaint has already been made on this subject, but the Secretary of State, who has issued the ballot, says he is powerless to give any remedy, because the law governing the special election describes the method of cancellation.

It is a matter of speculation as to whether the interest in the anti-gambling amendment will carry the other two amendments through.

One of these appertains to limiting the power of the Governor in making objectionable appointments. When a Senate has refused to consent to the Executive appointment, the Governor shall not have power to reappoint the objectionable man during the recess of the Legislature. The incumbent is to hold the office until his successor is regularly confirmed and qualified.

Limited Suffrage for Women.

The third amendment provides for limited suffrage for women in school elections. This is another interesting chapter in the long and varied history of woman's suffrage in the State of New Jersey. It is the first organized effort the State has had on the part of women to secure suffrage.

Mrs. Lillie Devereaux Blake has made a strong point in her speeches about New Jersey having had suffrage for thirty-one years. The weaker sex were allowed at first to vote for Presidential Electors, members of the Assembly, and other officers. They were finally limited by a statutory enactment in 1807, and finally by a Constitutional change in 1844, when for the first time the word "male" was incorporated in the Constitution. From that time to the present there has been more or less agitation on the suffrage question. The result is that from that time the laws were patched and tinkered, so that women secured a voice in school matters, but not in the elective franchise.

In 1887 they were allowed to have a voice in school meetings, to vote on the question of expenditures and taxes, and also to vote for and be elected School Trustees, but in 1894 the latter law was declared unconstitutional. The situation became mixed. While they could serve as Trustees, they could not vote for themselves or their female neighbors. The Legislature came to their rescue by sanctioning a Constitutional amendment.

In the meantime the question of woman's suffrage has continued to invite public attention, and organizations were quietly formed in the central part of the State, and finally a central executive body was constructed, which forced the issue of the limited suffrage amendment on the Legislature. It was a hard fight, for while the legislators were disposed to treat the petitioners gallantly, they did not care to get mixed up with woman's rights, and the woman's amendment came near being lost in the shuffle of the dying session of 1896.

In 1895 the women became very much discouraged at the false promises they had received from the legislative leaders and were about to give up the fight. The late Edward Burroughs, then President of the State Board of Agriculture, with a number of members of the Society of Friends in South Jersey, secured attention for the amendments at the special session of the Legislature of 1895 and the amendment had its first passage through the House and Senate. It was reintroduced in the session of 1896 and passed in the last hours without a dissenting vote.

The Woman Suffragists of New Jersey are not of the old type that furnished inspiration for the caricaturist of twenty years ago. They are not by any means a cranky lot. Their organization is composed of some of the most influential women of New Jersey. The officers of the State organization are: President—Mrs. Florence Howe Hall of Plainfield; Vice President—Mrs. Harriet Lincoln Coolidge of East Orange; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Alice C. Angell of Passaic; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Mary D. Hussey of East Orange; Treasurer—Mrs. Stephen R. Krom of Plainfield; Auditor—Mrs. J. M. Pullen of Camden.

In South Jersey, and particularly in Camden, Burlington, and Monmouth Counties the members of the Society of Friends are interested in the movement. The Suffragists have made an independent campaign. The Citizens' League, that is fighting for the anti-gambling amendment, is not disposed to mix issues. While the members are doing nothing to interfere with the success of their own campaign they are letting "the girls" have their own way.

The campaign the women have conducted has been dignified and aggressive. They have secured the co-operation of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which has seventy-seven organizations in the State. They have asked the various patriotic female secret organizations to interest themselves in the work of getting men interested sufficiently to vote for the amendment.

Leading Men Indorse the Movement.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has held a number of county conventions during the week, and many have indorsed the suffrage amendment. The facts are that the amendment is well indorsed by women, but they do not vote. The women have appreciated that fact, and have secured the indorsement of the men whose names are calculated to influence others. In the list are Vice President Hobart, former Gov. Werts, Frank R. Stockton, the novelist; Charles J. Baxter, Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Jersey; James S. Hays, President of the State Board of Education; Dr. D. Denise, President of the State Board of Agriculture; nearly all of the County Superintendents, all the members of the Camden City Board of Instruction, Senator P. M. Voorhies of Union County, James M. Seymour, Mayor of Newark; Judge E. Ambler Armstrong of Camden, and a hundred or more others.

Some clergymen in various parts of the State have promised a word or two favorable to the subject of woman's suffrage to-morrow night.

The women stand entirely alone, and there is much curiosity shown concerning the results of the campaign. It will be an interesting test of the influence of women in politics, and as it looks now a fair test, because every woman's organization has been pressed into the service.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, the President of the New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association, said: "The association and its friends have been h

CHICAGO'S CIVIC TROUBLES

An Alderman Confesses that an Attempt Was Made to Purchase His Vote for $2,000.

CROKER CHATS WITH HARRISON

Grand Jury Stirs Up the Chief of Police to Put a Stop to the Gambling That He Said Did Not Exist.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Alderman Mangler furnished the sensation of the week by voluntarily appearing before the Grand Jury and telling all about the alleged attempt to secure his vote by bribery in the interests of the General Electric Street Railway. Having thus purged himself of contempt of court, the sentence to a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for ninety days will not be enforced. Mangler could not stand the contempt and suspicion he had earned first by his vacillation, then by his refusal to testify against the man supposed to have offered him money for his vote, and finally by being classed with the "gang" in the City Council. For a man who respected public opinion the load was too heavy, so he concluded to relieve himself, especially after his children began asking him when he was going to jail. Mr. Mangler confessed, and when the tremendous pressure to keep him silent is considered he should be given credit for his uprightness, and his previous hesitancy should be overlooked.

The name of Jacob L. Kesner, manager of one of Chicago's big department stores, had been mentioned as that of the man who had offered Mangler $2,000 for his vote in favor of the General Electric Company, so it was no surprise when Mangler's testimony implicated him as the guilty party. The Grand Jury has indicted Kesner, but no one believes that he was acting for himself. There are bigger fish than the one now in the net. That Mr. Kesner will tell who was behind him is not probable, even if the alleged crime is fastened on him. In case of so remote an eventuality, there is little likelihood of adequate punishment following conviction. The moral sentiment against bribery—especially against the rich man or corporation that gives bribes—is still too indulgent to permit rigorous enforcement of the laws against it.

Gambling and the Police.

Chicago's Chief of Police presents about as good an illustration as can be found of the contempt in which officials hold public opinion as well as the law which they have sworn to enforce. For six months public gaming has been open and notorious, and it has been as easy to find any form of it as it is to get a glass of beer. The Chief persisted that there were no open gambling houses in the city, notwithstanding that lists of houses were printed by the daily papers and citizens generally were making a loud outcry against them. All of a sudden the Chief discovered that gambling was being openly carried on, and by issuing one little order closed every gambling house in town in a single night.

The cause of this sudden awakening to a condition of affairs whose existence he has so persistently denied was some information said to have leaked out of the Grand Jury room. Since the new jury law has gone into effect there has been a notable improvement in the character of the juries, and the present Grand Jury contains such men as ex-Chief of Police Badenock and Mr. Dawes, the rumored successor of Mr. Eckels as United States Controller of Currency. An immense mass of evidence, gathered by the Civic Federation and other reform agencies, against the gambling dens was, it is said, ready for presentation to the Grand Jury, and the order from the Chief to close the houses and its immediate enforcement took place on the very day set for the jury's consideration of this evidence. Whether the belated activity of the Chief will have any effect in preventing the jury from bringing indictments on the strength of the evidence presented remains to be seen. It certainly should not, for it is pretty certain that unless something is done the old state of affairs will be resumed after the threatening danger is past. No one has any confidence in the sincerity of the Chief, and how little he is deserving of it is shown by a report of an interview with him.

The Chief's Surprising Declaration.

On the day after the dens were closed he had the insolence to use the following language:

"No, no, there is not a bit of gambling in Chicago, and there has not been. I stopped the crap games because I found that they were injuring a great many young boys who did not have the money to lose. I did not see any harm in the game for the colored people, since it largely takes the place of poker with them, but when the clerks and others began to play, then I thought it time to call a halt. We won't let the crap games open again. There is not a poolroom open, nor a faro or roulette game going.

"I didn't think of the Grand Jury when I gave out my order. I concluded it would be a good thing to stop craps, and so I went ahead and did it. That's all there was to it. The slot machines have no legal right to be in any place, and I simply quoted the law to the commanding officers of the various districts. They will be held responsible for the running of any of those machines hereafter."

At the moment the Chief was making the statement there were hundreds, if not thousands, of the gambling slot machines in use in saloons, in and out of which politicians were constantly going. The truth of the matter is probably that the gamblers and the owners of the slot machines have purchased immunity, and it is an insult to the public intelligence to assert the contrary. No one has seen into whose hands the price of the deal was paid—at least, no one who will tell witnessed the transaction—but the average citizen draws his own conclusions.

Possibly a majority of the citizens are not opposed to gambling houses, and agree with the Mayor that a social game of poker or a bet of a few dollars on a horse race are not mortal sins; but, it is the demoralization of the police, which extends through the service, and unfavorably affects the performance of every duty that offends. The Mayor has declared that he will not permit roulette or faro, and that orders to that effect have been standing for weeks past. Yet such games have been going constantly. Is he so impotent that he cannot make the creatures of his appointment obey his instructions? Is the Chief of Police so weak that he cannot secure obedience from his subordinates? Or, do both think the people are credulous fools?

Croker's Ideal Mayor.

Richard Croker has indorsed Mayor Harrison. Some of Chicago's citizens have been inclined to feel a little doubtful about their young Mayor's sincerity as a reformer of municipal abuses, but since such an expert as Mr. Croker has stamped him with the mark of his approval, nothing remains to be said. The usually reticent and undemonstrative Tammany leader after a short visit to the City Hall returned to his hotel full of enthusiasm over the virtues of the Mayor.

"He wants an open town, and that's the kind of a town we want in New York."

"He wants more personal liberty; we intend to have it in New York."

"Chicago has just the kind of a Mayor New York wants."

These and other similar expressions of admiration gushed from the lips of Mr. Croker, and in conclusion he uttered the following, which may be quoted to show what kind of a Mayor he would make if Greater New York should honor him:

"I am very much pleased with Mr. Harrison. I can't get over it. He is the right sort of young man to be Mayor. He has good ideas. He wants things open. I like a man who likes liberty. A grown citizen of any town ought to be permitted to do as he pleases, provided he does not interfere with the rights of any one else. I find this the universal sentiment among cities—liberty."

The Civil Service Scandal.

During their interview the Mayor introduced President Kraus of the Civil Service Commission to Mr. Croker, who eyed his new acquaintance with evident curiosity, not untinged with contempt. After the withdrawal of the civil service reformer Mr. Croker held some whispered conversation with the Mayor, in the course of which, it is surmised, the less experienced politician received some advice not favorable to Mr. Kraus's peace of mind. The latter gentleman is still bent on making the recalcitrant Luetzenkirchen tell who is his authority for certain nasty talk affecting the character of the commission. Luetzenkirchen still refuses to answer questions, claiming he is not amenable to civil service rules, and he is sustained in his position by all of his superior officers, including the Mayor and some of the other members of the commission. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Kraus persists, and will take the matter into court, at the risk of getting himself disliked by the Mayor, who is already more than half suspected of being lukewarm in his support of Mr. Kraus. The better sentiment of the city is of the opinion that any employe of the municipality who indulges himself as freely in blackguarding one of its principal departments and the personnel of the same as Luetzenkirchen is alleged to have done stands very badly in need of disciplining. It argues ill for Mr. Kraus and the Civil Service Commission that the entire strength of the administration should be on the side of the man who has insulted him and it.

Harrison Wants Uniformed Scavengers.

The Mayor's trip East to investigate street-cleaning methods has resulted in a fixed determination to imitate the example set by New York and put all the scavengers in white. The dismal failures of the past and the present shocking condition of the streets can be directly traced to the neglect of this precaution, says the Mayor. He is firmly convinced, and assures all listeners, that if Chicago is to be kept clean, it is only to be accomplished by men in white. The Mayor's Commissioner of Street Cleaning laughs this theory to scorn, and insists that from actual experiment and observation he has proved that it all depends on putting the men in blue, with accordion pleats down the fronts of their jackets. And so a fierce war is to be waged between the white and the blue, and the people will believe in clean streets when they see them.

No conclusion has been arrived at yet as to what system of disposing of the garbage will be adopted. The Mayor says, however, that whichever is selected as a result of his tour of inspection in the East, he proposes to have it rigidly enforced, and that Chicago is to be lifted out of its present slough of filth and kept out of it. He seems in earnest, and, if he succeeds, his administration will become more famous than any of its predecessors, and he will earn the undying gratitude of every citizen. There may be filthier cities than Chicago, but they are few.

J. W.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The new rules governing rifle practice at Creedmoor continue to cause bitter complaint among members of the National Guard, who go to the range at the sacrifice of considerable time from their business. It was hoped that the rules, in view of the many complaints, would have been modified long ago. As an example of the present system, which causes such a general complaint among Guardsmen, and which is rapidly making them lose interest in the important work of qualifying, it can be said that men go down to the range early in the morning for practice. They make the qualifying score at 500 yards, but upon going to the 600-yard range fail to qualify as sharpshooters. Under the present system, the men are then obliged to return to the 500-yard range and begin to qualify all over again, despite the fact that they can qualify easily at the 500-yard range and that the practice of which they are actually in need is at the 600-yard range. After failing to make the required score at 600 yards, men, for example, return to 500 yards, say at 10:30 A. M., and are forced to wait until 1:30 P. M. before they get opportunity to shoot. Then, in the majority of cases, it is the same old thing over again—the men easily make 22 and 23 points out of a possible 25 at 500 yards, go back again to the 600-yard range, come within a couple of points of making the qualifying score, and then again have to wait a couple of hours or longer for another chance at the 500 yards. During all this time only some six targets are used at 600 yards, and there are at least ten vacant ones, while the targets at 500 yards are continually overcrowded with Guardsmen waiting for an opportunity to shoot. It does seem absurd that men should be kept waiting all day long on a range where they have repeatedly shown their ability to qualify, and that they should not be given the needed practice at the 600-yard range, when it has been demonstrated over and over again that this is the weak point in their practice.

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The field day at Van Cortlandt Park, which Gen. Fitzgerald decided upon some time ago, will be held on Saturday, Oct. 9, and will consist of field manoeuvres and a consolidated review.

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A committee from Company D, Twelfth Regiment, which included nearly all the non-commissioned officers, waited upon Capt. Bleeker S. Barnard Wednesday night and requested the Captain to withdraw his resignation. They gave him every assurance of support, and it was generally agreed that if matters were not arranged that Capt. Barnard could remain the company would eventually go to pieces. Some twelve members whose time has expired will now take their discharges, and others will follow in due time. There will be no recruiting, it is said, to fill the places of the men discharged.

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Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment has appointed Lieut. C. F. Kross Inspector of Rifle Practice in place of Burnton, who resigned some time since after twenty-five years' service. Battalion Quartermaster Sergeant J. J. Dunn has been promoted Regimental Quartermaster. The drills in the regiment are ordered to begin Oct. 4, and Majors Demarest and Thurston will supervise the drills of the companies in their respective battalions. Company B has appointed a committee consisting of Lieut. Hamilton and Sergts. Unger and Roberts to select a candidate for Captain. Company G anticipates a pleasant time at its "stag" to be given shortly in the armory. Company D will hold its annual dinner Saturday night at the Madison Avenue Hotel, Fifty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. There will be an array of first-class talent, and the boys are looking forward to a real good time. The committee in charge are Sergt. W. Wilson, Corp. C. Angell, and Private C. E. Schonberg.

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The members of Company G, Seventh Regiment, have held a preliminary caucus to select a candidate for Captain in place of Dewson, resigned. Neither Lieut. Todd nor Lieut. McGreevey would allow his name to be used as a candidate, and it was previously understood that they would not accept any nomination. The name of Lieut. William J. Underwood of Company H will be formally presented to the company at a special meeting. Lieut. Underwood is one of the best riflemen in the regiment, with which he has been connected since 1877. Drills in the regiment will begin to-morrow week.

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Col. McCoskry Butt of the Twelfth Regiment has issued some radical instructions to his command for the coming drill season. The Colonel directs that an opportunity be given to Lieutenants to drill their companies each evening, and says, among other things: "Immediately after roll call, First Sergeants will be sent to their quarters to write up the morning report book, which must be left at the Adjutant's office immediately after each drill. No company meeting for the transaction of civil business shall be held on a drill night. Captains may, at their discretion, once a month march their companies off the floor at 9 o'clock, for the collection of dues. Majors will inspect the drill of the companies belonging to their battalion, and make at least once a week a report in writing to these headquarters, stating the efficiency of the companies observed. Battalion Adjutants will, on the first week of the new month, make an average of the attendance of companies at drills, calling the attention of headquarters to any irregularities noted in the keeping of the books by First Sergeants. Captains will give the greatest attention to the instruction of their men in rifle practice.

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Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment announces that Adjts. Alfred H. Abeel and Putnam Bradlee Strong are detailed as instructors of the regimental recruit class, and Sergt. Majors Roche and Devane as assistant instructors. Company commanders are directed to order all recruits and uninstructed men in their respective companies to report to Adjt. Abeel Oct. 6, and every Wednesday evening thereafter until returned to their respective companies. As the recruits acquire proficiency they will be grouped accordingly and placed in advanced classes. Company drills will begin on Oct. 4, and company commanders are directed, among other things, to instruct their companies in the manual of the piece, so that they may become accustomed to the weapon with which they are armed and be able to use it effectively upon all occasions. Majors Lynch and Spellman are detailed as inspectors of drill, and will alternate weekly in inspecting the drills of the several companies. "The organization of a regimental rifle club," says Col. Smith, "to which all members of the command are eligible should tend to increase the interest in this very important part of the soldier's training. The commanding officer approves of the objects of the club, and trusts that it will receive the support of officers and men. Members of the regiment have cause to be greatly encouraged at the prospects of a new, commodious, and thoroughly equipped armory. The favorable action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in approving of the recommendations of the Armory Board designating the plot of ground at Lexington Avenue, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Streets, insures to the regiment its long-desired permanent quarters."

***

Sergt. W. W. Griffith has been elected First Lieutenant, and Corp. T. F. Springer Second Lieutenant in Company D, Twenty-third Regiment. Both are very popular in the company, and have shown great interest in its affairs.

***

Company D, Thirteenth Regiment, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant Tuesday night. A veteran division has been organized in the Regimental Bicycle Corps, with Capt. W. Atwood French as Captain. All veterans of the regiment who are wheelmen are invited to join. The uniform to be worn will be a blouse, campaign hat, white trousers, and leggins.

***

Lieut. Thomas B. Walker, recently promoted to be Battalion Quartermaster of the Twenty-third Regiment, has passed the Brigade Board.

***

The first regimental review and reception this season will be that of the Eighth Regiment, which is to be held Friday night in the armory. It is somewhat of a daring attempt for a regiment to parade for review without any previous rehearsal, after months of idleness during the Summer, and military spectators will be much interested in watching the evolutions of Col. Chauncey's command. Capt. Edwards has been detailed as officer of the day and Lieut. Baker officer of the guard. In addition to the review and parade the ceremony of swearing allegiance to the colors by recruits will also be performed. Mayor Strong will be the reviewing officer.

***

Lieut. Abram M. Lichtenstein of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, who has been connected with that command since October, 1884, has resigned on account of business calls on his time. Company K will fill the vacancy of Second Lieutenant by electing J. I. Downey, who is a graduate of Yale College, and who stood at the head of the military department there, and was recommended for a commission in the National Guard.

***

Col. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment directs that company drills be resumed Friday. A regimental recruit class will be formed under the direction of Col. De Forest, assisted by Lieut. Onderdonk and Lieut. Raynor. Major Case is detailed to the Regimental Delinquency Court. The regiment is divided into battalions, as follows: First Battalion—Companies C, D, E, F, and I; Second Battalion—Companies A, B, G, H, and K. Sergt. F. C. Leary of Company G has been promoted First Sergeant. Company I is arranging to have an outing this Fall in New Jersey. The plan is to proceed as far as Woodbridge on some Friday afternoon, remaining over Saturday, during which time some field manoeuvres will be held, in which a company of the New Jersey National Guard stationed at Rahway will participate.

***

There will be a notable military wedding at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Forty-sixth Street, east of Broadway, on the evening of Oct. 6, when Col. Goodman J. Greene will be married to Miss Anna Marie Atkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Edwin Atkins. A large delegation of well-known military men will be present at the ceremony.

***

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Luscomb of the Thirteenth Regiment is to command the provisional battalion of the Second Brigade, which is to visit Nashville on Brooklyn Day, Oct. 11, and Assistant Surgeon A. R. Jarrett, also of the Thirteenth Regiment, will accompany the command as medical officer.

***

The members of the First Division of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn have arranged an elaborate programme for the aquatic sports to be held in Gravesend Bay, at Fifteenth Street, Bath Beach, Saturday afternoon. The guests of the battalion will have the use of a large pavilion opposite the camp, as well as choice seats on the long pier at the point where the sports are to be held. A band from Fort Hamilton will furnish the music. There will be rowing, swimming, sailing races, &c. The ceremonies of the day will be opened by a reception to Father Neptune and Amphitrite.

***

The Fourth Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey will parade in State service uniforms for review by Gov. Griggs and for the presentation of trophies and badges Monday, Oct. 11, at 8 P. M. Capt. Henry H. Brinckerhoff, Jr., will be officer of the day.

***

The Vosburgh Veterans of the Seventy-first Regiment have elected and installed the following-named officers: President—Henry F. Liebenau; (Vice President left vacant out of respect to the late Vice President Charles E. Pearsall;) Treasurer—R. H. Shultes; Financial Secretary—George W. Wyckoff; Recording Secretary—G. W. Beckwith; Corresponding Secretary—Daniel Keyes; Chairman Board of Trustees—Andrew M. Copeland; Secretary to Board of Trustees—John H. Sleaman; Trustees—A. H. Pride, David Harned, John T. McClain, B. F. Hoyt, T. V. Smith, R. C. Hefferman, G. W. Robertson, and L. S. De Vries; Sergeant at Arms—S. L. Senters. The recent banquet and reunion of the veterans was a great success.

FELL FROM HIGH BUILDINGS.

One Workman Killed, One Fatally Injured, and Another Badly Hurt.

Harris Johnson of 98 Essex Street, a tin roofer, while at work yesterday on the roof of the new buildings at 13 and 15 Monroe Street fell seven stories to the ground. He died in Gouverneur Hospital an hour later. He was twenty-six years old.

Jacob Weiss, a cornice worker, while at work on an unrailed scaffold at 130 East Seventeenth Street yesterday lost his footing and fell six stories to the pavement. His skull was fractured and both arms and legs were broken. The doctors at Bellevue Hospital say he will die. David Orlinsky, the contractor, who is said to have been responsible for the dangerous condition of the scaffold, was arrested.

John McKane of 433 West Thirty-second Street fell from the ninth story of the new building at 596 Broadway to the basement yesterday afternoon. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital with a fractured skull.

The German Baptist Conference.

The Eastern Conference of the German Baptist Churches, in session in this city, elected the following officers yesterday: Secretary to the Missionary Board—the Rev. Edward Anshutz of West Hoboken; Treasurer to the Missionary Board—L. C. Knuth, Philadelphia; representatives to the General Missionary Board, which will report to the Triennial Conference to be held in St. Louis next year—the Rev. Edward Anshutz and C. A. Daniels of Rochester, N. Y.; Trustees—A. C. Anderson and D. M. Stump, M. D. Prof. A. J. Ramaker of Rochester addressed the conference on the necessity of financial aid to pay the running expenses of the Baptist Theological Seminary in this city.

A German Lecturer Studying Us.

Seated on the bench with Magistrate Joseph Pool in the Essex Market Court yesterday was Dr. Baron Langwerth von Simmern, the Lecturer on Laws at the University of Marburg, Germany. He landed in this country a week ago, and is staying at the Hotel Cambridge. The Baron has been studying the social customs and public institutions of England for the last three months, and is in this country for a like purpose. He has visited various prominent public institutions in this city. He is about thirty-five years of age. He expects to be in this country about two months and to visit its principal cities. On his return to Germany he will lecture on the knowledge he will have gained here.

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TO ROLL OVER THE WATER

Peter Beckman's Odd Craft Is Claimed to be a Success by Its Inventor.

IT IS NOW DRIFTING AT SEA

Larchmont Club's Last Race This Week —Prize Winners During the New York Club's Cruise—Yachts in Winter Quarters.

Peter Beckman of Bucksport, Me., has invented a new kind of craft, in which he had a novel experience last week. The craft is built to roll on the water, and is similar to the boat being built by a Frenchman, who says it will revolutionize the marine world. This craft of Mr. Beckman's had made several excursions off the Maine coast, and had reached Bar Harbor. It was Mr. Beckman's intention to come to New York, stopping at ports on the way, and last Tuesday he started out from Bar Harbor for Rockport. There was quite a strong wind blowing off shore, and the vessel was blown many miles out of her course. She was sighted by the steamer Pentagoet when eighteen miles off Mount Desert, and Capt. Oakes offered to take Beckman and his son, who were on the craft, to New York. Beckman agreed to accept the invitation, provided his craft was towed along, too. It was an invention of his, and he did not want to lose it. A line was accordingly fastened to the craft, but the heavy sea pulled the craft away, and it is now floating somewhere on the Atlantic.

Beckman explained the working of his novel invention yesterday. It is practically a cylinder that revolves under a box. The cylinder rolls over the water and in this case was worked by hand power. The cylinder of the craft now adrift is twelve feet in length and ten feet in diameter in the centre, being a little smaller at each end. It draws eighteen inches of water. In the centre of the cylinder and at each end an iron band is shrunk on. There are also sixteen longitudinal paddles on the cylinder, which are four inches wide in the centre and six inches wide at the ends. There are three rings around the paddles bolted in the centre and at each end, and wheels that are set in the top of the boxlike cover rest on these rings.

Each end is boxed in, and beams that extend from the top and the sides support a car which is built inside the cylinder and around which the cylinder revolves. Under the floor of this car is about three tons of iron intended to keep the car and the frame in their proper positions. At each end of the car are doors and inside it is fitted with seats and is a regular living room.

By means of a crank inside the car the cylinder is made to revolve, and the craft travels over the water. Considering the crude manner in which the craft was constructed and the fact that only hand power could be used, Mr. Beckman declared it was a great success. The craft traveled over the water at a fair rate of speed. It rode the water like a cork, and no matter how rought it was it made no water. Speaking of his invention, Mr. Beckman said: "I am satisfied from the trials that I have made that when properly constructed my invention will be a great success and will revolutionize shipbuilding. One of the main differences between my boat and that of the French designer is that my wheel is about the same in diameter as it is in length.

"By this I get a great deal more room inside, and it is just as easy to roll a large wheel as it is to roll a small one. I do not regret very much that the craft is lost, because it was a very crude affair, but I am sorry that all my papers were on board. I shall build another craft, and a much better one. Instead of wheels on which the frame is to run on the cylinder, I shall have peripheral ball bearings at every point at which there is any friction. The new vessel will be larger, too, and will have an engine to work it. This new boat is cheaper than the old style; it is safer, and requires much less power to work it. It is steered by two independent paddles, one at each end, which can be turned in either direction. My craft, too, can be run on land, these two paddles being used for that purpose.

Larchmont's Last Race.

The last race of the season at Larchmont will be sailed next Wednesday. It will be the third of a series for the cups given by Commodore C. A. Postley for the 51 and 36 foot classes. The Syce and Vencedor will race in the 51-foot class, and the Acushla, Anoatok, and Vorant in the 36-foot class. The annual clambake of the club will be served next Saturday. This is the largest bake served in this vicinity, and about 250 members and friends of the clubmen will eat the delicacies served by Anchor Stalker.

The Larchmont Club is erecting a building, which is to be completed this week. It is 125 feet by 30 feet, and is for storing sails, boats, &c., belonging to the yachts. It will have 16 lockers, and nearly all have been hired already by members of the club.

The Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club has framed out at last the winners in the races sailed during the cruise of the club and has sent out a circular announcing them to the members. They explain that the delay was due to some of the yachtsmen not having sent in the measurements of their yachts. The winners are as follows:

Squadron Runs.—Huntington to New London, 64 Miles—Schooners: Class B, Emerald; Class, C, Marguerite; Class F, Gevalia. Sloops: Class G, Vigilant; Class J, Wasp; Class K, Vencedor.

New London to Newport, 40 Miles—Schooners: Class B, Emerald; Class C, Marguerite; Class F, Gevalia. Sloops: Class G, Vigilant; Class J, first prize, Carmita; second prize, Sayonara; Class K, first prize, Syce; second prize, Uvira; Class L not measured.

Newport to Vineyard Haven, 37 Miles—Schooners: Class B, Emerald; Class C, Marguerite; Class F, Gevalia. Sloops: Class G, Vigilant; Class J, first prize, Sayonara; second prize, Wasp; Class K, first prize, Gossoon; second prize, Jessica; Class L not measured. No awards have been made in the mixed class for any of the runs, as all the measurements have not been received.

In the run from Vineyard Haven to Bar Harbor for prizes given by Commodore Morgan, the winners are: Colonia, $2,000 Cup for schooners Classes A, B, C. Amorita, $1,000 Cup, for schooners Classes D and F. Vigilant, $1,000 Cup, for sloops Class G; Wasp, $1,000 Cup, for other classes of sloops.

The cups given by Vice Commodore Ledyard were won by the schooner Emerald and the sloop Vigilant. Rear Commodore Belmont gave cups for the third-footers. Esperanza won the first prize and Vaquero III. the second. Rear Commodore Belmont also offered a prize for the single-masted vessel winning the most runs during the cruise, all sailing in one class. The Vigilant, Wasp, and Sayonara each won a run, so this prize has not been awarded. Ex-Commodore Brown's prize for the schooner winning the most runs, all sailing in one class, was won by the Amorita. Henry Walters gave a prize for the yacht, all rigs, winning on elapsed time the greatest number of runs. This was won by the Vigilant. The cup given by Percy Chubb for the schooner winning the handicap race sailed off Bar Harbor was won by the Amorita.

The Regatta Committee has also asked the yacht owners if they would enter their yachts in a sweepstakes to be sailed next week. If a sufficient number signify their willingness the races will be arranged.

Yachts out of Commission.

The steam yacht Hiawatha, Mr. Charles Fleischmann, proceeded to the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Consolidated, at Morris Heights, on the Harlem River, Wednesday, and went out of commission, Mr. Fleischmann having returned to his Cincinnati home. She will be stored until February, 1898, when Mr. Fleischmann will have her put in commission for a cruise to the Bermudas and West Indies.

Among the other yachts stored in the basins at Morris Heights are the Tide, built for J. M. Kortright; the steam yacht Lorna, W. L. Stow; the Reva, George L. Ronalds; the steam yacht Anita, steam yacht Tillie, estate of W. H. Starbuck; steam yacht Alcina, O. L. Dorman, and steam yacht Nada, C. M. Busch.

The steam yacht Aiga, (formerly Veto,) C. M. Busch, is at Morris Heights, and is having many alterations made. When the changes are completed she will be much improved, both in looks and speed, as the machinery will develop greater power than heretofore. It is probable that she will go into commission during the Winter months for a Southern cruise.

The steam yacht Margaret, John H. Rutherford, has just returned from Lake Champlain, and is hauled out on the marine railway at Morris Heights to be fitted with a new Seabury safety water-tube boiler. The steam yacht Linta, Walter Luttgen, is also to be fitted with a new safety water-tube boiler.

Atlantic Club's New Members.

The following have been elected members of the Atlantic Yacht Club: Obed Wheeler, John J. Adams, Charles L. Leonori, R. A. C. Smith, Augustus McKelvey, P. B. Veiller, J. William Haviland, Jacob Baiz, Alrick H. Man, Arthur G. Allen, Frederick Gleason Corning, Thomas J. Hurley, James A. Welch, Charles Tower, and Edward Geaff.

RECORDS OF KNOCKABOUTS.

Mongoose Proved the Best of the Class in Eastern Waters.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The racing in the twenty-one-foot knockabout class has been by far the most interesting of any class in Boston waters this season. There have been seven new boats and one old boat, the Cock Robin, which have followed the schedule very closely, and the fleet has kept together, whether the racing was at Marblehead or in Boston. Out of the thirty-five races in which it was possible for a boat to start, the Hazard has started in thirty-four, a "sporty" record which will be hard to equal anywhere. Four other boats have started in at least thirty races, which in itself speaks volumes for the interest taken in the racing by the owners of racing craft.

This interest has been largely due to the fact that the boats have been so evenly matched as to make the picking of a winner before a race a matter of great uncertainty. In fact, the winning of a race has often been a matter of the best start. Under such conditions it is no wonder the sport was good and the class an interesting one.

The principal question in the class seems to have been as to whether or not the Cock Robin, last year's champion, could be beaten. The question has been answered in the affirmative, yet it is by no means certain that the Cock Robin would not again have won the championship had she been raced as persistently as were some of the others. But her owner, C. H. W. Foster, in the first part of the season stopped after a few races, and she did not come again into the field until brought back by C. S. Eaton, her owner last year, who gave Cockatoo to Mr. Foster in exchange for her. In his hands she scored two wins out of four races.

Aside from this, the aim has been the winning of the Yacht Racing Association championship. This championship goes to Gosling as having won the best percentage in the strictly Yacht Racing Association races. The accompanying tables show, however, that, including the racing in the Corinthian Club and other races, the Gosling leads the fleet. She is very fast in light to moderate weather, and has made a fine record. She is from a design by B. B. Crowninshield of this city, and is owned by A. D. Erving, Jr., of New York.

In Table No. 1 are shown the starts, firsts, &c., which a boat has had in the racing. No boat is credited with a place unless she has defeated a competitor. The average is that under the Yacht Racing Association system of giving a boat 100 per cent. for first place, 50 for second, and 25 for third, and then dividing the total for the season by the number of starts. In Table No. 2 are shown the number of times each boat has beaten or has been beaten by every other boat in the fleet. A boat's wins from other boats show in the horizontal lines, her losses to other boats in the vertical columns. Read across for a boat's wins, and down for her losses.

KNOCKABOUT RECORDS.

Table I.

	Starts.	Firsts.	Seconds.	Thirds.	Fourths.	Fifths.	Sixths.	Average.
Mongoose	30	10	7	6	1	0	0	.500
Gosling	32	6	10	5	3	2	0	.382
Cock Robin	11	4	1	1	1	0	0	.431
Fly	33	7	5	6	7	1	2	.333
Cockatoo	23	3	5	2	7	4	2	.240
Hazard	34	4	4	8	5	5	1	.235
Sally III.	30	2	2	5	4	5	6	.141
Jacobin	13	0	1	0	2	1	1	.038

KNOCKABOUT RECORDS.

Table II.

	Mongoose.	Gosling.	Cock Robin.	Fly.	Cockatoo.	Hazard.	Sally III.	Jacobin.
Mongoose	..	16	6	16	15	19	19	7
Gosling	10	..	6	17	12	20	20	11
Cock Robin	5	3	..	4	4	8	9	1
Fly	11	14	4	..	15	17	18	10
Cockatoo	7	11	3	8	..	13	14	7
Hazard	11	10	3	14	11	..	17	9
Sally III.	7	7	2	9	7	11	..	11
Jacobin	3	1	0	3	0	3	1	..

It is such close racing as is shown by these tables that the Seawanhaka Club is likely to get with the "one design" class just ordered from Stearns of Marblehead, and Eastern yachtsmen will be interested in its result.

New boats are already being talked about here, both in the knockabouts and other classes. W. O. Gay, owner of the Fly, is likely to try another Herreshoff boat, and H. M. Sears of the Hazard is also talking new boat. Charles F. Adams, Jr., who it was at one time thought might have a try at the Seawanhaka International Cup, will have a new boat in the Yacht Racing Association twenty-foot class. A. H. Higginson, owner of the fast twenty-four-footer Hoodoo, is also likely to have a new boat.

Crowninshield has an order for a Buzzard's Bay twenty-one footer, a restricted class of centreboard knockabout, and others are to follow.

NEW JERSEY A. C. CRICKETERS.

The First Eleven Lost But Two of the Sixteen Games Played.

The cricketers of the New Jersey Athletic Club have every reason to be proud of their season's work this year. The annual report has just been made up by F. F. Kelly, the Secretary, and it shows very conclusively that the New Jerseys had the champion team of the year.

Of the sixteen matches played by the first eleven of the club, ten were won, two lost, and four drawn. The club won the Metropolitan Cup, the pennant of the Metropolitan League, and M. R. Cobb and C. H. Clarke, two of its members, won the prizes offered for the best individual figures in batting and bowling by the League.

Four "centuries" were made by members of the club during the season, and those who achieved the greatest success with either bat or ball were C. H. Clarke, M. R. Cobb, F. F. Kelly, J. F. Curran, and C. P. Hurditch.

The following are the averages:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Not Out.	Most in In'gs.	Out.	In'gs.	Runs.	Aver.
C. H. Clarke	12	4	145*	443	55.37
F. F. Kelly	2	1	100	424	35.33
J. F. Curran	9	2	96*	247	35.28
C. P. Hurditch	15	1	99	452	32.28
M. R. Cobb	9	1	129	239	29.87
W. F. Lewis	3	2	20	27	27.00
H. C. Wright	8	2	87	154	25.66
J. Adam	4	0	60	98	24.50
J. Clarke	2	0	35	37	18.50
M. R. Hoffenden	2	0	28	36	18.00
A. C. Clarke	13	1	88	207	17.25
A. V. Clarke	9	1	61*	138	17.25
T. Young	2	1	12*	17	17.00
F. C. Calder	3	0	24	47	15.66
J. E. Pitcher	2	1	10*	13	13.00
J. Forbes	9	0	28	95	10.56
F. W. T. Stiles	9	2	29*	69	9.85
W. D. Hickie	12	1	25	70	6.36

*Not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wcks.	Aver.
F. F. Kelly	1,080	59	344	55	6.25
M. R. Cobb	729	29	245	33	7.42
C. H. Clarke	264	15	99	12	8.25
H. C. Wright	114	2	56	3	17.66
A. N. "Other"	108	2	60	2	30.00

A COLLEGE BOWLING LEAGUE.

Rutgers a Leader in the Movement to Establish It.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 21.—Students at Rutgers College are enthusiastic over the movement now on foot to establish an intercollegiate bowling league. Rutgers for many years has been obliged to take a back seat in athletics, for she has been unable to bear the expense which the maintenance of a strong baseball or football team entails.

In bowling the students of Rutgers occupy a high place, as compared with those of other colleges, and she has entered a team in the proposed league. Princeton, University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Brown also have accepted invitations, while Harvard, Yale, and Columbia have the matter under consideration. Some of the matches will be played by telegraph, while others will be played upon the alleys of different colleges.

New Jersey Sportsman's Association.

The New Jersey State Sportsman's Association will hold its annual tournament at the Clifton race track, beginning on Tuesday. The first two days will be devoted to target matches, the third to sweepstakes at live birds, one event being for the team championship of the State, and another for the individual championship. On the fourth day the Jersey Handicap will be shot. The guaranteed value of the prize is $500. Shooting will begin at 9 o'clock each day.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Membership of League of American Wheelmen Has Reached One Hundred Thousand.

GROWTH OF SEVENTEEN YEARS

History of Its Beginning—Suggestions for Century Riders — Agitation Against a Present System of Cycle Racing—Cycle Path Beneath the Palisades.

After seventeen years of existence, the League of American Wheelmen has passed the 100,000 mark in membership. This grand total more distinctly emphasizes the power and numerical strength of a body in which an organization of great comparative closeness and a general sympathy of interest among all its members, wherever located, has combined to accomplish more for wheelmen's rights than any aggregation of men of any nation. Secretary Abbott Bassett in his last week's report announced the attainment of the figures which had been awaited with eagerness by stanch leaguers as the boundary of a distinct stage of development. Robert Buggelyn of Corona, L. I., was member No. 100,000. At the beginning of the week the league total was 100,098, a total gain for the week of 792, of which the New York Division furnished 281. Newport, R. I., was the birthplace of the organization. Wheelmen just before the league's organization not only struggled against the vexations of the high wheel, but were forced to be in constant contention with their fellows. Almost every hand was raised against them. Drivers thought it an act of kindness to run down and injure every cyclist in hopes of stopping what was considered a freakish sport. Roads were poorer then than now, and the difference was very appreciable to those mounted on the ordinary. Dogs made the wheelmen their especial prey, and little urchins considered it a bright joke to insert a stick between the spokes of a wheel to the discomfiture of the rider. Under such conditions, wheelmen were reluctant to ride alone, and clubs came into vogue as protective organizations rather than for the sake of sociability.

In 1878 wheelmen had obtained the first step toward their rights by the decision that a bicycle was a vehicle and entitled to all the rights of the same. Not much relief resulted from this decision, however, and it was not until 1880 that a combined attempt to organize for the protection of wheelmen was successful. Kirk Munroe, President of the New York Bicycle Club, now defunct, invited a number of leading wheelmen's clubs and unattached riders to join his club in a public display of wheelmanship. Charles E. Pratt, President of the Boston Bicycle Club, then urged the idea which resulted in the League's subsequent power. His plan was that while together the clubs should form a protective league, incorporating in their constitution the best points of the Bicyclists' Union and the Bicycle Touring Club, already in existence in England.

Following his suggestion, on May 30, 1880, representatives of the New York Bicycle Club, the old Manhattan Bicycle Club, the old Essex Club of Newark, the Boston Bicycle Club, and numerous others met at Newport and elected officers as follows: President—C. E. Pratt, Boston; Vice President—C. Kirk Munroe, New York; Corresponding Secretary—A. S. Parsons, Cambridge; Recording Secretary—J. F. Burrill, New York; Treasurer—H. L. Willoughby, Saratoga. In considering a multitude of names suggested for the new organization, "Sam" Clark of Baltimore, a lawyer, figured that the capitals of "League of American Wheelmen" suggested the right line, and the other delegates agreed with him.

A parade followed the transaction of business, and over 400 riders were in line, all but twenty-four being club members. Newport residents took cordially to the idea, and the parade was popular. One year later the League of American Wheelmen gave its second parade, this time in Boston. About 750 men participated, and the pageant created such a sensation that the Boston police could not control the crowds. Several riders were badly injured from falls and collisions with pedestrians.

By October of 1881 the league had increased to 2,103 members. On Oct. 6 of that year the first race meet held by the league was run off on the Polo Grounds of this city. It proved almost wholly a failure, as far as public interest was concerned, as only 200 spectators were present.

Such were the beginnings of the great organization, which has enjoyed a steady growth in numerical strength and other channels. National meets have been held for seventeen years as follows: 1880, Newport; 1881, Boston; 1882, Chicago; 1883, New York; 1884, Washington; 1885, Buffalo; 1886, Boston; 1887, St. Louis; 1888, Baltimore; 1889, Hagerstown; 1890, Niagara Falls; 1891, Detroit; 1892, Washington; 1893, Chicago; 1894, Denver; 1895, Asbury Park; 1896, Louisville; 1897, Philadelphia.

At present there are active State Divisions in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Missouri, Maryland, and Michigan. For the National body the officers are: President—Isaac B. Potter, New York; First Vice President—A. C. Morrison, New York; Second Vice President—C. F. Peterson, Paterson, N. J.; Secretary—Abbott Bassett, Boston; Treasurer—J. W. Clendening, Covington, Ky.

Advice for Century Riders.

Now is the century-riding season of the year, September and October being the two months when the long trips are made under the most advantageous conditions. Century runs have become so common that almost every club indulges in several during the season. Many men do not regard the completion of a hundred-mile run as much of a feat, but the majority of riders have not the time necessary to gain a condition where riding a hundred miles is not excessive exercise. To such the advice of A. O. McGarrett, Chief Centurion of the Massachusetts Division of the Century Road Club of America, regarding century runs is of value:

"I would not advise," said the famous Chief Centurion, "changing the positions of the wheel parts before starting. Many have altered the saddles, gears, and other parts of their wheels when starting on a century, and have made a great mistake in so doing. I think a person intending to take a century should ride his wheel as if he were on a short spin. The bicycle should be carefully looked over, cleaned, and adjusted at least three days before the rider is to start on his run, as this time will be ample to test the wheel thoroughly, so as to avoid accident after the trip has commenced.

"For a person beginning a century, I would say it would not be wise to ride over eleven miles an hour at the start, and even a slower pace might be preferable. Many begin at too fast a pace. Twelve miles an hour is fast enough to average on a century, and when this rate of speed is followed the rider will invariably finish fresh.

"In regard to clothing, wear as little as possible yet do not omit enough to make any very radical change. As for food, of course a person should feel able to the task before making the attempt. Stimulants should be avoided. It is better to eat quite often, but little at a time. Drinking water varies with different people. That matter should be governed by the constitution. In riding centuries to-day, stops are less frequent than formerly, due largely to the ease of riding, which is the result of improved bicycles. In riding a century the novice will generally have cramps in the calves of the legs after running a generous percentage of the trip. Many are affected about the knees, and some about the thighs. These sensations generally wear off after resting.

"The majority of century riders have cyclometers on their wheels, and, of course, they are very valuable in designating the distance covered. It is always safe to ride until your cyclometer registers at least 101 miles when on a century, as then you are generally sure that you have covered the full distance. Over accepted courses, where the distance is known beyond dispute, the ride is over when the course ends."

Speaking of the prevalence of popularity of the 100-mile run this season, the Chief Centurion said: "This season will see a greater number of centuries ridden than any season since century riding became a fad. People are not so fearful of the 100-mile ride now as they were a few years ago. There is less scorching on centuries now. Highways have, of course, been improved, and bicycle tires have been constructed in a manner which has a tendency to make century riding easier."

Changes in L. A. W. Cycle Racing.

Among the League of American Wheelmen officers a difference of opinion exists as to what should be the league's position on the control of cycle racing. The majority believe there is no body at present as well fitted as the league to handle the racing question, and they will not abandon its control unless forced to the step. Ever and again some organization of considerable strength threatens to assume control, despite league opposition. The latest possibility shadowing the horizon is the United Cycling Associations, which is causing some apprehension, although it is not yet in existence.

A result of the agitation has been that many of prominent league members have endeavored to obtain a compromise, by which the racing rules might be changed, and the main body of the league continue on good roads and wheelmen's rights agitation, while a smaller division retained control of racing.

Secretary-Treasurer W. S. Bull of the New York State Division originated a scheme of relief several years ago, and recently he made public portions of his idea. Independently of Mr. Bull's planning, George L. McCarthy, editor of a cycling paper, has brought out a scheme with similar features, which possesses considerable worth. It is probable a concerted effort will be made to have these alterations in cycle racing requirements adopted, and if the attempt is successful it will do much toward deadening the opposition to the league's control.

The League of American Wheelmen Assembly, the governing body, would like to be rid of the racing feature, and at the same time recognizes that the League of American Wheelmen is the proper body to control the sport. The plan suggested is for the assembly to pass an amendment giving absolute and entire control to a suborganization, which shall be created and conducted as follows: A committee shall be formed for the control of cycle racing, to consist of the Chairmen of all State Racing Boards. These Chairmen, Mr. McCarthy believes, should be elected by ballot to further remove the racing feature from the other branches of the board. Mr. Bull disagrees with him on this point, believing the best result would be obtained by the appointment of these Chairmen by the Chief Consuls of the State Divisions.

When these Chairmen are elected, or appointed, they shall meet at a stated time and at a stated place at least once a year for the purpose of passing such legislation as they may deem necessary for the proper conduct and development of the sport. They shall elect an Executive Committee, to consist of seven members, one from each of the racing districts, this committee to assume the duties now performed by the present National Racing Board.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses necessary to the holding of its annual meeting, the racing men should be registered and charged a nominal sum for registration and the privilege of riding on race tracks. The regular sanction fees now charged promoters should be continued and will be sufficient to meet the expenses of the Executive Committee and pay the Chairman a salary. During the year, at times when the entire committee is not in session, the Chairman of each State Racing Board should have control of the details of cycle racing in his particular State, his decision and that of his board being subject to appeal to the Executive Committee.

"The plan is a plain, everyday business proposition," comments Mr. McCarthy. "Men of experience are demanded for every other sport as well as for every business enterprise, and cycle racing has assumed such proportions that it demands systematic legislation and government. The effect of such a government as has been proposed would be the total elimination of racing from the assembly and those members of the league who are constantly agitating the divorce of racing from it would be satisfied without the success of cycle racing being impaired."

Palisades Cycle Path.

To cyclists much interest attaches to the trip of the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs last Wednesday up the Hudson to discover a feasible means of preserving the Palisades from destruction by the hands of quarrymen. On the trip one of the most popular suggestions offered was that a driveway be constructed at the base of the Palisades by the public authorities, who should condemn a strip of land, taking in the face of the crag and the land from its base to the river. This would check further inroads by the quarrymen and would provide a fine driveway. The road might be extended from Fort Lee to Piermont, adding a matchless course of thirteen miles of the finest scenery in the East to the fourteen miles of excellent roadway of the Hudson County Boulevard.

Even more than the horsemen, the wheelmen would enjoy such a course. Prominent cyclists favor the scheme and hope to draw it from the land of dreams.

Strange to say, the inroads of the quarrymen are largely due to the popularity of cycling. The rock blasted from the cliff is mostly used for macadamizing, and the demand for this sort of road surface is directly traceable to the cyclists' agitation for good roads.

The Season Near Its End.

Racing in this section practically ends tomorrow when the stars willl run at the National Circuit meet at Trenton, N. J. The local stars will be seen in a number of contests, without doubt, but the big men will not return until next Spring, if they carry out the plans they entertain at present. Immediately after the meet at Trenton, to which some of the big ones will go direct from Manhattan Beach, the racing men will start on a circuit taking them through Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and Kalamazoo. After a few days in the central west, the circuit takes its way south through Tennessee, Georgia, the Carolinas, and Florida. After that a trip to Mexico and a number of race meeets in that country are contemplated for the Winter.

"Eddie" Bald, Earl Kiser, Tom Cooper, Fred Hoyt, and Arthur Gardiner, are among the circuit followers, of whom there willl be twenty-five on the trip. They will travel like magnates on the special Pullman cars Iolanthe and Pickwick. Each car is provided with a cook, waiter, and porter, and the riders will have a corps of errand boys with them all the time.

WHEELMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

Many Clubs Are Actively Preparing for the Season's Schedule of Indoor Events.

Dr. Wheeler K. Doty has been chosen as the new Captain of the Morris Wheelmen for the next three months. He is a popular member of the club, and an enthusiast on long runs. Recently he spent several weeks wheeling around the Catskills. He succeeds J. A. Campbell, who on account of business reasons was forced to decline to serve another three months' term.

As on most of their club events, sociability will be the paramount feature of the century run the Morris Wheelmen will take on Oct. 10 through Staten Island to Linden, N. J. The Morris men will ride fast or canter along at a slow pace, as it seems best to the individual riders. They believe that century runs should be enjoyed for the pleasure there is in them, and not made a back-breaking rush to beat a record. They expect a large number of members in line.

To-day four runs will be made by as many squads of the Morris men. Two divisions start at 8 o'clock, one for Nyack and the second on a long run to Port Chester. A short run, with Tarrytown as its destination, will leave the clubhouse at 9:30 A. M., and the afternoon second run will start at 2:30 o'clock for Tenafly. Thursday evening is the date of a random run.

The Century Wheelmen.

The Century Wheelmen of New York will next Sunday ride "around the circle," as it is called among wheelmen. They will start from Franklin Street, North River, at 6 o'clock, and from Weehawken will ride to Bergen Point, then to Tottenville, then to New Dorp, St. George, where they will take the boat to the Battery. Then, going over the bridge, they will ride through Brooklyn to Bath Beach, where they will dine. From Bath Beach the route will be to Prospect Park, to Dunton, to Long Island City, where they will cross on the ferry and ride to the Boulevard and One Hundred and Tenth Street. The total distance is 100 miles.

The leaders in the mileage competition of the Century Wheelmen up to September are as follows: T. F. Hauschildt, 7,513; E. S. Edwards, 6,951; E. C. Seymour, 6,036; C. E. Thurston, 5,575; J. V. Bradley, 5,328; C. M. Henderson, 5,314; E. Munck, 5,164; C. A. Lehritter, 4,591 miles.

The members who have ridden ten centuries and over are: E. E. Seymour, 36; C. A. Lehritter, 25; E. S. Edwards, 20; W. H. Anderson, 18; C. E. Thurston, 16; R. S. Jerome, 11; E. V. Brendon, 10; T. F. Hauschildt, 10.

The following were elected to membership of the club at the last meeting of the Board of Directors: William Sohmer, William N. Colles, William Van R. Gulick, Newman, M. J. Clem, Benjamin A. Jackson, J. Henry Hollander, James R. Cherry, John A. Rogers, Rudolph Bleyer, A. C. Fiske, A. W. Rose, Thomas J. Ryan, Charles B. Ratz, J. Foote Mackey, and Charles W. Miller. Eight additional applications were also received and referred to the membership Committee. The membership now numbers 425.

New Jersey L. A. W. Bulletin.

Chief Consul Kireker has appointed Richard R. Chiswell of The Press, Paterson, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, New Jersey Division, L. A. W., to make the nominations of officers for the ensuing year. The other members of the committee are William C. Lawrence, Trenton; Harry Trippett, Montclair; M. E. Rudderow, Merchantville, and W. Frank Bower, 222 Market Street, Newark.

Wheelman's Day (to-morrow) at the State Fair at Trenton will be the last of the big National Circuit races in the vicinity. Many of the New Jersey Division officials will be there as the guests of J. C. Tattersall.

Montclair's first benefit under the State Aid act will be in the improvement of Grove Street, in macadamizing the road from Walnut Street, where the present macadam ends, to the Passaic County line. This will add another through line between the Oranges and Passaic County, and will enable the cyclers to take a spin of ten or more miles around the town. If Mount Hebron Road from the corner of Valley Road to Grove Street were taken in hand by the town, the entire distance would be on "good roads."

The hill on Valley Road, which has been dreaded by cyclists, just over the Montclair line, on the way to Paterson, has been taken in hand by the Passaic Freeholders. Bids for doing the work have already been advertised for, and the work will be pushed.

Cycle Touring Club.

The Cycle Touring Club, which has very healthy opinions on how to enjoy cycle riding, has arranged an enjoyable schedule of runs as follows: Morristown, Sept. 26—Leave New York at foot of West Twenty-third Street, train to Rutherford, ride to Montclair, thence to Morristown, and return by Springfield road to Elizabeth, and train to New York. Saturday to Monday, Oct. 2-4, Long Island tour—Leave New York, foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, train for Oakdale, ride to Southampton, stopping over night; ride to Montauk, and return by train Sunday evening to New York, or ride Monday to Sag Harbor, then boat to Shelter Island and Greenport, return by train to New York, or ride along the north shore the following day. Nyack and Tarrytown, Oct. 3. Princeton, Oct. 10—Return by train. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Oct. 15-17, Berkshire Hills tour—Leave Thursday afternoon for North Adams, Mass., stopping over night at Williamstown; Friday ride through Pittsfield and Lenox to Stockbridge; ride Saturday to Sharon, Conn., ride Sunday by way of Amenia to Millbrook; lunch; thence to Poughkeepsie; return by train to New York Sunday evening. Larchmont, Oct. 17. Bernardsville, Oct. 24. Delaware Water Gap tour, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 30-31—Leave New York Saturday afternoon, train to Delaware Water Gap, stopping over night; ride Sunday through Bushkill to Dingmans, through Milford to Port Jervis; return by train to New York. Ridgewood, Oct. 31. Oyster Bay, Nov. 7. Ocean Grove, Nov. 14. Canarsie, L. I., Nov. 21. Ride to Far Rockaway Thanksgiving Day, and ride to Coney Island Sunday, Nov. 28.

The Logan Wheelmen.

Indoor sports in connection with the Logan Wheelmen of Brooklyn are in a flourishing condition. Every Tuesday evening the bowling club has a meeting. Beginning Oct. 15, a pinochle tournament will be played during the cold months. All desiring to enter must hand in their names before Oct. 1. A pool tournament will also run through a part of the Winter, beginning Nov. 1, for which entries will be received until the day of starting.

The club run to-day will lead to Tottenville. On Oct. 3 the club century run will be held, the course leading to Oakdale and return. The day previous is the date of the annual Fall road races over a course which will be determined later. The events will include the mile novice, mile championship Logan Wheelmen, two-mile tandem handicap, and five-mile handicap.

The Firemen's Cycle Club.

The coming century run of the Firemen's Cycle Club promises to have a large number of entries. Already 5,000 entry blanks have been distributed, so great was the demand. Many of the cycle policemen will participate and the number of wheelwomen on the ride will be an especial feature. The Century Committee of the club has decided to give a prize valued at $130 to the club bringing through the most survivors. This prize is a large coin-silver punch bowl. For the next-best number of survivors a prize valued at $40 will be awarded. The prizes will be inscribed with the club insignia, consisting of trumpet, ladders, and fire-hat. The medals will be somewhat of a novelty, and will be of solid silver. Fireman H. G. Ruch of 63 Lexington Avenue is Chairman of the Century Committee.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen.

Indoor sports are receiving especial attention from the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, and, although the indoor season is some time ahead, the Entertainment Committee is planning plenty of amusement for the Winter. A series of smokers will be given, and probably tournaments in billiards, pool, and euchre will be conducted. The South Brooklyn cyclists also contemplate having a strong team in the coming tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island. The club bowlers will also have a tournament among themselves, and thus fit themselves to send out a strong delegation for the big contest.

The Yorkville Wheelmen.

The century run of the Yorkville Wheelmen, to be held to-day, promises to be one of the most successful of the season, although it is the first hundred-mile ride arranged by the club. A number of fine prizes are offered for clubs and individuals. As pacemakers Capt. Charles P. Staubach, Thomas Ward, George C. Wheeler, Capt. John Long, Albert Paetscher, and F. S. Edwards will lead the lines. The slow division will leave Bedford Avenue Fountain, Brooklyn, at 6:30 A. M., reaching Oakdale, the half-way place, at 12 M., and finishing at 6:50. The fast division will not start until 8:15, and will finish at the same time as the slower riders.

Cycle Club Notes.

George Reith, the fast and popular rider of the Harlem Wheelmen, is suffering from serious illness, and will not be able to ride for the rest of the season.

The Hudson County Wheelmen have arranged a series of races open to county riders, on Oct. 9, at the West Side Driving Park.

Gold medals were offered by the Bushwick Wheelmen at the beginning of the season to members who attended all the club runs during the season. The winners are B. Anchell, C. Segna, and I. W. Pierce. Twelve runs were made.

The Prospect Wheelmen have arranged runs for October and November as follows: Oct. 3, Bergen Point; Oct. 10, Tottenville; Oct. 17, Valley Stream; Oct. 24, century; Nov. 2, Roslyn; Nov. 7, Ridgewood; Nov. 14, Rye Beach; Nov. 25, Coney Island; Nov. 28, Jamaica.

The Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, N. J., have arranged a schedule of runs as follows: Sept. 26, New Rochelle; Oct. 3, Morristown, N. J.; Oct. 10, Ramapo, N. Y.; Oct. 24, Freeport, L. I.; Oct. 31, Pompton, N. J.; Nov. 7, Ridgewood, N. J. William Mittelsdorf will act as Captain, assisted by Edward M. Brune and H. Bollman, First and Second Lieutenants.

At the Westchester County Fair, Oct. 2 will be wheelmen's day. Races will be ridden as follows: One-mile novice, one-half-mile handicap, one-mile open, one-half-mile race for boys, one-mile Westchester County championship, one-mile handicap, and a two-mile closed team race. The events will begin at 2 o'clock, and the card forms the fifth annual race meet of the Westchester Cycling League.

The Brooklyn Bicycle Club has decided to enter a team in the bowling tournament of the Associated Clubs this Winter. Alleys have already been secured, and a team will be selected within a few days. The Board of Governors will hold a meeting to consider the club's welfare, Oct. 5, and the club body will meet the week following. Numerous entries are coming in for the coasting contest, in which the lists close Sept. 30.

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES
AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 26, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

WHERE DO THEY STAND?

Where do they stand now, the two hundred and fifty gallant gentlemen and lion-hearted reformers who signed the pledge of the Citizens' Union last February and accepted places on its Committee of Organization? They stepped forth to do battle for non-partisan city government. Did they enlist for six months? Or during the war?

Now, if ever, the Union has need of them. Its candidate and the cause have need of them. It has come now to the deadly grapple, hand to hand, foot to foot, when the side that yields an inch is beaten. Every ounce of moral weight, every pound of individual support reinforces the Union and arms it for surer triumph.

Here, gentlemen, is the pledge you signed in accepting your appointments as members of the Committee on Organization, agreeing to labor for the separation of city government from State and National politics:

"We approve the principles and objects of the proposed union, as stated in the foregoing declaration, and will use our best efforts to carry it into effect, irrespective of political parties representing National and State issues."

There is no time limit to this pledge, nor is it conditional. It was not provided that Democratic signatories might withdraw if Tammany nominated a good man, nor did Republicans reserve the right to support Mr. PLATT'S candidate if he happened to be a respectable man. The only justification which any member of the committee can plead for withdrawing is that of having ceased to believe in the principles of the Citizens' Union.

We are aware of no political or municipal happenings since February that would have been likely to produce this change of belief in any convinced advocate of non-partisan government. Something has happened during the last two days, however, which may gravely affect the relations of some members of the Citizens' Union to that organization and its cause. Mr. PLATT has offered the Mayoralty nomination to a very respectable and distinguished Republican and he has accepted. Gen. TRACY'S candidacy could not diminish any reasonable man's confidence in the sound principle of non-partisan city government. It might very seriously lessen or altogether extinguish an ardent Republican's interest in the work of the Citizens' Union and the candidacy of SETH LOW.

THE TIMES yesterday morning expressed its misgivings about the course of Republicans, and in particular of Republican newspapers, in making their choice between LOW and TRACY. We knew that the mighty strife between the pure and lofty impulses they have recently yielded to with such evident pleasure in their novelty and the propensity to wallow again in the mud of partisan politics with the detested but irresistible old boss would make them writhe and groan and we feared for the result. And not without reason. Of the two morning Republican papers—excluding The Sun, which has long been a furious advocate of PLATT—the elder leaves itself an open path to the support of TRACY by expending its forces in laborious gibes at QUIGG. The younger and nimbler organ goes over to PLATT and TRACY without a moment's hesitation. One of the evening Republican papers also accepts TRACY, while the other, still protesting that there should be a union of all the anti-Tammany forces, is evidently making ready to support the candidate of its party.

The course of the Republican newspapers shows the direction and strength of the current. It will sweep off his feet many a good man who has deemed himself securely attached to the candidate of non-partisanship. Will it deprive the Citizens' Union of the co-operation and influence of any of its prominent Republican members?

So far the work of the Union has been done by a few men. The names upon the roll of its Committee of Organization, some of them among the first names in the city, have not come before the public in connection with the Union's labors and plans. The time has come when the Union has need to know its friends. Gen. TRACY is a strong candidate—it would be folly to deny that. His nomination is the most serious obstacle the Union has encountered because it surprises the Republicans by its strength and excellence and tends to make them falter in their devotion to the principles they pledged themselves to support last February. Party loyalty is a powerful sentiment with Republicans. But in justice to the Union, as well as to themselves, the Republican members of the Organization Committee ought promptly to declare where they stand, just as the Democratic members ought to declare themselves promptly when their party makes its nominations. If any Citizens' Union Republican prefers TRACY to LOW he ought to say so frankly and follow his preference. If he means to stick, let him bear in mind that one hour of loyal service now is worth a week of patriotic talk last Winter. The Republicans are trying to force the Citizens' Union out of the field. They may succeed if the Republicans in the Union keep silence and give no sign.

"LITERATURE" AND JOURNALISM.

That is an interesting and suggestive announcement which has been made by cable, and repeated in our columns this morning, that The London Times and MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS are concerned in the preparation of a weekly review of which the subject matter is sufficiently indicated by its name, "Literature." Apparently the new periodical is, for the present at least, to be exclusively edited, if not exclusively written, in England, and the part of the American publishers is to be chiefly that of distributing agents. It is not a very hazardous prediction that this arrangement will be modified after the periodical becomes established. London is by no means the "literary centre" for the English language that it was half a century or even a quarter of a century ago. There is no exclusively English periodical which commands or can command the literary authority on this side of the Atlantic that such a periodical could attain, and did attain, in the days of The Edinburgh, or even in the days of the original Saturday Review. THACKERAY, upon his visit here, "found American writers of world-wide reputation strangely solicitous about the opinions of quite obscure British critics, and elated or depressed by their judgments." That does not happen now. On the contrary, the American reader finds in English reviews of American books defects of knowledge as well as of sympathy. He is apt to detect in them something not only insular, but provincial, which deprives them of anything like papal authority. He is conscious of a point of view which is not that of the reviewer, and which is apt to make the review seem irrelevant. For these reasons the American reviewing in the new periodical is likely to be done ultimately by American writers under the direction of an American editor.

For the establishment of an English review of English books the time is undoubtedly propitious. The death of Mr. HUTTON renders it uncertain what the Journal which was identified with his name, and so largely reflected his personality, is henceforth to be. As to The Saturday Review, it is much too "slashing" to command complete confidence or unmixed respect. The merely blackguardly article on Prof. MAX MUELLER, which was noticed in yesterday's literary supplement of THE TIMES, is an extreme, but not otherwise exceptional example of the present recklessness of that journal. Neither The Academy nor The Athenæum has attained the authority which British reviews have attained heretofore. There is, so to speak, a vacancy in the literary papacy of the United Kingdom. If the new periodical succeeds in filling it, it will be sure of a large and appreciative public in this country.

In any case, as has already been suggested, the enterprise illustrates the extension in England, as well as here, of the "sphere" of journalism. The provision of a regular supplement for books and art, which was, we believe, an innovation for a daily newspaper, when it was made by this journal, has been adopted, as to literature, by quite the most conservative daily newspaper in the English language. It seems to be one of many signs of a return to an earlier conception of journalism, before the daily press allowed subjects of such general interest as literature, to take one example, or finance, to take a very different one, to be appropriated by special journals which could treat them with a detail and minuteness which made exorbitant demands upon the space of a general newspaper. The stated supplement provides for the daily journal an escape from this difficulty, which is likely to be adopted and extended, until the field of special journals is confined to subjects of which the interest is rather technical than general.

RICH AND POOR.

The recent abortive strike in the hard-coal region has stirred some of our labor agitators to more bitter complaints than usual, and we have heard frequently the old charge that in this land of assumed freedom and equality the "rich are growing richer and the poor poorer." The vain anthracite coal strike has little to do certainly with this statement, and what weight it has is offset by the fact that the much more extensive strike in the bituminous region was practically successful, since the men are at work on an advance and a further advance is to be submitted to arbitration. No one, of course, denies that there is a large number who cannot and a larger number who do not earn enough to live in comfort or even decency, or that this is an evil which the best interests of the whole community require should be abated. If it is a growing evil, and if with it there is a steady tendency toward lower general well-being, then society is in a very bad way, is, in fact, in the course of gradual destruction. Happily we have at hand a study of this question by a writer of acknowledged authority who is heartily respected by the working people themselves, Col. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, head of the Labor Bureau of the Treasury of the United States. Col. WRIGHT publishes in The Atlantic Monthly for the current month a very careful article on the question: "Are the rich growing richer and the poor poorer," from which we take some convincing figures.

That there is "a larger number of great fortunes and a larger number of men having independent fortunes," Col. WRIGHT admits, but he denies that "the poor are growing poorer." "Wealth is not stationary," and he shows that with its increase poverty is decreasing. The total wealth at the close of each of the last five decades, and the per capita wealth was as follows:

	Total.	Per capita.
1850	$7,135,780,228	$308
1860	16,159,616,068	514
1870	30,068,518,507	780
1880	43,642,000,000	870
1890	65,037,091,197	1,036

Here is a clear gain in average wealth. The proof that it is more evenly distributed is very simply and conclusively presented by Col. WRIGHT. In the first place, the number engaged in gainful pursuits is relatively larger. In 1870 they were 12,505,923, or 32.43 per cent. of the total; in 1890 they were 22,735,661, or 36.31 per cent. of the total. In other words, in every group of 1,000 in 1870 only 324 supported themselves and others; in 1890, there were 363, an increase of one-eighth. Of those thus engaged, the proportion of skilled workers has advanced from 66 in 1,000 to more than 87, or at a still higher rate than the total number of self-supporting persons. During the same period the number of unskilled workers fell off from 147 in 1,000 to 134.

A like showing is made as to rates of wages, average yearly earnings, and the cost of living. The two former have advanced, the cost of living has either remained no greater or has fallen. Senator ALDRICH'S committee in 1893 reported that in seventeen great branches of industry, the principal ones of the country, the average rates of wages were 60.7 per cent. higher in 1891 than in 1860. The average work day had in the meantime been reduced by one hour and twenty-four minutes. The cost of 223 articles of consumption had fallen since 1860 by 7.8 per cent., and the cost of living, apart from rent, between 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. With the increase in rates of wages there was an increase also in the amount of yearly income from earnings. In 1850 these were in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, including women and children, $247; in 1860, $289; in 1870, $302; in 1880, $347, and in 1890, $445. In the same time the ratio of inmates in the almshouses had fallen nearly one-half, from 2,171 in a million to 1,166.

Now, these facts show beyond all question that, as compared with 1860, or with any period since, the workingman has higher wages and more yearly income, works less daily, has fewer to support, and can live at as little cost or at less cost. Taking the workingmen as the class usually called "the poor," it is plain that they are not "growing poorer." And, if further proof were needed, it is found in the savings bank deposits, of which there are now nearly $2,000,000,000, the greater part belonging to wage earners, whose average deposit in 1860 was $215 and in 1896 was $376.

NAVAL STRATEGY AND THE GULF.

Capt. A. T. MAHAN, the eminent authority on naval strategy, publisnes in the October number of Harper's Magazine an article on "The Strategic Features of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea." The article possesses a timely significance which is not contained in its plain statements. It may be that Capt. MAHAN did not regard it as politic for him to make a declaration of the political conclusion which must be drawn from his article. It is quite inconceivable that he did not think of it. His attitude is that of one who says: "I place the facts before you and leave you to draw your own conclusion." The only conclusion to be drawn is that if the article means anything it means that the possession of the island of Cuba is of grave importance to the interests of the United States.

Capt. MAHAN shows very conclusively that for strategic purposes there is a very clear demarkation of the boundary between the Gulf and the Caribbean Sea, and that the latter body in no small measure resembles the Mediterranean. The barrier formed by Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, and the Windward Isles pretty effectually shuts the Caribbean off from the Atlantic. The direct passage from the north into that sea is the Windward Passage, off the eastern extremity of Cuba. The Mona Passage, off the eastern end of Haiti, is accessible, but compels a wide détour to the eastward. The direct passage into the Gulf of Mexico is the Florida Strait, which is, of course, commanded admirably by Havana, as the Windward Passage is by Santiago. The size of Cuba makes it capable of self-sustenance as a source of supplies. Its natural resources would enable it to support a large army which, by reason of the narrowness of the island, could be moved with celerity from the north to the south coast as occasion might require.

With such a base of operations for land forces and such ports as Havana and Santiago affording shelter for a powerful fleet, Spain could, in case of war, shut up the Gulf ports of the United States effectually and make the mouth of the Mississippi a door closed by iron locks against commerce. It may be recalled that some time ago there was a rumor that England contemplated an alliance with Spain. Of course, the rumor was discredited, but if it had been well grounded it would have been found to be of serious import, for the position of Jamaica, with its important harbor of Kingston, gives England a position of potency with regard to the Gulf second only to that of Spain. Considering the vast superiority of England's naval power, her position would practically be the more powerful of the two.

Capt. MAHAN'S article shows very forcibly the weakness of the position of this country without a foothold of any kind in West Indian waters. There was at one time some attempt to secure possession of Mole St. Nicolas, at the western end of Haiti, as a coaling station. The scheme fell through, but Capt. MAHAN'S article seems to indicate that even the possession of so small and pregnable a post would be of some value to us. The acquisition of territory has always been regarded as foreign to our policy, but with European nations holding the keys to one of our greatest and most important waterways—the Mississippi and the Gulf—it may well be questioned whether our policy in this matter has always been the wisest possible. There is certainly a big menace in the present conditions surrounding the Gulf and the Caribbean to the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine.

A MATRIMONIAL TRAVELER.

Adventurous young women have repeatedly, and with unconcealed ambition to be conspicuous, resorted to "globe trotting," but it appears to be reserved for a young woman, or a young widow, to indulge in a propensity for travel and incidental mild excitement at the expense, presumably, of admirers who have never seen her, but who have been prompted to contribute to her desire to see the world by expectations of winning her hand, together with a nugget of fortune alleged to amount to $20,000.

The enterprising young lady, who was pleased to call herself Miss TILLIE MARSHALL, which is certainly incompatible with widowhood, recently appeared in Washington in search of a young man who had been writing to her at San Francisco. The correspondence between the young man, who was the private secretary of JERRY SIMPSON, the "Sockless Statesman of Medicine Lodge," and the lady had grown out of an advertisement purporting to be made by a "young widow with $20,000 matrimonially inclined."

The private secretary appears to have been absent when his correspondent visited Washington to find him. But the ubiquitous Sherlock Holmes of the newspaper, who picked up an attractive end of the story, soon discovered that the San Francisco young lady or "widow with $20,000 matrimonially inclined," had been playing tricks with Eastern fortune hunters that might have been learned from the "childlike and bland" Mongolians of One-Eye Alley or Hatchet Lane.

As far as can be learned from the returns now in, at least ten persons who were "willing to wed" the "$20,000 matrimonially inclined" have progressed so far in their fortune hunting as to ascertain the quality of Miss MARSHALL'S penmanship and then to secure, as a very great mark of favor, her photograph. But the "young widow" who calls herself a "Miss" appears to have done better than that; in fact, so well as to raise the presumption that she is a really accomplished widow, able to take care of herself wherever she may chance to be.

The infatuated admirers of this charmer were prevailed upon, either by a desire to win the original of the photograph or the "$20,000 matrimonially inclined," to transmit to her money sufficient to enable her to journey to Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, and even to New York. The advance of the trifling sum of $150 to $300, even if obtained at a great sacrifice, was a small consideration in view of the loveliness and the fortune to be gained, and a refusal of it, whether unavoidable or prudential, was a final farewell to the "$20,000 matrimonially inclined."

At last accounts this shrewd and bold and possibly beautiful student of human nature had reached Washington, but none of the aspirants to her hand and contributors to the expense of her trip had reached her. If she has any suitors in New York she has afforded them a chance to talk business by announcing that she will stop in this city on her way to Europe, where she intends to pass the Winter as agreeably as the generosity of her admirers will permit.

Don't miss the fun of the campaign! Read The New York Sun's article on PLATT which we reprint, for the amusement of THE TIMES's readers, in another column of this issue.

Judge WILLARD BARTLETT ought to be renominated for the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, and it would be of good example if his name should be placed upon the tickets of the two political parties and of the Citizens' Union. A good Judge should be kept upon the bench as long as he is able and willing to serve. That is a maxim the soundness of which it would be contrary to public policy to deny, since experience counts for so much in the qualifications for judicial office. Since a good Judge cannot be a partisan, his candidacy ought to be acceptable to all parties. Judge BARTLETT has the respect and esteem of bench and bar, he has fullness of legal knowledge and an unusual grasp of the foundation principles of law. He will be stronger and sounder during a second term than during his first. That is the way eminent Judges are made. We hope Judge BARTLETT'S re-election will be brought about, as it should be, by the action of the whole body of voters.

Letters to the Editor must contain the name and address of the writer. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Men and Things.

As I have already explained, the Club of Ancients restricts its membership to men of mature middle age, and will have nobody on its rolls who has not forsworn the desire to obtain public office or any other kind of notoriety. It was the evident intention of the founders of the institution that it should be made the abode of peace, and that all evil passions should be excluded from it. But since the public mind began to be excited, and public opinion to be greatly divided about the future of the government of the enlarged City of New York, the club has been invaded, like other gatherings of men, by periodic gusts of windy strife. Respect for age and experience may be said to constitute the cement which keeps the club together, but this has been loosened since the members have taken sides in the great controversy as to whether partisanship or non-partisanship shall rule in the selection of officers for the Greater New York. Even the hitherto unquestioned deference paid to the Judge—the club oracle—on the score of his years and extensive knowledge of men, has sensibly diminished since he has seen fit to treat with so much scorn the efforts of the reformers to take the conduct of affairs in the new city out of the hands of the politicians.

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By way of checking the spread of disintegrating influences like these, it has become the practice of late to discourage any reference to the present anomalous condition of local politics in New York. But when any dominant idea gets hold of the mind, it is curious how all avenues of thought and conversation lead to it. The Judge was laying down the law the other night as to how eminently proper it was that the Tilden will had been set aside, because the "cy pres" doctrine—that is, the power to get as near as you can to the benevolent wishes of a testator—has no place in American jurisprudence. The Judge waxed eloquent on the fact that from Magna Charta downward the struggle to retain charitable bequests within well-defined limits went on side by side with the struggle for liberty. He recalled the words delivered thirty years ago from the bench of the Court of Appeals by John K. Porter, in which the long struggle between the Commons of England and the ecclesiastics was fitly characterized. According to the Judge, munificent gifts in the name of charity were obtained from the credulous, the timid, and the ignorant, all tending to the secular aggrandizement of the Church, until a vast portion of the wealth of England was withdrawn from the general uses of society, and it became absolutely necessary to correct the abuses which had grown around the loosely defined freedom of charitable bequest.

"Curious," said the Doctor, "that Andrew Garvey's will should be assailed on the same grounds as Tilden's."

"Hardly the same," interposed the Judge. "The public bequests of the Tilden will were declared invalid on the score of indefiniteness; Garvey's is attacked on that ground, too, but, as I understand the case, the chief ground of contest is the general limitation of the act of 1860 relating to wills, that no person having a husband, wife, child, or parent shall by his or her last will and testament devise or bequeath to any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious, or missionary society or corporation more than half of his or her estate."

"Garvey, as a foiled philanthropist, is one of the most comical spectacles of history," I remarked.

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"Garvey was not such a bad fellow," said the Doctor, whose weakness it is to find extenuating circumstances for all forms of rascality. "I knew him as a house decorator, and found him, in his own line, a very intelligent man."

"Did you ever hear," said the Philosopher, "his conversation with Tweed about the statues? Garvey was employed as general artistic director of the work of beautifying the house and grounds of Tweed's country place at Greenwich. The outdoor ornamentation included a number of casts of famous pieces of statuary. When Tweed was examining the work on its completion, his attention was drawn to these, and he asked what they represented. Garvey named them over, and at last came to a flying Mercury. 'Who the —— is that?' Tweed asked. 'That,' said Garvey, 'is Mercury, the god of merchants and thieves.' 'Good! that's bully!' exclaimed Tweed; 'put him over the front door.'"

"His successors are not quite so frank," said I; "Tweed had no illusions about himself, and was rather proud than otherwise of being a thorough, downright knave."

"There are men," said the Judge, "masquerading as reformers who are bigger rascals than Bill Tweed was ever fit to be, because to unbounded greed they add the possession of a fathomless depth of hypocrisy."

"What a city to sack!" said the Philosopher, in a ruminating way.

"That's what is going to make the pangs of defeat so bitter," said the Doctor, "the loss of so much booty."

"There won't be any pangs after the event this time," said the Judge, "except among the trustful innocents of East Twenty-third Street. The old hands know how things are going already, and those on the wrong side are taking it out in cussing."

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"The old hands may conceivably be out of their reckoning in these times," said I. "They have been known to be very much at sea in less foggy weather. I used to be in the way of collecting the opinions of political experts about the result of elections, and the experience did not increase my respect for their judgment. The late George Bliss was one of the very shrewdest and best informed of them I ever knew, but I have found even his calculations very much at fault. In the Presidential campaign of 1880 I based some conclusions as to probability of Garfield's election on the inference that the Democratic majority in this city would not greatly exceed 40,000. Bliss thought that an entirely mistaken view, and wrote me one of his elaborate letters to convince me of my mistake. I remember that he said he had not seen or heard of any one who placed the Democratic majority in this city below 60,000, and he added that those in charge of the Republican canvass would feel very much relieved if they could be guaranteed that it would not exceed that figure. His own conviction was that it would go to 70,000, and he gave as his reason for his belief that up to that time the Republican vote of New York had never on any party issue exceeded 60,000. He admitted that in 1880 it might possibly be carried up in the excitement of the contest to 65,000, and he said that his wildest hope was to see it at 70,000, and that only on a very large aggregate vote. As a matter of fact, the Republicans of New York City polled about 82,000 votes for Garfield, and the Democratic majority was very little in excess of 41,000. The last time there was a fairly close three-cornered contest on the Mayoralty in this town the old hands took no stock in the prospects of the man who was actually elected. The betting in 1872 was altogether between "Jimmy" O'Brien and Judge Lawrence, and Havemeyer's election was a very great surprise to your shrewd and practical politicians. These same astute gentlemen made fun of Tilden's chances to get either the nomination for Governor or to be elected to that office, and yet there was a Democratic landslide for Tilden in 1874. The shrewdest Democratic politicians in the State put their names to a paper declaring that by no possibility could Cleveland carry New York in 1892, and yet he did carry it by a plurality of over 70,000. The fact is that a great deal which passes for wisdom among professional politicians is the most transparent kind of folly, and there never was a time in the history of New York when the opinions of that crowd were of less value that they are to-day."

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The Judge, who has a great contempt for what he calls the amateur verdict on any question of which men make a professional study, never conceals his impatience over any disrespectful allusions to the sagacity of politicians. On this occasion, however, he was more than usually mild in his exceptions to my line of argument.

"You and those who reason that way," he said, "forget that the politicians are never fooled except by the intrusion of some new forces with which they have not made themselves familiar. Tilden was a politician himself, and a good deal better politician than he was a lawyer. He looked a little further below the surface than the other fellows, and he discovered in 1873 and 1874 two strong currents of popular feeling which he worked for all they were worth. The one was the general public dissatisfaction with the second Administration of President Grant, and the other was the disgust of Democrats with the kind of party management which had made possible the Tweed ring in the city and the Canal ring in the State. He had been making for years speeches which nobody listened to about 'the man on horseback,' and he had posed as the Hercules who strangled the Tammany Hydra. He did do a stroke of good work in the impeachment of Barnard, of Cardozo, and McCunn. It was a clever trick, that of his, to present himself as the savior of good government, and it worked, because he had got to know what the silent voter was thinking about. Your friend Col. Bliss was a little out of his reckoning in 1880 because he failed to take account of the strength of protectionist sentiment in New York City, and my friends who warned the country against Cleveland in 1892, while they knew what they were talking about, had not courage enough to give the true reasons for their action. I apprehend that no politician of any account was taken by surprise by the strength of the vote that elected Strong in 1894, because the kind of work that Parkhurst and Goff did was mighty fine political work, and was spread out in the papers so that no man in New York who could read could possibly be ignorant of it. But you cannot lay the blame of the existence of the moral cesspools of New York on one party all the time. The other party has had its chance to clean them out, and it has merely spread the stuff that fills them under the public's nose. The people know now that they were fooled in 1894, and they are not to be fooled again. You cannot bamboozle the great body of voters who make and unmake parties in New York by any superfine distinctions between politicians and reformers. They know but two parties—the one that is in and the one that is out. When they are tired of the ins they put them out, and they never were quite so tired of the ins as they are at this moment."

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"I would not," said the doctor, "be surprised to see Seth Low elected Mayor of the Greater New York over any two candidates that the Republicans and Democrats can nominate against him." As the doctor has never concealed his leaning toward Bryanism and a general fondness for the socialistic ideal of reform, the statement created some surprise.

"There are more people than you think of," he continued, "who think that the big corporations have too much to say about running the Government of the City of New York. Low is sound on the public franchise question, and perfectly outspoken in his views regarding it; he has also the respect of the labor unions. Gen. Tracy's law firm has been for years the agency by which corporations got favors from the Legislature through the influence of Thomas C. Platt. I don't know who will be nominated by Tammany Hall, but they will find it pretty hard work to get a candidate for Mayor who would be so little disposed to grant special favors to anybody as Seth Low."

"The Democracy," said the Judge, "will nominate a man who stands for the interests of the whole people, and will not be able to say that he is his own platform. This scheme of divesting the chief executive of the metropolis of all party responsibility is a delusion and a snare. Look at the experience of the last three years. Either the Strong administration, with all its colossal extravagance and incapacity, is a product of the theory of one-man responsibility or it is not. If it is, then that theory is hopelessly discredited. If it is not, Mayor Strong stands for Republicanism in city administration or for Republicanism modified by the influence of a motley and hungry crowd of reformers. In the latter case, both Republicanism and reform stand condemned before the people, and the only alternative left with them is to give the Democrats a chance. Why, even Roosevelt's policemen think the name of reformer an insult. There was one of them who justified in a police court the other day his abuse of two men he had arrested by pleading that they called him a 'reform cop.'"

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"What I like least," said the Philosopher, "about your reform administration is its lack of the sense of proportion. In nature I admire the versatile capacity of the elephant whose trunk can pick up anything from a penny to a brass cannon, but in affairs of government it seems to me that there is a place for the legal motto about the law taking no cognizance of very little things. I do not think that a civilized community was ever called on to contemplate so grotesque a spectacle as the arrest and prosecution, at the instance of the New York Board of Health, of a man charged with the offense of selling watered milk, to whom the city owes more for the improvement of its milk supply than to all the laws that were ever passed and all the Boards of Health that ever acted on the subject. The idea that a public work like that undertaken by Mr. Nathan Straus should be at the mercy of any sneak who can drop a glass of water into one of his milk cans is too monstrous for discussion. And yet here is a board nominally charged with the care of the city's health which goes out of its way to try to affix the stigma of disgrace to a philanthropist who has confessedly been the instrument of saving thousands of children's lives in this city, merely, forsooth! because it must needs be impartial in the enforcement of the law. The contemplation of an atrocity like that gives me a new pride in being a resident of Brooklyn, for there, at least, the Board of Health had sense enough to recognize the fact that it was Straus's work in New York that was giving this city a pre-eminence over Brooklyn in the lowness of its children's death rate. They borrowed 40,000 bottles from Straus last year, and made a very handsome public acknowledgment of the immediate effect of the use of his pasteurized milk food on the mortality of infants; they have followed up his work this year on their own account with the most satisfactory results. I am told that though Straus has been dispensing about 1,000,000 bottles a year in New York, there is not a line or syllable in any report of the Board of Health making the slightest acknowledgment of the fact."

"The present President of the Board of Health is the same that held the office under the last Tammany Mayor," I remarked.

"That merely illustrates the fact," snapped the Judge, "that even a Tammany man may develop some very mean qualities in the company of reformers."

JONATHAN JUST.

LIGHT ON THE MONEY QUESTION.

Mr. Flaherty Sought Information for Instruction in Party Organs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The correspondence in your columns between Gen. Piper and "Concessionist" is certainly interesting, but Mr. Piper appears to have the best of the argument so far. Mr. Piper says truly that the sound-money newspapers are at sea on the sound-money question and do not elucidate the points at issue as well as they ought between gold and silver. I judge from my own case. I am an independent voter, and last year when Bryan and McKinley were nominated I thought I would turn to the leading Republican newspapers for instruction. I tried The Tribune, and found nothing there that would help me. I then tried The Press, The Mail and Express, The Philadelphia Press, and The Inquirer, and if I had continued reading them I would have voted for Bryan. There was nothing in any of them but the usual "whooping her up" for the old party. I then turned to THE NEW YORK TIMES, The Evening Post, The Journal of Commerce, The Providence Journal, The Springfield Republican, and The Public Ledger of Philadelphia. Then I found more instructive matter on the gold and silver or sound-money questions than in all the Republican sheets. Judging from my own observation, it was these newspapers that gave the voters intelligent instruction on the money question.

"Concessionist," with a limited knowledge of the question, speaks about gold going to a premium. If "Concessionist" were well informed he would know that before the United States Government went into the banking business by force gold could not go to a premium, nor could it now if the Government were to get out of the banking business and let the banks attend to their proper functions. If the banks were allowed to do their business in a proper manner, every bill they issue would have to be redeemed in gold, because they would be issued against gold or its equivalent, and if any bank refused to hand over gold on demand, that would finish that bank. The banks could not have suspended specie payments during the war if the Government had not given legal-tender qualities to the greenbacks.

Mr. Piper is attending very well to the measure-of-value part of the question, and I would like to know where his book on the gold standard can be obtained.

R. FLAHERTY.

New York, Sept. 24, 1897.

Add to the List of Petitioners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not suppose for one moment the Citizens' Union require anything to stiffen their backs; but some of your readers may once in a while get a dose of The Sun and get a fit of despondency.

One hundred and twenty-seven thousand signatures is good, but how many more supporters' names would they get if you were to request that all who had not already sent in their names or signed the petition would do so to you or the headquarters. I know of several like myself who had no opportunity of signing. Mr. Platt will soon be on the run. Give us a chance to assist.

S. J.

New York, Sept. 24, 1897.

History for School Children.

From The Christian Advocate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES editorially says that "history for public school use should be of an argumentative kind. It should aim at calm, dispassionate, and impartial statement of facts. The study of critical history and of the philosophy of events should be reserved for higher institutions."

This is a just statement. A history which presents only such facts as are valuable to set forth the personal views of the writer is not a history, but a plea, and of necessity a deceiving plea.

Still, a history of the United States should not leave the public school student in doubt as to the right or wrong of the Revolutionary War or of the civil war! And a history of the Christian Church written by a Protestant should not leave the student in doubt as to the issue between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, though it should be particularly careful not to misrepresent facts in the interests of Protestantism. Text books in the public schools are subject to the supervision of the State, and not of the Federal Government.

NUGGETS.

Not Uncommon Pride.

"He's a very modest man, isn't he?"

"Yes, indeed; he rather prides himself on that."—Chicago Journal.

The Depth of Knowledge.

"He knows much that knows enough to know that he knows nothing."

"True; but he knows more that knows enough to look as if he knew everything."—Brooklyn Life.

Saved.

The policeman collared the scorcher.

"Here!" he exclaimed, "you—Hello, you ride the same make of wheel I do! You'd better pump up that front tire a little. It's too soft."—Chicago Tribune.

Information Wanted.

A returned Alaskan assures a local contemporary that "in many portions of the Klondike region the gold deposits are simply fabulous." Well, now, what does that mean?—Chicago Times-Herald.

Clearly Defined.

At the Minstrel Show—What is the difference between capital and labor?

"If you loaned me $10, that would be capital; if you tried to collect, that would be labor."—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

The Wife's Appalling Threat.

"John, if you don't quit referring to me as 'the old woman,' I'll make you sorry for it."

"What will you do, dear?"

"I'll be a new woman."—Indianapolis Journal.

ENDURANCE.

E. A. Allen in Chicago Standard.

How much the heart may bear, and yet not break!
How much the flesh may suffer, and not die!
I question much if any pain or ache
Of soul or body brings our end more nigh.
Death chooses his own time; till that is sworn
All evils may be borne.

We shrink and shudder at the surgeon's knife.
Each nerve recoiling from the cruel steel,
Whose edge seems searching for the quivering life;
Yet to our sense the bitter pangs reveal
That still, although the trembling flesh be torn,
This also can be borne.

We see a sorrow rising in our way,
And try to flee from the approaching ill;
We seek some small escape; we weep and pray;
But when the blow falls, then our hearts are still;
Not that the pain is of its sharpness shorn,
But that it can be borne.

We wind our life about another life;
We hold it closer, dearer, than our own.
Anon it faints and fails in deathly strife,
Leaving us stunned and stricken and alone;
But, ah! we do not die with those we mourn;
This also can be borne.

Behold! we live through all things—famine, thirst,
Bereavement, pain; all grief and misery,
All woe and sorrow; life inflicts its worst
On soul and body—but we cannot die.
Though we be sick, and tired, and faint, and worn—
Lo, all things can be borne!

SAD FATE OF GREECE

Turned Over to a Band of Speculators by the New William the Conqueror.

HELLENISM DESTROYED AND THE TURK TRIUMPHANT.

Grandma Victoria, Who Has Just Made Her Will, Won't Let York Go to Sea—What the Famine Fever in Ireland Is—Tory Arraignment of Lord Salisbury.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—One may doubt very much if history will confirm the title of Wilhelm der Sieger which the loyal portion of the Berlin press is conferring upon the young Emperor, and yet one feels compelled to admit that circumstances give some sort of a warrant for its use. He is once again the chief figure in Europe, and though he shines out against a background of angry and threatening clouds, with portents of an impending storm all around him, these only enhance, for the moment at least, his spectacular brilliancy. To those who look ahead it seems more certain than ever that in the long run he is doomed to be smashed, but to the crowd concerned with the immediate present he appears to have Europe in his pocket. If you asked these German editors why they are hailing him as conqueror, and if they answered frankly, they would say "because, without firing a shot and without spending a penny, without even taking more than a hypothetical part in the naval demonstrations of the Concert, William has converted the Kingdom of Greece into an asset of the Berlin and Frankfort Stock Exchanges."

Nothing like it has ever been done before. It marks an epoch in international politics. Of course, money lenders have always played a part in these matters, and the present generation has witnessed such an enormous increase of their importance as factors in the problem of war or peace that the people were not at all surprised last Spring to learn that the Greeks, like the Armenians before them, were to be sacrificed to the interests of the money power. But it is something new to discover this money power formally designated in the treaty of peace as the predominant party to the contract, and invested with authority to employ the whole machinery of the treaty to further its own strictly financial ends. They like to talk in Europe about the dangers to civilization of the "big American trusts," but here is something solemnly concocted by the Ambassadors of six great powers which would make even Rockefeller or Armour gasp. They have simply seized a nation and handed it over to a syndicate of German and Jew bankers and speculators under a trust deed which practically makes the syndicate the final judge of the conditions by which it may keep hold of what it has thus acquired.

The whole transaction is on purely modern commercial lines. The gigantic power of this combination of six big dealers has been employed at the behest of one of them to crush a little dealer and turn over what may be left of him to the tender mercies of his enemy. Deeds as ruthless and barbarous have been done since the beginning of history, but they always have been done in the name of some victorious sovereign or under the flag of some conquering race or State. This is the first time Shylock has been nominated in the bond.

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No Future Left for Greece.

I have said from the beginning that the Turk would only come out of Thessaly when somebody brought him out. After four months and more of diplomatic palaver that remains as true as ever. The situation created by the amazing treaty can be summed up in a few lines. First of all, it is not left to Greece to accept or reject the treaty. The powers have put her aside altogether and accepted it, and ratified it in her name. All the option left her is to, at her peril, fail to meet the obligations it imposes. The treaty itself contains twelve articles, of which only two are of chief importance. The second gives to a foreign commission, to be controlled by the agents of Greek bondholders, absolute management of the Greek finances and revenues till the time when they decide that the claims of all of Greece's debtors, old and new, no longer require their services. The sixth provides that the Turkish evacuation of Thessaly shall begin one month from the date when the powers confess themselves convinced by this commission that the commission has secured all necessary guarantees from the Greeks that everything will be all right.

This sounds like a parody of ambiguity, but it is clearness itself by comparison with the textual provisions of the treaty. What is definite is that the bondholders' committee first of all is allowed to drive its own bargain, or, rather, impose its own terms on the Greeks, and take its own time about doing it; and secondly, that when this committee chooses to report to the powers that the Greeks have fulfilled all the requirements laid upon them, even then all six powers must accept this statement before the Turk is under any obligation to pretend to think of moving. The refusal of a single power to confirm the action of the committee will suffice to upset the whole arrangement. There are plenty of other pretexts scattered throughout the treaty, any one of which may serve to break it, but they will hardly be needed. The German usurer is in possession of all that the Sultan has not grabbed, and since they understand one another and work well together, and need not abandon their prey till they feel like it, we may as well mark the name of Greece off the map of Europe.

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No Way Out of the Misery.

It can be well imagined that the Greeks are in a state of mingled frenzy and stupefaction. They do not in the least know what to do about it. It is like a choice between drowning and burning to death. It can only be expected that they should raise screams of defiance in their despair, but there is no heart left in them for a dogged resistance, for even while they swear resistance, they know they must submit. It only adds to the pathos of their tragedy that Europe has conceived an aversion for them personally, and is hardly at any pains to conceal it. They boasted and swaggered so unduly, and then went to pieces with such grotesque facility, that their former friends are more than lukewarm now, while their enemies feel free to proceed as if they had a mandate to exterminate Hellenism altogether. To-morrow's mass meetings in the streets of Athens will, beyond a doubt, demand the rejection of the treaty, and it is almost equally certain that the Chamber on assembling the next day will make a similar demonstration of abhorrence for the work of the Concert, though it will postpone decisive action till it can be seen if the Sultan is open to an offer of a direct bargain with King George.

This project commends itself to the optimists here, like Canon Maccoll, who urges that if the rich Greeks abroad will raise the whole amount of the indemnity and offer it in a lump sum to the Sultan he will probably prefer that to the slow and vague operation of the treaty. There are two flaws in this reasoning, however. The first is that this would involve the evacuation of Thessaly, which is something the Turk does not intend to do at all, and the second is that it would thrust the old claims of the German syndicate into the Ewigkeit, and that Germany will not permit for an instant. So I do not think this direct deal between Athens and Constantinople can come to anything. It is more likely that next Spring will find the whole Eastern situation in much the same condition it is in now, with the Turks still in Thessaly, Athens still in a floundering delirium of helpless rage, and Crete in a worse state than ever. As to a settlement deserving the name, there can be none unless there has been some serious bloodletting.

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Salisbury's Inglorious End.

All this may be represented as a triumph for the German Emperor or for the Sultan, but I do not find anybody suggesting that it is a triumph for Lord Salisbury. Poor man, he comes out of it almost as destitute of credit and sympathy as the Greeks themselves. His own party is in open revolt against his inglorious performances in the Foreign Office. When The Morning Post, the ancient organ of the straight Tory sect, attacks the Conservative Premier in plain terms for his cowardice, weakness, and incapacity, something has indeed gone wrong. The long indictment against him, drawn in this house of his friends, does not concede to him a single diplomatic success. He gave away Helgoland, he let Siam slip through his inept fingers, he backed the wrong horse in the far East, and he has suffered Russia and France to dismember China. He not only lost all the influence the British once exerted at Constantinople, but he proved unable to afford the slightest protection or assistance to either the Armenians or the Greeks when, in fitful fashion, he inopportunely took up their cause. He has twice yielded meekly to American bullying, and in the interval between Olney's menace and Sherman's affront he committed himself to arbitration, a project which the American Senate contemptuously tore up. Only this month he surrenders England's treaty rights in Tunis, which were the sole weapon in his hands against the French agitation about Egypt.

This catalogue of calamity which I summarize from various Tory utterances would be enough to destroy even a greater reputation than the legendary one that Salisbury has had built up for him. It does not follow that he will be deposed, because the social grip of the Cecil family on the Tory organization is extremely strong; but at least it will be a disgusted and sullenly mutinous party which will trail along behind him during the remaining lifetime of this Parliament, and it is accepted everywhere as assured that he will never head another Government.

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The Famine Fever of Ireland.

The approach of famine in Ireland is likely, however, to introduce novel and perplexing features into the British political situation this Winter. I myself have been through the poorer districts of West Cork during the past fortnight, from which on Thursday came authentic details of the sharp outbreak of the famine fever. There were rumors of it even when I was there. The name of this disease is worse than its nature, for it is due, not to starvation, but to eating diseased potatoes; but the fact of its presence is none the less significant. Almost the whole potato crop along the Atlantic coast is unfit for human food, and two-thirds of it in inland and in the eastern parts of the country is nearly as bad. This means that by the first of December the laboring and smaller tenant classes will have no food of their own. Roughly speaking, there will be a million people in this position. No one fears that they will be allowed to die unless by reason of the clumsy workings of the ill-devised and clashing Governmental machinery. Relief works will undoubtedly be started to enable the peasantry to earn enough for food, and though there must be a great deal of individual suffering, humanity will be spared the scandalous spectacle of other years.

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Charity Funds Not Needed.

What is really to be feared is that the landlords' associations will step in, as so often before, and bully the softer-hearted members into assenting to a general and stiff insistence upon full rents. If this is done, as there is only too much reason to expect it will be, then there is bound to be a disturbed Winter and a general excited revival of politico-agrarian agitation. Other things have changed so much, however, that such an outbreak in Ireland now would affect the English parties in quite a different way from seventeen years ago. It is too early to predict much on the political side, but I fancy the eventual results will be helpful to Ireland. Meanwhile it ought to be said that the best local men in Ireland, headed by the priests, earnestly deprecate the raising of charity funds, which only pauperize the people. They are united in desiring useful road making, draining, and other permanent works instead, which will help the country and not demoralize the population.

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Grandma Won't Let York Sail.

There are numerous speculative explanations afloat in club circles concerning the announcement in The Times yesterday that the Duke of York was going to sea in April as a Commodore and its sharp contradiction to-day. If precedent is worth anything, I remember that in 1885, when poor Prince Albert Victor came of age, The Times was inspired by the Prince of Wales to announce that the youngster would hereafter be known as Prince Edward, and the next day had to print a stern repudiation of the idea, dictated by the Queen herself. Much the same thing seems to have happened now. Both father and son, who are great chums and think and feel alike on most subjects, desire for the latter something better worth a grown man's while than hanging about and doing second-class ceremonial work in England. But such a proposition as going off to sea would be just the thing to horrify grandmother, whose chronic nervousness about her family has become morbid since Henry of Battenberg's fate. The fact that The Times rather sticks to its story in spite of the definite official denial, points the conclusion that Marlborough House has not abandoned its project altogether.

There are other points of dissension spoken of privately as existing in the royal family. The Tecks are once more out of the Queen's favor, and it is surmised that this bears some relation to the fact that the Queen's will as finally drawn up has been communicated to those interested. Beyond the general understanding that it distributes her personal fortune of $80,000,000 the public is not likely to ever learn much about this instrument. To this day the Prince Consort's will has never been proved, and a similar royal liberty will no doubt be taken in the Queen's case.

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A Government of Blunderers in India.

Reports of operations in various punitive expeditions in the wild Afghan frontier country take up a great deal of room in the dailies, but they are not very exhilarating reading. That the hostile tribes will be mercilessly mauled in the end is obvious, and the process, though rich in heroic episodes, inspires nobody with delight. The perception that English rule in India is not that perfect thing they had been led to believe, has taken possession of the minds of the English people, and for the moment they are disposed to be despondent about its future. This mood will wear off, no doubt, but not until the present fourth-rate muddlers who have been so long in charge of India give place to some wise, strong, and statesmanlike administrator of the Lawrence type. The fact that the death rate in Bombay is to-day two-thirds larger than it was a year ago, when the existence of the plague was first proclaimed, and that the pest is now spreading worse than ever, adds to this depression. The epidemic has already struck into isolated parts of Russia and is not unlikely to become a European topic during the Winter.

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Labor Troubles on Hand and in Sight.

Although it is the general impression that the engineers' strike is going to be compromised, with the men rather winning as against the masters, I get information leading to the belief that the masters still have a card up their sleeves to be played next week, in the shape of the adhesion of the Birmingham group of employers. This would throw out 4,000 men and probably give the masters an advantage.

Talk about a great cotton strike excites some public apprehension, but the trade takes it calmly enough. Overproduction, due to the indiscriminate building of factories since the Limited Companies act was passed, has queered the whole cotton business, so that everybody in it is prepared for any kind of a mishap.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

AUTONOMY FOR EGYPT.

Report that the Sultan Will Address the Powers in Regard to British Evacuation.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The Politique Coloniale publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day, saying that, as a result of an exchange of views between the Chancelleries of St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, and Constantinople, the Sultan of Turkey will shortly address the powers on the subject of Great Britain's evacuation of Egypt, and Russia, supporting the Sultan, will invite a conference at Constantinople or St. Petersburg, with the object of settling the question on the basis of the autonomy of Egypt, under the suzerainty of the Sultan.

NAMED IN HONOR OF BISMARCK.

A German Cruiser Christened for the Chancellor.

KIEL, Sept. 25.—A new cruiser was launched here to-day, and was christened the Fürst Bismarck by Countess Wilhelm von Bismarck, wife of the second son of the Chancellor, in the presence of other members of Prince Bismarck's family, who were invited by command of Emperor William.

Admiral von Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy, made a speech during the ceremonies of launching, in which he said: "This ship shall bear the name of the greatest statesman of the century, a name inseparably bound up in the restoration of the Empire, at the sound of which the hearts of all Germans, even of those beyond the seas, beat the highest."

ENGLAND'S BALANCE OF POWER.

Measures on Foot to Strengthen the British Army.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The average Britisher has come to the conclusion that he is the arbitrator of the fate of Europe and holds the balance of power. It must be confessed that the changed tone of the Continental politicians and newspaper writers, from abuses to caresses, encourages this assumption. Even Prince Bismarck recently deprecated the constant badgering and baiting of Great Britain by German statesmen and writers. As matters stand, in the event of war, the side securing the assistance of Great Britain must win.

In the meanwhile, it is evident from the tenor of the speech of Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the British forces, at Glasgow on Thursday last, when the freedom of that city was conferred upon him, and from the remarks made by the Parliamentary Secretary for the War Office, the Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, the same night, that the Government is preparing to introduce a scheme for a considerable increase in the strength of the army, which will probably call for the formation of a dozen additional battalions of infantry and a proportionate addition of cavalry and artillery during the next session of Parliament.

The warnings have not been sounded too soon. A telling instance of the military weakness of Great Britain was afforded at Aldershot on Thursday when the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade left that camp for a tour of Colonial service, including a sojourn at Vancouver. Though nominally a full battalion, there were only slightly over 400 men, and the detachment will have to be reinforced from the First Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which is now on its way home.

TO RECLAIM THE ZUYDER ZEE

A Piece of Engineering Requiring 33 Years' Work and a Cost of $133,000,000.

THE SEA TO BE DRAINED OFF

Lake Yssel Will Remain Behind a Dam Across Its Northern End and the Marshes Will Be Converted Into a New Province.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—The extensive gulf formed by the North Sea, between Northern Holland and Friesland, and which the Dutch call Zuyder Zee, is relatively of recent origin. At the beginning of the Christian era the two provinces now separated by the Zuyder Zee formed a continuous stretch of land. But a small portion of this territory was taken up by a fresh-water lake called "Flevo," into which several rivers flowed. Owing to successive floods the lake gradually became extended, and in time the surrounding lowlands were transformed into marshes. Finally, in 1177, during the course of a violent storm, the sea washed away the isthmus which joined North Holland to Friesland, and shortly afterward the waters of the lake became merged into those of the sea. In the following century other gaps were made, and created a chain of islands, separated from each other by wide straits, from the south of which extended the waters of the last born of European seas.

The sections of the isthmus formerly dividing Lake Flevo from the sea form today, from west to east, the islands of Texel, Vlieland, Terschelling, and Ameland. Between these two last named and the coast of Friesland there extend shoals which have been gradually formed by the accumulation of marine vegetation. The reconquest of these shoals from the sea has already been begun by the Dutch Government.

Map Showing the Zuyderzee Drainage Plan.

The heavy lines along the faces of the "Polders," or swamps, represent the embankments of stone which, with the "digue de barrage," or sea wall, will form the banks of the proposed Yssel lake. The finer lines through the swamps are the canals for drainage, for navigation, and to be used for flooding the swamps if, for strategic reasons, this should be necessary. The arrow heads on these canal lines show the location of the sluice gates, and the heavy cross lines the points of location of the emergency gates, which may be used for drainage or flooding, as may be required.

The Zuyder Zee has an extent of about 5,000 square kilometers, its length from north to south is 138 kilometers, and its greatest breadth 87 kilometers. Its depth is from 1 to 8 meters. Navigation on this inland sea is extremely difficult and dangerous, for it is obstructed with sand banks and marshy islands.

A Drainage Scheme Proposed.

The proposal to drain the Zuyder Zee was first put forward in 1848 by Mr. Froger, according to some; by Messrs. Kloppenburg and Fadegon, according to others. In the following year an engineer, Van Diggelen, placed before the Government a plan in which the whole of the Zuyder Zee was to be drained and the opening to be barred by means of a dam which was to join the islands to the mainland. Two canals, one on the east, the other on the west, were to be used for the purpose of conducting to the North Sea the waters of the Yssel and the other rivers which flow into the gulf. This proposal was finally abandoned, owing to the great difficulties resulting from the depth of the channels and the strength of the currents in that spot.

In 1865, at the instigation of Mr. J. J. Rochussen, Minister of State, the Crédit Foncier Néerlandais began to examine the question once more. The engineer, J. A. Beyerinck, recommended the construction of a dike from Luckhuizen to the Island of Urk and the draining of the southern portion of the Zuyder Zee, comprising some 390,000 acres. This proposal was submitted to the Dutch Committee on Roads and Canals, and was declared practicable, though hardly likely to increase the general prosperity of the country. As the Crédit Foncier withdrew its demand for a concession, in 1882 the Zuyder Zee Society was formed for the purpose of carrying out this gigantic piece of engineering. Under the supervision of Mr. C. Lely, Minister of Ways and Means, a plan was formulated which was declared both practicable and of public usefulness by a commission, named in 1892 by the Dutch Government, and composed of engineers, economists, and agriculturists.

The Great Dam Required.

This proposal for draining the Southern Zuyder Zee first necessitates the construction of a barring dam, which, starting from Euvyck, will join the coast of North Holland to the Island of Wieringen. The average height of this dam will be a little over five metres above the level of the river. The foundation of the dike will be strengthened by four rows of large basalt blocks. The dike itself will be made of fascines and clay. Toward the open sea it will be protected by a lining of square basalt blocks, rising in a slope to a height of four and a half metres. Above, there will be earthworks of clay, the top of which will only be but two metres in width—this is in order to prevent its use as a roadway, which would damage the works.

The portion of the Zuyder Zee to be dammed will not be entirely drained. A large lake will be retained, which is to be called the "Yssel Lake," separated from the sea by the great dam, and into which will continue to flow the rivers which now run into the Zuyder Zee. The overflow of this lake will be made to empty into the sea by means of a canal, dug out through the Island of Wieringen, and provided with six locks. Opened at low tide, these locks will allow the overflow of the interior waters; closed during the rising of the tide, they will prevent the invasion of the sea. In this manner the salt water of Lake Yssel will gradually diminish and in time the lake will become a gigantic fresh-water reservoir. Parallel with the drainage canal there will be built a canal for navigation purposes. In Friesland a canal will be built from Harlingen to Pilaam. Other canals will put the cities on the old seacoast in communication with Lake Yssel. The commercial importance of these cities will therefore be greatly increased, as their old-time sandy harbors will be replaced by navigable ports.

Protection of Amsterdam.

The draining of the Zuyder Zee would make the landing of hostile forces on the coast of North Holland easier and place Amsterdam in a less secure position. In view of this danger, a fortress will be constructed on the Island of Wieringen, and the locks of the "flowout" canal will be so arranged as to make it possible to bring on a flood for strategic purposes. In this manner the approach to Amsterdam will be protected. It is estimated that the time required for the carrying out of the plans devised will not be less than thirty-three years, and the cost will be something like $133,000,000. The barring dam alone will cost $12,000,000, and will require nine years for its completion.

If the States General at The Hague enter into the views of the Dutch Government, as is most likely, then the little Kingdom of Holland will not only have solved for a third of a century its great social question, as during that time there need be no laborers "out of work" in Holland, but will acquire a twelfth province, which will certainly not form the least wealthy portion of the kingdom.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

POKES FUN AT THE ALLIANCE.

Stuttgart Issues a Satirical Medal on the Franco-Russian Union.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Stuttgart has issued a satirical medal commemorative of the Franco-Russian alliance. It depicts France wearing a Phyrgian cap, with locks streaming to the wind, her head thrown back, with yearning gaze, and her right arm around the neck of a Russian soldier, standing at "attention," stolid and unemotional.

The reverse shows a globe floating in the clouds and a harlequin, in a fool's cap, pointing to the outline of the maps of France and Russia. The inscription, translated, runs:

"The earth is round and must move. How soon will this friendship vanish?" Underneath are the words: "In Memoriam. Moscow—1812—Sebastopol—1854."

THE TORPEDO-BOAT CALAMITY.

An Incident of the Duke's Death—Kaiser's Message of Condolence.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The behavior of the young commander of Torpedo Boat No. 26, Duke Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who went down with his vessel off Cuxhaven Wednesday last in a gale, and that of the crew of the small craft furnished brilliant testimony to the discipline of the German Navy. A great sea washed over the torpedo boat at the last moment, and the Duke in a loud voice repeated the Lord's Prayer. One of the stokers then asked the Duke for permission to save himself, and the officer replied that he himself must die. Then the stoker crawled out of the hatchway. The others saved were washed overboard, or, it is explained, otherwise they would have asked permission to save themselves.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Berlin says that Emperor William has sent the following telegram of condolence to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin upon the death of her son, Duke Frederick William, who went down with Torpedo Boat No. 26 off Cuxhaven:

"The heavy blow that has fallen upon you afflicts me also most painfully. I shall faithfully cherish the memory of your beloved son, on whose character and abilities such high hopes were placed. May God strengthen you in this heavy grief."

THEY DECEIVED MANY EXPERTS.

Man and Wife Sold Luther Forgeries for Several Years.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—A curious commentary upon the value of expert opinion was afforded at a trial here on Wednesday last of a man named Kyrieleis and his wife, who were indicted for carrying on for years the sale of books bearing forged examples of Luther handwriting.

Since 1893 Kyrieleis has been collecting books of the time of the Reformation, in which he wrote verses from the Bible and hymns, adding a dedication by Luther and the Reformer's name. He sold these productions in many lands at big prices, and deceived Profs. Rose and Stern of the Royal Library of Berlin, Dr. Buchwald of Leipsic, the great expert in Luther's handwriting; Prof. von Laubmann, Director of the State Library of Munich, and Herr Xoepli, the noted bookseller of Milan. Kyrieleis was acquitted on the ground of insanity, but his wife was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

American Horses in Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Baron von Stumm's organ, the Post, publishes an article calling attention to the fact that 3,308 horses were imported from America during the first seven months of 1897 and insisting that this new import ought to be excluded. In the same article the Post claims America sends even a greater number of dead horses to Germany in the shape of sausages.

A Son for Herbert von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Countess Herbert von Bismarck, wife of the eldest son of Prince Bismarck, gave birth to a son to-day at Schoenhausen. They were married in 1892, and have two other children, a daughter, who was born in 1893, and another daughter, who was born in 1896.

Kaiser Friedrich to be Launched.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Friedrich will be launched at Dantzic on Oct. 5, and the ceremony will be witnessed by Emperor William. She is a sister ship to the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

KING PLEASED WITH PARIS

The Siamese Monarch Fascinated by the Gayeties of the French Capital.

GAMBLED AND BOUGHT TOYS.

He Will Introduce the Mutuel System of Betting in the Orient—M. Faure's Reception of His Majesty Criticised in France.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The King of Siam is overjoyed with his visit to Paris. What pleased him most were the Eiffel Tower and the toys. When he arrived in his official carriage, with its cockaded coachmen, between the four colossal legs of iron from which the giant tower rises to strike the sky, he gave vent to an exclamation of surprise and delight. He entered the lift and lighted a big cigar. A special armchair had been provided for him. So gracious was he under the exhilarating conditions of his journey upward that he insisted upon his suite putting on their tall silk hats and lighting their cigars, too.

A broad infantile smile overspread his countenance. He looked out of the window of the lift and watched the city below growing smaller and smaller, the people flattening out into the shape of grotesque crawling insects, and clapped his hands. There was the Seine with its seven bridges, a blue band crossing the city, not unlike the grand cordon of the Siamese Royal Order which dissects the royal breast and was to be worn with all due honor by M. Félix Faure that evening at the Elysée. The Baron de Konjoux, who is one of the principal officials of the Protocol, acted as guide.

Here was the Arc de Triomphe, there the Louvre, there his Majesty's own residence in the Avenue Hoche, the spot where the burned Tuileries had formerly stood, the Pantheon with its glittering spire, the golden dome of the Invalides, the white basilica of the Sacré-Coeur, the broad green expanse of the Bois de Boulogne, and the frowning fortress of Mont Valéers.

Baubles for a Monarch.

The "descendant of the angels" rose from one heaven to another until the third platform of the tower was reached, where at a height of 285 meters luncheon was served. The monarch drank a cup of tea, lit another cigar, and accepted a silver medal designed by Charpentier as a souvenir of his visit. Then came a rapid downward flight to the first platform, and the King of kings found himself in his favorite element, the toys. With shouts of laughter, in which the French officials essayed sympathetically to join, his Majesty gathered up armfuls of Eiffel Tower knicknacks, bells that are cast in the shape of the tower, pipes with grinning physiognomies carved upon their bowls, knives and scissors, barometers and opera glasses, purses and photographic views, stereoscopic pencil cases and "thermometers of love."

He had his portrait drawn by an itinerant artist for 6f., while a glass engraver traced his name, which contains twenty syllables, on a goblet, making a mistake in spelling which the King pointed out with a malicious chuckle. "Very good, very good!" he kept repeating, for though his English is not extensive, it is the only foreign language he speaks.

Played the Races.

The King has visited Longchamp. He was present at the first meet of the season. To-day he came back from the grand review with which the Autumn manoeuvres have concluded. I saw him as he drove from the station through a crowd of curious onlookers, who greeted him with sympathy. At his side sat M. Hanotaux. The King wore a little white flat cap, which contrasted oddly with his light, brown spectacled face. He was beaming all over. He is a better-looking man than the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has a Mongolian cast of countenance, too. A somewhat shabby crush hat, worn in the middle of the afternoon, suits a European statesman even less than a white yachting cap does an Oriental monarch who is a "descendant of the angels."

At Longchamp the King took great interest in the working of the "pari mutuel," the totalization machines, and though only the members of his suite actually made bets, it is probable the mutuel system will be shortly introduced, together with the racing that it illustrates, into the Kingdom of Siam.

M. Constans is always being accused by M. Henri Rochefort of having won vast sums from the King of Annam by means of a game known as the "thirty-six beasts," which resembles roulette, and is supposed to be very popular in the East. He (M. Rochefort) will now be able to accuse the French Government of having completed the moral corruption of the King of Siam.

Doubts About That Treaty.

The French hardly know whether to be pleased or angry with the treaty signed two years ago with England, which gives them a sort of condominium, in which England shares, over the Kingdom of Siam. Albion is traditionally perfidious, so for those politicians who are not versed in the actual details of the arrangement it is safer to consider that France has been outwitted once more. A few specialists like M. François Deloncle, who cannot be accused of any great affection for England, are delighted with its terms, but they are a mere handful against the mass of patriotic spouters who will admit of no compromise. This section has expressed great wrath with M. Félix Faure for having spoken English to the King of Siam, and accused him of being animated by the lowest instincts of a common commercial traveler, and quite unfit to represent France. As English, however, is all the King can understand, it is difficult to see how M. Faure could have acted otherwise. However, to appease the malcontents, it is being whispered about that the President's reception of the King was cold, and that his Majesty was made to understand that any frontier incidents that might take place in the neighborhood of the Mekong would have to be very quickly and sufficiently explained, otherwise there would be "ructions."

Of course England has a say in all this, and a pettish attitude on the part of France toward Siam has its reflex action at St. James's. The King, however, seems to see everything couleur de rose. He made a nice little speech in Siamese at the Elysée in response to M. Felix Faure's toast (translated to him into English by M. Crozier, Director of the Protocol, who is a great favorite in American society here,) and decorated the President with the grand cordon of the Order of Mahachakni with the star set in brilliants. He himself received the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor.

Coming Back for More.

And now that his visit is drawing to a close he has announced his intention of coming back in a day or two incognito to complete his excursions through the City of Light. The Government will allow him to reside in the same mansion he now occupies in the Avenue Hoche. It is known as the Hotel de Grammont, having originally belonged to the Duchesse de Grammont, and is hired by the State at the annual rental of $25,500. Its last owner was M. Sabatier, who was Consul General for France in Egypt during the condominium. He made a large fortune—about £1,000,000—by aiding the speculative schemes of Ismael Pasha, but was finally removed from his post at the request of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose Suez Canal scheme he opposed by every means in his power. He lived to see his prophecy belied that the Suez Canal was doomed to failure, but he also witnessed the Panama catastrophe, which proved at least the bona fides of his earlier convictions.

The Oriental Congress has brought its deliberations to an end, and in some respects the conclusions arrived at were interesting. Perhaps the most startling paper of all was that read by M. Halévy, for at the present epoch of Zionism its importance is obvious. He declared that as the result of investigations he had personally conducted in Abyssinia, he had discovered a sect of Essenians, in every respect similar to those existing in the time of Jesus Christ. They kept the Sabbath with extreme rigor, it being forbidden on that day to draw water, to sit in the sun, or even to expectorate. These Essenian Jews form the tribe of the Falaichas, and number 200,000. They are faithful subjects of his Majesty Menelek, and exhibit no desire to join Herr Herzl in his trip to Palestine.

ROWLAND STRONG.

FINANCIAL.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

Purely as a concession to public opinion, the bull interests consented to sell some stocks the past week. It was obviously necessary to meet the increasing pressure of conservative public opinion that a reaction in the market was at this time a proper thing to have. The only way to satisfy this demand was to sell stocks, and they were sold. The incidental fact that these stocks showed large profits to their holders on paper, which by selling were converted from paper into cash, must not be allowed to obscure the main motive. Wall Street demanded a reaction. It insisted that the market had gone too far without one. There was talk of a disastrous break, of panic even; of higher rates for money; of "pyramids" and the catastrophe which attends their general toppling over. The Street insisted on having a reaction, and it was accommodated. The bulls, as above said, consented to sell some stocks; also to allow the bears to sell some. The reaction came. Whether it was agreeable when it did come, is open to question. Certainly it was good medicine, but medicine is not a pleasant beverage. The start was made in Sugar, last Tuesday. The bulls sold some, the bears sold more. The stock broke from 152 to 143¾. Next day it rallied, and the day after it rallied some more. It rushed up to 151⅞, and the bears clambered over each other frantically to cover their shorts. When they had done this the stock fell back.

Seriously, the fact is the market has had the first material reaction it has experienced since the bull movement begun. It was, of course, inevitable that it should come; but the reactions which interrupt the general movement of prices, either up or down, come at times which no man can exactly calculate upon. The great bull market of 1879 had very serious breaks on the way up to its culmination in the Summer of 1881; and the great bear markets which followed that had rallies which cut into the profits of the bears disastrously. It looks as if this market would have to go lower before it went higher.

The bull movement which culminated in 1881 was arrested by a change in conditions. The Winter of 1880-1 was of extraordinary severity, causing immense losses to the railroad system of the country generally, and to the western roads specially; it was followed by a disastrous Spring, and that was succeeded by a Summer drought. Hence the upward movement of prices was halted by an entire change in the conditions which had started it. We have nothing of that sort now. Conditions are unchanged. The causes which started the bull movement this year are actively operative; the market has merely run a little ahead. The set back is only getting it in line again.

Earnings will tell. This bull movement is based on them, and so long as they continue to rise, promising larger dividends, we shall have a bull market—with the usual temporary set backs. St. Paul will sell ex-dividend of 3 per cent. next Wednesday. That will bring it down to 95—not a dangerously high price, certainly, for a 5 per cent. stock. The Burlington will report for August an increase in gross of $750,000, and a net of $400,000. But for September it will probably increase $1,000,000 gross and $600,000 net. That is the way the earnings are running now. The Northern Pacific will increase over $400,000 monthly, according to the calculations of those best posted on the property. The Atchison earnings will show up correspondingly large. The systems between Chicago and the seaboard are running up in the same degree. How far can the decline of prices go against such a rising tide of traffic returns?

Take Rock Island. It has risen from the 60s to the 90s. It has raised its dividend to 4 per cent. from 2. A 4 per cent. stock in the 90s, it may properly be claimed, is high enough. True, but look at the earnings. In six months it has earned net within a fraction of what it earned in the previous twelve. This increase in earnings only started in July, or three months ago. In the next six months it should earn more than in the six months preceding. This means net earnings of about 7 per cent on the stock for the fiscal year. Is it likely the dividend will remain at 4 per cent? Certainly not. Rock Island will become a 5 per cent. stock. It used to pay 7 before it went into the business, following its competitors, of building extensions. These extensions have had to be supported by the old lines, but they are every year becoming better paying. Such has been the history of all well planned lines in the West. With the growth of these lines in traffic, they become paying properties, and the Rock Island will go back to the rate of dividend it used to pay. The stock may be temporarily depressed, but the earnings will fetch it up again.

First, last and all the time, it comes to a question of what the property pays and what it may be expected to pay; this, of course, being calculated with respect to the general rate of interest. A 5 per cent. stock in these times will rule as high as a 7 per cent. stock did in 1880, a 6 per cent. as high as an 8 per cent., because interest rates are permanently lower. Speculatively, a rise in rates for money due to the temporary increase in demand caused by the crop movement will check or tend to check a bull market; but this does not touch the permanent interest rate, which is mainly determined by the price at which the highest class of security sells, viz., Government bonds. On this basis of calculation, dividend paying stocks must sell.

As to the present outlook for the money market, gold imports may be expected to flow in as reserves are depleted by the Western demands. Last week's bank statement foreshadowed higher interest rates and gold imports near at hand. It was certain money would not be imported while it was kicking around here at 1 or 1½ per cent. on call. It was equally certain it would start this way as soon as the rate advanced. The first imports, or exports, of gold are always said to be "forced;" that is, made at no profit, or actual loss. This is said of the first imports now. Very soon the full outward or inward flow is seen, and then the talk about forced shipments ceases.

A choppy market will probably be seen the coming week. It will take a few days to get new bearings. If Sugar takes another drop it may make another mix up. The important decision of the Treasury Department on the question of the Dutch sugar bounty is expected at any moment. Some uneasiness about this caused certain of the insiders to sell. If the decision be favorable, Sugar stock will be in a stronger position than ever. London was said to be a buyer of stocks yesterday. That, however, did not prevent the market closing at the lowest prices of the day. The bear contingent is getting quite bold, and may make a drive Monday. The larger the short interest, the quicker the rally will come.

CUTHBERT MILLS.

Martial Law in Croatia.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Vienna says that, owing to the disturbances which have recently taken place in Croatia, martial law has been proclaimed in twelve districts.

$250,000 for German Flood Victims.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—The Government has just made its first grant, $250,000, for the relief of the sufferers from the recent floods.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Throughout the week security markets have been under pressure. On some days this pressure had aggressive manipulation identified with it. At no time has there seemed to be any organized or pronounced effort upon the part of the market's strongest friends to repel the attacks of the bear speculative contingent.

The opinion some time ago developed in circles friendly to the market that the Stock Exchange situation would be improved by something of a set-back. Thus it may not be strange that there has appeared to be acquiescence during the week past in the plans aiming at reaction.

At the end of the week some indications suggest that the recently complaisant interests are disposed to change their attitude, and may during the coming week show former aggressiveness.

The market is so situated that it will not require much effort or activity to restore buoyancy.

National business conditions do not change except to improve. Railway earnings—the safe barometer—show that both commercially and financially the country is prosperous. Such earnings increases are unprecedented. The gains are tremendous. They are not confined to any group of railroads. In every part of the country the record is uniform. Traffic has grown enormously and rates are getting better. It is disclosed that the important roads of the West are increasing their receipts at the rate of $25,000 a day, and more. In the East the record is correspondingly encouraging. As St. Paul, Rock Island, and Burlington have made plain Western progress, so New York Central's phenomenal figures make plain the great Eastern gains, while the inspiriting exhibits made unexpectedly by the Missouri-Pacific system indicate what a change for the better has developed in the Southwest. In the South there is a similar index. All professional Wall Street has lately been selling short the shares of the Louisville and Nashville Road, along with sensational sugegstions of grave interruptions to business on account of yellow fever's scourge—and the Louisville and Nashville's current report (despite every temporary drawback, however severe) shows handsome increases, too. The whole country prospers—prosperity's reflection being in these splendid returns of the railroads in every group and in every section.

While railroad gross earnings show gains, net earnings show bigger ones. Of the increases which the railroads are now obtaining an exceptionally large percentage is profit. Fixed charges are not extended to handle the new traffic, and operating expenses are enlarged relatively to a small extent. Thus the net results of railway operations during the ensuing twelve months are likely to be beyond all precedent. Dividends already increased are small beside those which will be warranted a year hence, if the present rate of earning increases can be maintained. And what is there in sight to interfere?

In the National business situation no dark spots show anywhere. Bear speculators have hippodromed a variety of scarecrows during the week past, but nothing very grave appeared in the aspect of any one of them. Much proclamation has been made of troubles impending with Spain. The silliness of this needs no exposure. The most interesting phase of current Spanish stuff and nonsense is the sudden eruption of jingoism abroad. Some oracles at Paris, some profound geniuses in London, unnamed diplomats at Madrid, and incidentally the entire Cabinet of Austria, are of a sudden being quoted as taking very doleful views of the outlook for the United States—when Spain begins to fight. While everything else is going along so smoothly here we can afford to lose our pre-eminence as the jingoes of the world.

What Wall Street bear speculators agree that they are most worried over is, however, not so much the appalling threats of Spanish warfare as the direful dangers suddenly involved in the fact that foreign gold begins already to come this way. Some millions have arrived, other millions are on the way. Many millions—tens of millions—are bound soon to follow. Many profound dissertations are strutted in Wall Street to show that this gold ought never to have started from Europe here. Exchange market statistics are adroitly marshaled to make clear the awful mistake taking place. Every bear on the New York Stock Exchange is in deep distress over the serious significances involved in these gold imports.

Experts in mental disease could be easily overworked in Wall Street these days.

Not a single thing unnatural or illogical is involved in this starting of gold from Europe to the United States in large volume. Europe in international trade balances is tremendously this country's debtor. In paying her debts, paying in gold, Europe does nothing that Europe has not done before—does only what she now will have to do on a scale larger than ever before.

Quibblers quoting the incongruities of exchange rates are wholly in ignorance of the terms of specific transactions now being concluded in the gold shipped to important banks here. Of course, the professional bears of the Stock Exchange are willing always to embrace any opportunity for distress; but their present performance is more grotesque than their already extraordinary average. The only persons with a genuine grievance seem to be a few middlemen in the sterling exchange market. Gold is imported without consulting them, without the paying of commissions to them.

From every standpoint having to do with National business interests these gold importations are foremost among healthful signs. And those who are responsible for this starting of the foreign gold tide this way perform a patriotic service.

One immediate and important effect of gold imports is already felt in money market conditions here. With foreign gold coming there will be no squeeze in either call or time-loan accommodations. Apprehensions of tight money have lately been much hippodromed by bear speculators. On this account they have predicted enforced liquidation in the stock market and an end to the firmness of security quotations. Thus yesterday's bank statement was awaited with more or less nervousness by the lesser traders of Wall Street, who had been notified that Clearing House surplus reserves were to show an appalling reduction—the average forecast being a decrease of from $7,000,000 to $10,000,000. The official figures were less than $4,000,000.

New York banks are engaged in the vast undertaking which at this season of the year is always a conspicuous part of their business—providing funds wherewith the West and the South can move crops to market. Naturally money rates stiffen. Funds in use have always an improved value. This year's harvests all over the country are phenomenal; and what is of attending importance is the fact that for all these crops there is an immediate demand; and, thus there is just now an exceptional rush of farm products to market with exceptional requirements for the financing of their transportation. Under such circumstances no reasonable man can find any warrant for worrying over such hardening tendencies as have appeared in the money market.

These are wonder-working times the whole country over. Not in any one section merely, but in all sections, prosperity has become assertive. The record of one State is practically the record of all the States. Thus there is significance of more than passing consequence in this statement made by a careful and conservative Western banker to a New York correspondent—quoting the situation in Kansas, the same Kansas which for years has served as illustration in chief for hard-times tales:

"This is a great year for Kansas. Our people will pay off more indebtedness this year than during any year in the history of the State. I know of farmers realizing from $10,000 to $25,000 out of this year's wheat crop, while from $2,000 to $5,000 is their usual amount. Our wheat crop, in my judgment, will reach between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 bushels. Official statements place it at 50,000,000 bushels, but my estimate is based on information that I get from almost every portion of the State, and from men who come in contact with the farmers. We will probably not have the corn crop that is anticipated. But I estimate that we have a large quantity of old corn on hand which will be sold at an advance. This profit on old corn, together with the price at which the new crop will be sold, will give us an average return from our corn crop. We must have at least 300,000 more cattle than at any time within the last ten years. We have many other sources of income which we haven't enjoyed heretofore. We have a very large fruit crop, largely increased alfalfa crop, and an increase in the dairy and poultry industries—all of which has tended to give us prosperity."

Net changes for the week on the Stock Exchange are for the most part declines. Practically all the professional talent on the board has been pegging away on the bear side. It has looked as if important interests known to be sincerely desirous of having the market maintain its improvement were for the time holding aloof—letting the small fry of the board room mark prices down somewhat. Such recessions are not unhealthful, and they have been amply foreshadowed in counsels given to traders and investors. In no market, however well founded, is it safe to eke out margins with enthusiasm. The buyer who is not ultra prudent runs risks in any market, however pronounced the buoyancy of that market may be.

Meanwhile, all the factors which have contributed to make the current security market healthfully strong are still operative, still aggressive, still bound to be effective.

SATURDAY.

The irregularity and weakness which marked Friday's market were in evidence throughout the two hours of business yesterday. There was a general closing out of the week's accounts—the usual Saturday programme for the traders. There was also some little commission house selling, evidently reflecting a disposition on the part of some conservative speculators to carry no stocks over Sunday. Commission house activity, however, was almost wholly on the bull side.

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The market opened higher under the influence of better quotations from London, but it almost immediately weakened, and sagged through the rest of the day. London houses, however, were open buyers of stocks in the New York market, taking from 15,000 to 20,000 shares, most of which were St. Paul. It was this buying that kept St. Paul steady, all of the other Granger stocks showing weakness. Burlington sold as low as 98, and Northwest lost 1¼ points for the day.

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The bear contingent was most aggressive. They made drives at the market and tried to reach stop orders in the active stocks. Offsetting this, however, was a steady absorption by the large bull interests and by the prominent commission houses.

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Sugar Trust stock again showed weakness and further evidences of manipulation.

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It was a fairly active day, the transactions aggregating nearly 250,000 shares. The activity was well distributed throughout the list. St. Paul led, with Rock Island, Burlington, Sugar, Union Pacific, and Louisville following.

The weekly bank statement showed a decrease in surplus reserve of nearly $4,000,000. The Street had estimated that the shrinkage would be nearly double this amount, and consequently that part of the statement was construed as favorable to the money market. One of the most significant features of the statement was the decrease in deposits of over $10,000,000. Loans decreased nearly $3,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $172,000,000, or $16,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits of $625,000,000 and outstanding loans amounting to $576,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $250,000 4s, 1895, coupon, at 125½@125⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

K. C., P. & G.	¾	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	¾
Morris & Essex	2	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	½	Standard R. & T.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Minn. Iron	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	⅝	Missouri Pacific	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1¼	N. Y. Central	⅝
Ann Arbor pf	½	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio	½	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	3
Balt. & O. S. W. pf	1¼	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
Can. Southern	⅝	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	1½
Can. Pacific	½	Pullman Car	1½
Ches. & Ohio	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chicago & N. W.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. P. & Omaha	2
Consol. Gas	2½	Southern pf	½
Del., L. & W.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	⅞
Ill. Steel Co.	⅝	Texas Pacific	1
Lake Shore	1	Wabash pf	½
Manhattan	1½	Wheel. & L. E. pf.	¾
Met. Traction	1		
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Den. & R. G. 4s 1 | Mobile & O. new 6s 1½

Bonds Declined.

Can. Southern 2d 1¾ | T., St. L. & K. C. 1
Kan. & Michigan 4s 1 | 1st, t. f. 1½
Nat. Starch 1st 1 | Wabash 2d 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3@3½ per cent. for sixty days to ninety days, 3½@4 per cent. for four months, 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for first-class single names, 5@6 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $134,515,573; balances, $6,367,695; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $571,690.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market, 2 1-16 per cent. for short and 2⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged, at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c discount. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—40c discount.

During the past week the New York money markets have strengthened considerably. In the early part of the week there was a flurry in the call market, and some loans were made as high as 4 per cent. Since then, however, the prevailing rates for that class of loans have been 2½ and 3 per cent. Time money during the week has been offered rather freely, and the demand for it has been fair. The business in this department was more active in the first few days of the week than in its latter half, the demand falling off as soon as lenders began to show a disposition to be arbitrary as to conditions. Commercial paper is steadily increasing in activity, and the demand for choice names has grown considerably. The supply, however, is not showing much of an increase, and if the present activity keeps up the market will soon be bare of its higher grade paper.

The news of gold engagements abroad for shipment to the United States eased the New York money market appreciably. It indicated plainly that gold can be had from Europe at any time necessary. Bankers unite in believing that the movement in gold is entirely natural, and that more will come in short order.

The $4,000,000 decrease in surplus reserve shown by yesterday's bank statement was smaller than Wall Street expected. It was estimated that the banks had lost at least $7,000,000 in the week.

THE VIEW OF THE BANKER.

Mr. A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, made yesterday, to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, the following statement with respect to current shipments of gold to this country from Europe:

"This movement of gold is a natural movement in ordinary compliance with trade demands and in liquidation of trade obligations.

"This gold comes to us in payment of debts, and there is much more to come in order that further debts may be satisfied.

"It is the time of the year when such importations are looked for, and they come in the regular course.

"Nothing whatever is forced about it. There is no reason for forcing.

"Let me say further—more is bound to come."

THE RAILROAD MAN'S VIEW.

Mr. H. H. Porter of Chicago, well known throughout the country as a veteran railroad manager and as being always in the closest touch with the business situation, to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES says:

"We in the West are entirely satisfied with the general financial and business outlook. The conditions which now exist there have nothing about them that in any respect seems to be chaotic; on the contrary, the foundation is strong and solid for a long period of good, profitable business. The atmosphere of good times has only been clouded by the troubles in the coal mining districts, but these very soon must altogether disappear.

"Our railroads have, of course, received their share of the improvement which has taken place. Earnings have increased immensely, and the prospect for a continuance of railroad activity is excellent. Railroad men do not regard the maximum as having been reached. Larger movements are looked for in connection with the crops, while a steady increase is assured by the volume of business from the manufacturing centres.

"All classes of people are getting the benefit of the change. It is like a wave of the ocean which lifts everything, nothing escaping it. This benefit will be felt by all; it will not be monopolized by the farmer or divided between a few select interests. No avenue of trade can escape the improvement.

"Prosperous times like these have always come within four or five years after a panic. This was so following 1873 and 1857, and also 1837. A condition of despondency cannot always last; it must give way sooner or later, and confidence take its place. This has been the case with American trade. Now we see that confidence is fully restored. And it has every indication of being a permanent restoration.

"I think we are moving in the same direction as in 1879. Bottom was reached then as it has been now. Business matters have regained a position of improvement now as then; dissatisfaction and disaster have cleared away, and we are again setting out on a new and prosperous era. Already we see the proofs of this in our busy mills and manufactories, which are not only experiencing better times after a period of stagnation, but are turning out hundreds of articles for home use that had to be done without in the recent dispiriting years. The people now have the money to enable them to renew supplies, and it will keep thousands of establishments going to furnish what they will order. We in the West have every confidence that the improvement has elements in it which bespeak a long-continued spell of business prosperity and financial strength."

VIEWS IMPRESSED BY EUROPE.

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce is back again at his desk after a brief European trip. Mr. Sherman upon his return is even more enthusiastic over the outlook for American business and American securities than at the time of his departure. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday he said:

"The situation is all right—just as it has been for several months. I was away from America for some little time, but on my return I found no changes except those which I had anticipated—a further expansion of business, still greater industrial activity, and much higher market values for securities. These were changes that were bound to come as direct results of the improvement in general underlying conditions.

"We have everything in our favor just at the present time—everything to further our progress and to bring about our National prosperity. Our crops are most abundant. Elsewhere throughout the world there are crop failures, while in the United States the production of grain is greater than for years. The other countries of the world—even many of those usually producing their own—must buy their breadstuffs of us. And consequently the whole world will be in our debt.

"Already that debt is being liquidated. Already European gold is coming to us. And gold will continue to come. We can have as much of it as we want. We have a practically unlimited call upon Europe. If we need it and call for it, it must come.

"Consequently I can see no danger of a money stringency. Our money market will in all probability become a normal one, with rates where they should be. But whenever we want money we will have to call upon Europe and get it.

"European investors are not yet buying our securities. On the contrary, they seem to be selling them. But it must be remembered that many of these foreign holders of American stocks and bonds have been holding them through a long period of depression—a period when American affairs seemed at a low ebb, and when American securities had depreciated in value materially. The foreign investors have been holding on awaiting the time when they could unload without too much of a loss. It is only natural that they should sell when such a time arrives. But the European investor has not deserted us for good and all. He will invest in American securities as soon as he becomes convinced of the permanency of American prosperity.

"I can see nothing in the situation that can be construed as dangerous to the continuation of the improvement already so well begun. We are recovering from several years of depression. We are resuming the progress so rudely interrupted a few years ago. Conditions which have been bad have righted themselves again. And, to my mind, our steady advancement toward prosperity is assured."

THE WESTERN MAN'S VIEW.

Mr. Erskine M. Phelps, of the important Chicago manufacturing and mercantile house of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, talked yesterday to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the Western business outlook. Mr. Phelps came East a few days ago to meet his partner, Mr. George E. P. Dodge, who has just returned from an extended European trip. Mr. Dodge, returning home, finds American business "wonderfully improved and the whole American outlook exceedingly bright." And Mr. Phelps, who, staying at home, has kept in close touch with business affairs, is convinced of the permanency of the improvement, and is enthusiastic over the general situation. Mr. Phelps said yesterday:

"There has never been a time when Western prospects were as bright as they are to-day. There has never been a time when the situation has looked so promising as now. All conditions point to continued improvement, and general appreciation of this is reflected in the confidence which almost every one is showing.

"Of course, the large crops and the big prices which our American farmers are to receive for them are directly responsible for all this improvement, present and prospective. Our farmers are producing more grain and are getting higher prices for it than for years. And their profits from the present crop will be large, not only because American cereals will this year be in great demand everywhere in the world, but because by the use of modern methods and modern farming machinery, production is made so much cheaper. The farmer to-day can produce much more wheat at a much smaller cost than he could five years ago. And this fact counts very largely when the crops are big, as they are now. That is one feature of the agricultural situation which is not generally taken into account. It is not wholly because of his large production and his good prices that the farmer will make money this year; it is because it has not cost him as much to produce his grain as it did in former large crop years.

"With the farmer prosperous and financially able to buy those necessities which he has been doing without for several years because of his poverty, we need have no fears for general prosperity throughout the country. The farmer, creating the demand for manufactured poducts, will start the wheels of industry, and business activity will result.

"From what I can see in the West, I believe that we have ahead of us a period of prosperity which will equal, if not exceed anything the country has ever known. Underlying conditions are, beyond any question, most favorable, and so far as I can see there is nothing powerful enough to stop the improvement that must come directly from their influence."

SOUTHERN BUSINESS VIEWS.

President Henry Fink of the Norfolk and Western Railroad is one of the confident believers in the future of the South. Mr. Fink talked yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Southern conditions and expressed himself as feeling sure of the improvement to develop throughout that section during the next few years. He pointed out that already Southern business was showing remarkable activity, and held up the increased earnings of the Southern railroads as proofs of this. Mr. Fink said:

"There is nothing in the Southern situation to complain of except the existence of yellow fever, and that is likely to be soon stamped out. Otherwise the outlook is as bright as could be wished. Business in that part of the country has improved materially. Railroad earnings show that. Taking our own road, for example, traffic is steadily increasing and net earnings are correspondingly larger. And there are evidences in plenty of the permanency of the improvement.

"This yellow fever matter and its attendant dangers are, I think, much exaggerated. Of course there is yellow fever in the South, and whenever yellow fever gets a foothold there is a possibility of it spreading. It is also true that frost is not likely to appear in the infested districts before October. But strenuous efforts are being made to keep the disease confined to those places where it has already appeared, and with the modern methods which are being employed there should be no trouble in doing this. In fact, I have not the slightest fear of a spread of the disease. The damage done to business by the scare will be of little consequence.

"I really feel enthusiastic over the prospects for the South. There is much room for improvement there, and now that business has started up the progress will probably be rapid. I feel quite sure that this is real improvement—not mere inflation, such as we have seen before. Underlying conditions are much better than they have been for years. Real prosperity should result from them. And the growth in business is going on with a significant steadiness. Things are not 'booming.' They are improving as they should do—as conditions warrant."

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FINANCIAL.

CONDITIONS FAVOR
Buying on Reactions.
The opportunity to buy on a substantial reaction is now present and should be quickly taken advantage of. The Corn Crop is safe, railroad earnings continue to improve beyond expectations, and the flow of gold from abroad has commenced in earnest.
THESE THREE FACTORS WILL CONTROL THE SITUATION AND CREATE A MUCH HIGHER LEVEL OF PRICES.
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Latest reports confirm the great shortage of the world's supply of grain. Foreign demand is increasing and higher prices for wheat and corn are certain. Present buying of these staples is accompanied by small risk with large possibilities for profitable returns.
Write or call for the latest edition of our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," just issued, giving latest records of prices and statistics to date.
Conceded by Banks, the press, and Boards of Trade throughout the country to be the most condensed and statistically reliable publication ever issued by any banking house. Illustrated with railroad maps and giving range of prices of stocks, wheat, and cotton for ten to thirty years, latest financial reports, statements of earnings, &c., of all railroad and industrial incorporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges, thereby enabling investors to operate on their own judgment based on facts to be found in the Manual, which is invaluable to business men generally. It enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact, and making it pay an income.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,
Bought and sold for cash, or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
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Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
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BOSTON, 85 STATE ST.
PRIVATE WIRES.

28 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 25, 1897.
TO HOLDERS OF
Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT BONDS
DUE OCTOBER 1, 1897.
The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, having authorized the receiver of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company to arrange with holders of the above bonds to continue same until October 1st, 1898, or for any longer period during which the property shall be in the custody of the court, at 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable in gold coin on April 1st and October 1st, at the request and in behalf of the receiver, we are prepared, on presentation of the bonds at our office, to stamp them, as continued under this arrangement.
This offer may be withdrawn by the receiver at any time without notice.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

American Malt Co.
Glucose Sugar Refinery Co.
Buffalo Gas Co.
Grand Rapids Gas Co.
Denver Union Water Co.
Omaha Waterworks Co.
42d St., Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Ave.
Oregon Improvement Co.
Securities dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
Telephone 2,137 Cortlandt 26 Broad St.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

T. E. Ward & Co.
BANKERS,
31 and 33 Broadway,
1,270 Broadway,
359 Broadway,
Dealers in
UNITED STATES BONDS,
STOCKS,
GRAIN, COTTON.

WE OWN AND OFFER
$900,000
40-YEAR
CITY OF BOSTON
3½% REGISTERED RAPID TRANSIT BONDS.
Price on Application.
LELAND, TOWLE & CO.
BANKERS,
36 WALL ST., New York.
7 CONGRESS ST., Boston.

CERTIFICATES OF INTEREST
in respect of
UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Collateral Trust Notes
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, September 11, 1897.
To Holders of the above Certificates:
Pursuant to the provisions of the Note Holders' Agreement, dated February 15, 1897, we shall be prepared to make payment on September 28, 1897, of thirty per cent. (30 per cent.) on account of the principal of the above Certificates, upon presentation thereof, and suitable stamping or indorsement thereon, at our office, No. 23 Wall Street, New York, or, at the option of Certificate Holders, at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, 43 State Street, Boston. Interest will cease in respect of the amount so payable on the Certificates on September, 28, 1897.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Depositaries.

ENNIS & STOPPANI
Bankers and Brokers,
34 and 36 NEW St., New York.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain
Bought and Sold for Cash, or Carried on Margin.
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44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 18, 1897.
To the Stockholders of
THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.
The undersigned, representing large holdings of preferred and common stock, have consented to act as a STOCKHOLDERS' COMMITTEE, and request all stockholders to deposit their stock with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, which will issue negotiable certificates for the same under a preliminary agreement with the undersigned, copies of which will be furnished upon application to the Trust Company, or to either of the undersigned.
The Receivership has now continued for eight months. All classes of mortgage creditors have organized, and a majority of each class of mortgage debt is now in the hands of a Committee organized in its interest. Notwithstanding this, no steps have been taken to unite the stockholders for the protection of their interests, or to negotiate in their behalf with creditors who are now in possession of the property.
The preferred and common stock represents a large and valuable equity in excess of the present bonded debt, and if that equity is to be preserved for the benefit of its owners, immediate and united action in their interest is imperative.
In view of the necessity for prompt action, the Committee has LIMITED the TIME for deposits of stock to the 28TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1897, after which date no stock will be received, except upon payment of a penalty of one-half of one per cent.
Application will be made to list the Central Trust Company's certificates for preferred and common stock upon the New York Stock Exchange.
DICK BROS. & CO., 30 Broad St., New York.
BELL & CO., 80 Broadway, New York.
CLARK, WARD & CO., 80 Broad St., New York.
WEBB & PRALL, 37 Wall St., New York.
THOMPSON & MAIRS, 31 Broad St., New York.
Stockholders' Committee.
PHILIP HATHAWAY, Secretary.
ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO DICK BROS. & CO., 30 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Reorganization Committee
OF
THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
120 Broadway, New York.
SEPTEMBER 14, 1897.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.
In view of the necessity for prompt action by the Stockholders of this Company for the protection of their interests, the Reorganization Committee ADVISES that you AT ONCE deposit your stock with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as requested by the Stockholders' Committee, composed of Messrs. DICK BROS. & CO. and others.
All stock so deposited will receive due recognition by this Committee in any plan of reorganization.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
D. D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary.

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $4,500,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Russell Sage, H. B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, T. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Henry C. Deming, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudulph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, John E. Searles, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Henry A. Hurlbut, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Oliver Ames.

THE STATE TRUST CO.
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.
Interest allowed on deposits.
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES.
Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Charles R. Flint, W. L. Trenholm, William B. Kendall, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor, Anson G. McCook.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, M. C. D. Borden, Wm. H. Appleton, John G. McCullough, Wm. L. Strong, Edward Uhl, James J. Hill, Frederic R. Coudert, Wm. F. Buckley, B. Aymar Sands, Stuart G. Nelson, John W. Sterling, Hudson Hoagland, John A. McCall, James Stillman, H. Walter Webb, Edward N. Gibbs, James A. Blair.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.
BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company,
Philad

FINANCIAL.

To Investors
IN
Gas Securities

An opportunity is offered to investors to subscribe to the bonds and stock of the QUEEN CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

The right is reserved to close the subscription at any moment, to reject any and all subscriptions, and to increase or decrease the amount hereby offered at the pleasure and option of J. EDWARD ADDICKS.

Subscribers are invited to purchase bonds and stock of the QUEEN CITY GAS LIGHT COMPANY, OF BUFFALO, N. Y., on the following terms:

A purchaser of fifty-year 5% bonds of $1,000 each at par will have the right at same time to purchase 5 shares of the capital stock, par value $100 each, for $250, making a total of $1,250 for one bond and 5 shares of stock.

Payment for the entire amount must be made in bankable funds mailed to J. EDWARD ADDICKS, 1500 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, on or before October 1st, proximo, subject to the acceptance of checks so mailed and subject to the conditions of this advertisement.

Bonds will be delivered as soon as engraved and signed, but stock will not be delivered until the contemplated improvements are completed, but a due bill will be issued for the same. Accrued interest on the bonds from the last semi-annual interest period must be paid by subscribers.

The Report that this company has been sold to a syndicate buying the other gas companies of Buffalo is false. The charter of this company is the only valid charter for a gas company in the City of Buffalo with right to lay pipes without hindrance from any authority. The charters of the other companies are expiring by limitation or by violation of their conditions.

Gas will be sold in the City of Buffalo at fifty cents per thousand net in the expectation that the enormous increase of business will pay this company upon its extremely small capitalization.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
Harrison Building,
1500 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

WHY—
TUESDAY MORNING,
September 21st, 1897,
I wired my customers who were long on
SUGAR,
CHICAGO GAS,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
WHEAT,
to sell out their holdings and take their profits. Being in position to obtain this advance inside information I informed them to be on the lookout for a'

Big Bear Raid in Wall Street.

This positive inside information regarding last week's slump in the market on these stocks and in face of a

Heavy Bull Market

I advised, and the result was, with my many customers, on the decline of CHICAGO GAS they made a profit of 2½ POINTS; on SUGAR, 7 POINTS; on MISSOURI PACIFIC, 3½ POINTS; on WHEAT, 3 POINTS, making a total of

16 Points Profit.

On these remarkable slumps on the market would you not have given a good share of your profits or paid liberally for this special information upon which you could have saved the day and possibly been many thousands of dollars happier? It is against these startling declines in the market and amazing rises in certain active stocks which you trade in that I have inside connection and that I advise my many customers to their profit. I am again in position to give you inside advance information on a certain active stock which is being manipulated by the most successful operators, and which will move within two weeks ten to fifteen points in our favor.

I instruct you what to buy or sell. NO GUESSWORK. You will never lose a dollar if you faithfully follow my instructions. My tips on the markets have been successful. I have in the past and will in the future give my customers the best inside advance information obtainable from the most reliable sources. My large list of customers have been obtained only from unexcelled and intelligent service and profitable information which I imparted to them. This is the best evidence of my success.

If you are a MODERATE SPECULATOR you will get my advice, but people who would like to MAKE MONEY ON WALL STREET and HAVE A FEW DOLLARS TO INVEST that way may DEPEND ON MY INFORMATION.

The Inexperienced Speculator

need have no fear or knowledge of the market after getting my advice. I supervise and manage accounts for a percentage of the profits; therefore you are safe in every detail. Transactions are confidential at all times.

MY TERMS:
$10.00 Weekly; $30.00 Monthly, in Advance.

Send your remittance to-day and get the benefit of to-morrow's information. You select your own broker. Write for particulars to

CHARLES HUGHES,
63 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

STUART & PADDOCK

NEW YORK STOCKS.

ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN NEW YORK OR BOSTON STOCKS will find our market letter of this week of great value. Considerable space is devoted to the situation of the New York Stock Market, and we mention especially
COTTON, WHEAT,
GUARANTEED GOLD MINING BONDS.

YOU MAY JUDGE OF THE VALUE OF THE WEEKLY LETTER TO SPECULATORS AND INVESTORS FROM THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPH, QUOTED FROM OUR LETTER OF SEPTEMBER 11TH:

"We do not claim to be able to predict the future course of prices in every instance, but our twelve years' experience in the business leads us to say that we believe the highest prices for the year will be reached before December 20th. We do not mean by this that prices will immediately slump off to a much lower level, but that the extreme bull movement will culminate, and a trading market prevail around these prices."

WRITE OR CALL FOR A COPY OF QUOTATION RECORDS, CORRECTED TO SEPT. 1, "SIX DAYS WITH KING COTTON," AND WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

STUART & PADDOCK,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.: Philadelphia, Penn.:
21-22-23 Ames Bldg. 441 Chestnut St.

STUART & PADDOCK

STUART & PADDOCK STUART & PADDOCK

FINANCIAL.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE
Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies:

A plan and agreement, dated September 1st, 1897, providing for the union of the properties and business of the Equitable Gas Light and New York and East River Gas Companies have been formulated and have been approved by the respective Boards of Directors of the two Companies. Copies of the plan and agreement, showing the distribution of new securities among the present stockholders, can be obtained from the undersigned. Stockholders are referred to such agreement, under which the undersigned will act as depositary with full power to take all proceedings necessary or expedient to consummate the plan of union. The agreement will not become effective until the deposit of two-thirds of the stock of each of the Companies, and the right to deposit will expire on October 1, 1897. A syndicate has agreed to purchase for cash the shares of stockholders not desiring to convert present holdings into new securities, and stockholders must indicate their election to convert or sell for cash at time of deposit.

New York, September 7, 1897.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York a proposition was presented for the purchase of the shares of this Company, or an exchange of said shares for the securities of a new Company, consolidating this Company with the New York and East River Gas Company, as set forth in the foregoing advertisement of the Central Trust Company, Depositary.

After full consideration it was unanimously resolved to recommend the acceptance thereof by the stockholders of this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. P. MILLER, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1897.

The New York and East River Gas Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York and East River Gas Company, held September 7th, 1897, it was unanimously resolved to recommend that the stockholders of this Company deposit their shares of stock under the plan of union with the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the agreement dated September 1st, 1897, with the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be procured at this Company's office, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company
DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Six per cent. Debenture Bonds ($705,420) and the Four per cent. Debenture Bonds ($411,000) of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company mature October 1st, 1897, and will be paid in cash upon presentation at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY at or after maturity.

In response to inquiries made by bondholders, whether the Company would extend or renew these bonds, or any part of them, the Company has concluded to say that it is willing to renew Bonds to the amount in the aggregate of not exceeding $600,000; and upon presentation at the Central Trust Company, between September 15th, 1897, and October 5th, 1897, of any of the now outstanding Bonds, will issue in exchange therefor, (until the Bonds so issued aggregate $600,000,) its Debenture Bonds of the like character, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific Company, maturing October 1st, 1902, and bearing interest at the uniform rate of Five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually April 1st and October 1st. The October 1, 1897, coupon on maturing Bonds will be paid in cash upon presentation thereof at the Central Trust Company on or after September 15th, 1897.

This offer is subject to withdrawal at any time without notice.

NEW YORK, September 4th, 1897.
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
By THOS. H. HUBBARD, President.

PROPOSALS.

$1,040,719.76
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. STOCK, BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES OF THE
CITY of BROOKLYN
FREE AND EXEMPT FROM ALL TAXATION.

EXCEPT FOR STATE PURPOSES.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Comptroller's Office, Brooklyn, September 17, 1897.—The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, September 30th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time they will be opened for the whole or any part of the following registered THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BONDS, STOCK, and CERTIFICATES, viz.:

$250,000	School Building Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.
$30,325	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of the New East River Bridge. Payable January 1, 1937.
$116,394.76	Consolidated Stock issued for the Extension of the System of Water Supply. Payable January 1, 1937.
$50,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Construction of Auxiliary Sewers. Payable January 1, 1937.
$37,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Albany Avenue. Payable January 1, 1937.
$90,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Disciplinary School. Payable January 1, 1937.
$5,000	Public Library Bonds. Payable January 1, 1937.
$20,000	Consolidated Stock issued for the Improvement of Wallabout Market property. Payable October 4, 1917.
$7,000	Memorial Bonds. Payable October 4, 1917.
$250,000	Local Improvement Bonds. Payable January 1, 1917.
$70,000	Flatbush Sewer Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.) $9,000 payable August 1, 1921. 9,000 payable August 1, 1922. 9,000 payable August 1, 1923. 9,000 payable August 1, 1924. 9,000 payable August 1, 1925. 9,000 payable August 1, 1926. 9,000 payable August 1, 1927. 7,000 payable August 1, 1928.
$35,000	Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds, (accrued interest from August 1, 1897, to be paid in addition to price.) $7,000 payable August 1, 1911. 7,000 payable August 1, 1912. 7,000 payable August 1, 1913. 7,000 payable August 1, 1914. 7,000 payable August 1, 1915.
$80,000	Twenty-sixth Ward Improvement Assessment Certificates. Payable October 4, 1902.

All of the above Bonds, as to Principal and Interest, will be payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, and under the provisions of the City Charter as amended by Chapter 648 of the Laws of 1895. They are free and exempt from all taxation, except for State purposes. Payment of purchase money to be made October 4, 1897.

Flatbush Sewer Bonds and Flatbush Sewer Assessment Bonds will be dated August 1, 1897, and accrued interest on these will be required in addition to price. Interest payable February and August in each year. All other of the above issues will be dated October 4, 1897, with interest payable January and July in each year.

Proposals must state the price offered, the description or maturity dates of Bonds desired, and be indorsed "Proposals for Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the city.
GEORGE W. PALMER, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

The Chatham National Bank. Quarterly Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 1st, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 24th, 1897.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., September 9, 1897.
A Dividend of ONE-HALF of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of October, 1897.

Transfer books will be closed from the 21st inst. to the 2d proximo, inclusive.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Streets, in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, October 27th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., Monday, October 4th, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A M., Thursday, October 28th, 1897.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 25, 1897.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Sept. 25, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
20¾	21	975	American Cotton Oil..	21	21	20½	20¾	– ⅝
75	76½	175	Am. Cotton Oil pf.....	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	– ⅝
13¼	13½	1,470	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	– ⅛
32	32½	53	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	– ⅛
144¾	144⅞	13,580	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	146	146½	144¾	144⅝	– ¼
116	116⅜	535	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	116¾	116⅝	116	116⅛	– ¼
87¼	87½	5,705	American Tobacco.....	88⅛	88⅝	87	87½	–1¼
12⅝	13	205	Ann Arbor	13	13	13	13	.....
35	36	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	36	36	36	36	– ½
15¼	15⅝	4,560	At., T. & S. F.....	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	– ⅛
32¼	32½	7,950	At., T. & S. F. pf....	32⅜	33	32¼	32⅜	– ⅛
18	19	200	Baltimore & Ohio	18¼	18¼	18	18	– ½
8¼	9	400	B. & O. Southw. pf...	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8½	–1¼
8⅝	8¾	10,185	Bay State Gas	8⅝	9	7½	8⅝	+ ⅛
34	34½	1,480	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	34⅞	34⅞	34¼	34¼	– ⅞
125	129	61	Brooklyn Union Gas..	129	129	125	125	.....
57¼	57⅞	450	Canada Southern	58½	58½	57⅞	57⅞	– ⅝
75	75¾	300	Canadian Pacific	75	75¼	75	75¼	– ½
23¼	24	10,085	Chesapeake & Ohio....	24⅜	24½	23⅛	23¼	– ⅛
98½	98⅝	13,935	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	98½	98⅝	98	98¼	– ½
104¾	104¾	4,670	Chicago Gas	105	105½	104¼	104⅝	– ⅛
17⅝	17¾	5,760	Chi. Great Western....	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅝	.....
10	11	562	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10	9⅝	10	– ⅛
33	34	350	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	.....
98⅝	98¾	20,906	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	99	99	98⅝	98⅝	– ⅛
125⅜	126	2,760	Chicago & Northw.....	127⅛	127¼	125¾	125⅞	–1⅛
92⅞	92¼	13,535	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	93¼	93¼	92¾	92¾	–1⅛
37	37½	420	Cin., C., C. & St. Louis.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	.....
25	25½	105	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	24⅞	24⅞	24⅜	24⅜	– ½
6⅝	6½	100	Col. & Hock. Coal.....	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
7	7⅛	1,300	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	– ⅛
222	223½	972	Consolidated Gas	225	225½	221½	221½	–2½
118¼	119	800	Delaware & Hudson....	118½	119	118¼	118½	.....
160	161	100	Del., Lack. & West....	159⅝	159⅝	159⅝	159⅝	– ⅝
47⅞	48¼	275	Denver & Rio Gr. pf..	48	48	48	48	.....
17	17⅛	1,260	Erie	17	17¼	17	17	+ ¼
41	41½	1,760	Erie 1st pf.....	41¼	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	.....
22½	23¼	30	Erie 2d pf.....	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	.....
31	32	50	Evans. & T. H.....	32	32	32	32	.....
37¼	37¾	1,850	General Electric	37¼	37½	37	37	.....
137	140½	50	Great Northern pf....	140	140	140	140	.....
100½	102	115	H. B. Claflin Co.....	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
37¼	40	100	Homestake Co.....	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	.....
104	105	100	Illinois Central.....	105	105	105	105	– ¼
46	48	500	Illinois Steel Co.....	47½	48	47½	48	– ⅝
25¼	25⅝	800	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅝
3	5	100	Keokuk & D. M.....	4	4	4	4	.....
42	43	150	Laclede Gas	42½	42½	42¼	42½	+ ¼
77	77½	200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76⅜	77	76⅜	77	.....
175	177	175	Lake Shore	175	175	175	175	–1
59¼	59¾	11,775	Louisville & Nashville.	59⅝	59¾	58⅞	59¼	– ¼
104½	105	4,345	Manhattan Con	106½	106¾	104½	104½	–1½
120	122	300	Metropolitan Traction.	121	121	120⅞	121	–1
105½	107½	30	Michigan Central	108	108	106	106	.....
58	60	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	57½	57½	57½	57½	–1
57½	60	200	Minnesota Iron	58	58	58	58	– ½
15½	15⅝	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	15¾	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
37¾	...	3,500	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	38⅛	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	– ⅜
34⅛	34¼	1,105	Missouri Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	34	34	– ⅝
168	170	250	Morris & Essex	169½	170	169½	170	+2
39	39½	2,030	National Lead Co.....	39¼	39½	39	39¼	– ¼
...	107	45	National Lead Co. pf.	105¼	107	105½	107	.....
97¼	98	725	New Jersey Central ..	97⅝	98	97¼	97½	– ¼
110¾	111	4,269	New York Central	111¼	111½	110¾	110¾	– ⅞
15½	16	10	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	.....
37½	39½	230	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	37⅞	38½	37⅞	38½	+ ⅛
19	19½	310	N. Y. Sus. & Western.	19	19	19	19	– ½
39¾	40¼	1,555	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	39¼	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
41	42	930	Norfolk & West. pf....	41¼	41½	41¼	41¼	– ⅛
5⅛	5¼	400	North American	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	– ⅛
19⅞	20⅛	2,650	Northern Pacific	20¼	20¼	20	20	.....
52⅝	52¾	8,800	Northern Pacific pf...	53	53¼	52½	52⅝	– ⅛
18	18¼	1,610	Ontario & Western....	18⅛	18⅛	18	18	.....
36½	38	520	Oregon R. & Nav.....	37¼	37½	37	37	–3
35¼	35⅞	1,450	Pacific Mail	35	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
114¾	115¼	905	Pennsylvania R. R....	115⅜	115⅝	114⅜	115	– ½
25	25¼	560	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	25	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ⅞
62	63½	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	63½	63¼	63½	63½	–1½
178½	181	400	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	178⅝	178⅝	178¼	178½	–1½
26⅞	27½	4,440	Reading	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	– ¼
54½	54⅝	2,450	Reading 1st pf.....	54⅜	54⅝	54	54½	– ¼
33½	33⅝	1,500	Reading 2d pf.....	33½	33⅝	33¼	33¼	– ¼
7¼	7⅝	130	St. J. & G. I.....	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
45½	48	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	47½	47½	47½	47½	–1½
15½	17	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	16¼	16½	16	16	–1
52½	53	600	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...	52½	52½	52	52½	–1
11⅜	11½	270	St. Louis Southw. pf..	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
86	88	50	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	88	88	88	88	.....
82	82¼	3,230	St. Paul & Omaha....	83¾	84	81⅞	82	–2
20	20⅛	500	Southern Pacific	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20¼	– ¼
11¼	11½	200	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	.....
34½	34⅜	4,287	Southern Railway pf..	34⅞	34⅞	34½	34⅜	.....
5⅞	6½	400	Standard R. & T.....	5¼	6	5¼	6	+ ½
30⅝	31	3,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	31½	31⅜	30	30⅝	– ⅞
12	12½	4,130	Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12	12	–1
22⅜	22¾	12,250	U. P., 1st in. pd.....	23	23	22½	22¾	+ ¼
9⅜	10	2,810	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	10¼	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	.....
8⅝	8¾	405	United States Leather.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
67¼	67½	1,420	U. S. Leather pf.....	67¼	67⅝	67½	67½	+ ⅛
17½	18½	110	United States Rubber..	18	18	18	18	.....
66	67	200	U. S. Rubber pf.....	67	66	66	66	.....
8¼	8½	490	Wabash	8	8¼	7⅞	8¼	– ⅛
20⅝	21	4,940	Wabash pf.....	21⅜	21⅜	20⅞	21	– ⅛
90¾	91	3,413	Western Union Tel....	91½	91¼	90¾	90¾	– ⅛
2¾	3	725	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2¾	– ⅛
13½	14	200	Wheeling & L. E. pf...	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	– ¾
Sales.....		240,539						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 85

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 ..... 83½

At, T & S F gen 4s
25,000 88
25,000 ..... 88⅛
30,000 ..... 88¼
20,000 ..... 88⅛
1,000 ..... 88¼
Adjustment 4s
10,000 ..... 58½
5,000 ..... 58⅝
15,000 ..... 58½
11,000 ..... 58⅝
90,000 ..... 58¼
10,000 ..... 58½
15,000 ..... 58⅝
16,000 ..... 58¼
40,000 58
5,000 ..... 58⅛
5,000 58
45,000 ..... 57⅞
20,000 58
20,000 ..... 58¼

Austin & N W 1st
10,000 84

Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000 ..... 93⅜

Canada Southern 2d
2,000 105

Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 45

Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
12,000 17

Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
7,000 ..... 80¾
2,000 ..... 80½
2,000 ..... 80¼
1,000 ..... 80¾

Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅝

Chi & E Ill cons 6s
1,000 128

Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000 ..... 102½

Chi, R I & P ext 5s
1,000 ..... 106⅜
17,000 ..... 106¼

Chi Term'l Trans, Trust Co certfs prop
5,000 46

Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 65

Den & Rio Grande 4s
3,000 90

Den & R G Imp 5s
1,000 ..... 87¼

East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
33,000 ..... 110⅝

Erie gen lien 3-4s
10,000 71

Erie 4s prior bonds
20,000 ..... 91½

Gal, Har & San An 1st
1,000 106

H & Tex Cent G M 4s
10,000 ..... 75¾
5,000 ..... 75½

Kanawha & Mich 4s
6,000 80

Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
6,000 103

L S & Mich So 3½s
1,000 ..... 102½

Lehigh & N Y 1st
2,000 ..... 90½

Louis & Nash, S & N Ala gtd 5s
10,000 ..... 93½

Unified gold 4s
10,000 84

Metropolitan Elev 2d
1,000 105

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 86¼

Mo, K & T 2d
3,000 64

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000 72

Mobile & Ohio new 6s
2,000 121
2,000 ..... 121½

Mobile & Ohio G M 4s
2,000 73

Nat St Mfg Co 1st
1,000 108

N Y Cent 1st coup
2,000s15P 118⅛

N Y, L & W refdg 4s
1,000 ..... 97¼
5,000 97

N Y, S & W G M
1,000 ..... 80½

Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
1,000 92

Registered
3,000 ..... 92⅜

Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000 ..... 59⅜
10,000 ..... 59¼
5,000 ..... 59⅝
5,000 ..... 59½

Oregon R & N 4s
2,000b3 91
2,000 ..... 91¼

Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Tr Co certfs
5,000 15

Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
2,000 ..... 107¼

Reading Co gen 4s
5,000 85

Rio Grande West 1st
1,000 82
1,000 ..... 82⅜
1,000 ..... 82¼

San An & Ar Pass 4s
5,000 ..... 59½
1,000 ..... 59¼
13,000 ..... 59½
1,000 ..... 59¼

Scioto Val & N E 4s
6,000 ..... 84½

So Pac of N M 1st
5,000 ..... 106¾
7,000 ..... 106½

Southern Ry 1st 5s
2,000 93
15,000 ..... 93¼
12,000 ..... 93½

Tex & Pac 2d inc
61,000 30
20,000 ..... 29⅝
20,000 ..... 29½
3,000 ..... 29⅝
2,000 ..... 29⅞
1,000 30
11,000 ..... 29⅞
9,000 ..... 29⅝

Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000 86

U P, D & G 1st
10,000 ..... 51⅞
5,000 ..... 51¾
7,000 ..... 51½
8,000 ..... 51¼
5,000s5F 51

Wabash 1st 5s
60,000 107

Wabash 2d 5s
3,000 78

Total sales $1,029,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98	..	Com. Cable	175	..	Nat. St. 2d pf	30	40
4s, r., 1907	113¾	112¾	Consol. Coal	39	..	New Cent. C.	8	9
4s, c., 1907	113¾	114	Ev. & T. H. pf	13	13½	N. Y. Air Brake	..	28
4s, r., 1925	125½	125¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	11	12	N. Y. C. & R.	183	186
4s, c., 1925	125½	125¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	..	N. Y., C. & St. L., 1st pf.	79	81
5s, r., 1904	114½	115	Dul., S. S. & A.	3¾	4½	Norfolk Southern.	65	72
5s, c., 1904	114½	115	D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½	Norfolk & West.	14	15½
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	129	130	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Currency 6s, 1899	103½	..	E. E. of B'klyn.	..	135	Ont. Mining	4½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102¾	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52	Ore. & N. pf.	68	71
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	19	20	Oregon S. L.	..	18
Adams Express	156	160	Ft. W. & D. C.	17	18	Penn. Coal	340	370
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Homestake	37¼	40	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¾	2
Alton & T. H.	60	61	Ill. Cent. l.	..	97	Peo. & East	5	7
Am. Coal	140	140	Iowa Central	10½	10¾	P., Ft. W. & C.	168	..
Am. Express	117	120	Iowa Central pf.	35	37	Quicksilver	1	3
Am. T. & C.	91	94	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	Quicksilver pf.	..	11
Am. Tobacco pf.	112½	114	Joliet & Chicago.	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	185
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Kan. & Mich.	7½	8½	Rio Grande West.	22	24
Brunswick Co.	1¾	2½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	5	Rio G. W. pf.	56	59
Buff., R. & P.	23½	24½	Keokuk & West.	15	17	R. W. & O.	119½	37
Buff., R. & P. pf.	63½	65	Kingston & Pem.	33	37	St. L. & S. F.	7¾	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	Laclede Gas	1	10	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	20½	21
Capital Traction.	..	56	L. E. & W.	93	96	St. L. S. W.	5½	6
Central Pacific.	15½	16½	Long Island.	20	20¾	St. P. & Duluth.	24	25
Chi. & Alton.	164	..	L. E. & St. L. pf.	42	45	St. P., M. & M.	122½	125
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	1	..	St. P. & O. pf.	140	147
Chi. & E. Ill.	58	60	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	6	..	Sil. bullion certfs.	56½	58½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	100	105	Manhattan Beach.	12	..	Sixth Avenue.	190	195
C., M. & St. P. pf.	144½	145	Md. Coal pf.	5	8	T. P. Land Tr.	8	9
Chi. & N. W. pf.	163½	..	Mexican Central.	40	60	Third Avenue.	152	154
Chi G. W. pf., A.	42	43	Mex. Nat. certfs.	6	7½	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	26	28
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	31	32	Minn. & St. L.	1¼	1½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	41	..
Consol. Ice.	37	39	Minn. & St. L. pf.	27½	30	U. S. Express.	44	47
Consol. Ice pf.	86	89	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	83	89	Wells-F. Express.	108	111
Cleve. & Pitts.	159	..	Mobile & Ohio.	28	29	West. Union Beef.	9½	10
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1	Nat. Lin. Oil.	16	18	West. Chi. St.	..	109
C. C. & I. Dev. pf

Canadian Pacific sold at 77¼, and Erie first preferred at 43. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 7-16, for money, and 111½ for the account. In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 30c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 187.60; in Lisbon, at 47½.

UNIFORM VIEWS EVERYWHERE.

Mr. S. Cristy Mead, Secretary of the New York Merchants' Association, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"There is only one impression to be gained in conversing with the visiting merchants from all sections of the country as to the business conditions of their respective localities, and that is that there is vast improvement everywhere.

"These merchants agree that money is being freely circulated through all avenues of trade and industry. Our visitors are laying in larger stocks than for many years past.

"Western men tell us that they are getting rid of their mortgages, and they especially speak cheerfully of the greatly increased demand for goods.

"Our Southern visitors come to open new accounts; the South is the most promising field for commercial life. If one crop should fail there, others are to be relied on; they all speak hopefully of cotton yield and prices.

"Twenty-five per cent. of over 1,300 visitors from the South have been interviewed by officers of our association, and there is a monotonous unanimity in the expression of opinion that each one's locality experiences improvement. A vastly larger volume of Winter trade is being prepared for.

"The merchants visiting here come in daily touch with their people at home, and their specific views are worth more than any generalizing could be."

A COMMISSION BROKER'S VIEW.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday Mr. A. A. Housman (recently much the most conspicuous commission broker active on the Stock Exchange) said:

"It seems to me the market is acting naturally. Interests closely identified with the recent improvement are, I think, satisfied with the way it is acting. For some time past these interests—the strongest and ablest Wall Street has known for years—have been outspoken in conseling prudence. They have not wanted to see the market go recklessly soaring; they are believers in the doctrine that it is better to be sure than sorry.

"Here and there in the Street you can meet gossips (keeping other and bigger people's books) who insist that the chief capitalists of the country have been selling out their stocks. Idle prattle like this can hardly impress any level-headed man. What Mr. Morgan does, what Mr. Rockefeller does, what Mr. Belmont is doing, or what Mr. Keene may do can hardly be a subject upon which curbstone oracles can distribute much information.

"Representations that the strong interests which combined to make security markets better have of a sudden abandoned their position are representations for the most part invented to help along the stock market schemes of speculators on the short side. They profess to quote as facts what they wish to be facts, but which they know to be something very different.

"In due season—at the right time—we will have buoyancy in the market reasserted, and all these distributors of distresses and disturbances will be amply confuted.

"Reasonable men can always afford to be patient. Strong men sure of the safety of their position are seldom in a hurry. Our stock market will keep step with the business improvement which all over the country is daily extending into greater and more aggressive consequence.

"It ought to be needless to say that this is a market in which margins should be substantial, in which accounts should be carefully safeguarded. Such counsel applies to every market. There never yet was a time when reckless men could avoid losing money in Wall Street. In the present market there is no reason why any prudent man should lose.

"Every good factor continues operative in the business world. The railroads of the country are breaking their money-making records, our manufacturers have better times than they have known in years, in the mercantile world the wholesaler and the retailer are rivaling one another in prosperity, the labor interests of the country are more profitably employed than ever, and the American farmer—who can calculate the magnificence of the fortune which 1897 is yielding him!

"This is not a time for dolefulness in Wall Street, but for cool and calculating confidence."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 25.—The leading Boston specialties improved to-day. Bay State stock rose from 3 to 4, and there was good recovery in several of the copper shares. Montana was off ½ more, at 146½, and Centennial broke from 21½ to 20 in early dealings. However, the last named developed good support, and ran up to 22¼ at the close. One per cent. was bid to call 100 shares at 30 for sixty days; the same privilege for thirty days called for a one-half of 1 per cent. bid, and 2 per cent. was bid to call at 25 for sixty days, while a one-quarter of 1 per cent. bid to pay for 5,000 shares of Butte and Boston with 10,000 shares of Centennial in sixty days represented the other side of the argument. Butte was up ¾, at 28, and the theory is that it will sell at double the price of Centennial.

Old Dominion was ¼ better, at 26¼; Allouez was up ⅛ more, at 1½; Kearsarge rose 1¼, to 22¾, closing at 22½; Osceola was off ⅛, at 38½. Erie Telephone fell 1½, to 71½, rallying in full, to 73, at the close. Illinois State was up ½, at 48¼. Pullman weakened 1¾, to 178¼, rallying to 179. Atchison adjustments lost 1⅝, to 58⅝. No less than 45,000 shares of Bay State Gas were bought on the rise from 3 to 4, the closing being 3¾.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	219	..
Boston & Lowell	216	..
Boston & Maine	165½	..
Boston & Providence	265	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	113½	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	110	111
Fitchburg pf.	94¼	95
Old Colony	183¾	..
West End	95	96
Wisconsin Central	2¾	3¼

Mining Companies.

Allouez	1⅜	1½
Atlantic	26	26½
Boston & Montana	146	146½
Butte & Boston	27⅝	28
Calumet & Hecla	475	480
Centennial	22	22¼
Franklin	22½	23
Kearsarge	..	22½
Osceola	..	39
Pioneer, (gold)	6½	7
Quincy	120	..
Tamarack, Junior	18½	19¼
Wolverine	17½	18

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	267	269
Dominion Coal	23½	24
Dominion Coal pf.	109	109½
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	156	..
Lamson Cons. Store Service	20	..
Mexican Telephone	60	75
New England Telephone	..	133
Philadelphia Company	21¾	22⅜
United States Oil	13½	14
Westinghouse Electric	24¾	25

Unlisted Securities.

Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55
Merced Gold Mining	..	8½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	26¼	26½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The local stock market displayed irregularity to-day on moderate transactions. The Readings, Northern Pacifics, and St. Paul were fairly active, prices following the New York market. The transactions were about steady on scattered commission house purchases, and Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley were without important change. The industrial group was heavy. Marsden sold off on scattered realizing sales and absence of support. The Heat and Storage issues were easier on scattered trading. The balance of the list was without special change. American Railway and Light seemed in very good demand around 7. The close was about steady. Marsden opened at 21, sold down to 19½, and near the close rallied to 20.

Closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw t. ctfs.	9½	9¾
Choctaw pf.	26¾	29½
Lehigh Valley	30¾	31
Northern Pacific Com. t. ctfs.	20	20¼
Northern Pacific pf. t. ctfs.	52½	52¾
Pennsylvania	57¼	57½
Reading t. ctfs.	18½	19¼
Reading 1st pf. t. ctfs.	27 1-16	27⅛
Reading 2d pf. t. ctfs.	16½	16⅝
Philadelphia Traction	72⅝	72⅞
Union Traction	11⅜	11⅝
Electric and People's 4s	71¼	71½
Reading Co. gen. 4s	85½	86
Marsden	20	20½
American Railway and Light	7	7¼
Pennsylvania Heat com.	16¾	16⅞
Pennsylvania Heat pf.	38½	38⅝
Electric Storage com.	20½	20¾
Electric Storage pf.	81½	82

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	278	278	278
2d week Sept.	$11,100	$11,978	$10,521
From Jan. 1	367,275	371,218	370,594
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
Month August	2,295,903	2,298,456	.....
From July 1	4,476,110	4,486,754	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	340	340	334
3d week Sept.	$104,559	$86,528	$121,126
From Jan. 1	2,759,952	2,961,708	2,657,423
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,476	6,444	6,327
3d week Sept.	$538,000	$425,000	$422,000
From Jan. 1	15,507,117	15,092,482	11,994,297
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
3d week Sept.	$220,031	$201,081	$192,232
From July 1	2,581,191	2,305,554	2,252,894
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	588	588	588
2d week Sept.	$35,764	$3,553	$33,743
From Jan. 1	1,104,442	1,400,518	1,242,069
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
2d week Sept.	$44,656	$35,730	$29,201
From Jan. 1	1,701,792	1,519,235	1,366,136
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week Sept.	$23,744	$22,210	.....
From Jan. 1	751,600	607,651	.....
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Sept.	$37,589	$35,211	.....
1st week Sept.	30,691	32,955	.....
From Jan. 1	1,009,863	969,002	.....
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
2d week Sept.	$39,792	$36,760	$48,008
From Jan. 1	1,337,465	1,398,392	1,462,129
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,036	4,036	3,512
2d week Sept.	$557,795	$521,580	$431,974
From Jan. 1	15,502,688	15,288,130	12,186,783
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
1st week Sept.	$48,400	$42,100	$43,700
From Jan. 1	1,753,263	1,524,707	1,593,802
KANSAS CITY & OMAHA—			
Mileage	194	194	194
2d week Sept.	$4,752	$2,585	.....
From Jan. 1	153,489	99,256	.....
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	523	339	236
3d week Sept.	$61,498	$17,460	$9,098
From Jan. 1	1,529,903	509,248	365,307
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
3d week Sept.	$14,215	$6,141	$5,181
From Jan. 1	364,312	257,604	206,380
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
3d week Sept.	$74,277	$64,610	$71,576
From Jan. 1	2,449,069	2,445,199	2,479,654
LOUIS., HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
3d week Sept.	$13,969	$8,900	$8,076
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week Sept.	$28,877	$24,778	$26,382
From Jan. 1	922,599	832,459	764,485
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,860	1,860	1,800
3d week Sept.	$180,026	$201,910	$172,878
From Jan. 1	9,101,679	7,966,306	6,633,006
MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
1st week Sept.	$75,000	$70,000	$56,026
From Jan. 1	2,547,492	2,062,074	2,294,029
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
1st week Sept.	10,230	11,213	9,201
From Jan. 1	492,090	361,200	334,382
MINN., ST. P. & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
2d week Sept.	$91,677	$84,065	$82,706
From Jan. 1	2,395,722	2,437,197	1,721,642
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	477	477
3d week Sept.	$74,826	$70,259	$74,334
From July 1	1,018,775	1,002,944	924,081
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week Sept.	$17,451	$15,951	$18,029
From Jan. 1	647,706	614,814	643,928
PEORIA & EASTERN—			
1st week Sept.	36,326	34,861	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
3d week Sept.	$116,900	$106,500	$101,500
From Jan. 1	3,073,204	3,173,217	3,410,852
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	176	176	176
1st week Sept.	$4,613	$6,426	.....
From Jan. 1	152,233	161,514	.....
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week Sept.	$23,250	$22,226	$24,431
From Jan. 1	622,328	667,778	671,569
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Sept.	$46,756	$41,629	$41,895
From Jan. 1	1,543,703	1,444,959	1,233,528
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF—			
Mileage	974	974	974
1st week Sept.	73,172	59,187	.....
From Jan. 1	2,203,506	1,972,053	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week Sept.	25,744	22,215	32,346
From July 1	204,650	288,210	333,288
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	894	894	894
2d week Sept.	113,579	83,400	95,380
From Jan. 1	3,026,379	3,041,408	3,063,023
AUSTIN & NORTHWEST for July—			
Gross	8,865	20,984	20,029
Deficit	1,922	*5,616	*6,775
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	93,185	141,502	135,267
Net	15,063	39,015	41,575
*Surplus.			
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for July—			
Gross	535,992	491,138	519,221
Net	142,696	128,296	180,644
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	3,508,986	3,498,781	3,516,489
Net	999,988	1,042,911	1,203,666
CENTRAL PACIFIC for July—			
Gross	1,400,578	1,108,648	1,188,215
Net	637,012	472,294	484,088
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	7,216,049	6,729,610	7,057,909
Net	2,760,083	2,310,841	2,421,698
EUREKA SPRINGS for July—			
Gross	7,111	5,869	8,246
Net	4,549	3,619	5,243
From Jan. 1—			
Gross	35,919	35,882	38,408
Net	15,074	17,869	18,301
GEORGIA for August—			
Gross earnings	113,931	112,490	93,846
Net earnings	23,081	30,676	14,197
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	214,422	205,547	180,682
Net earnings	25,119	49,965	29,407
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for July			
Gross earnings	208,922	202,036	.....
Net earnings	36,953	30,695	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,533,791	1,511,800	.....
Net earnings	238,031	201,280	.....
N. Y., SUS. & WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	195,832	180,192	190,406
Net earnings	87,519	75,144	79,690
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	393,329	378,917	382,883
Net earnings	180,534	166,721	162,936
NORTHERN CENTRAL for August—			
Gross earnings	635,097	516,395	578,071
Net earnings	248,666	144,031	190,359
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	4,209,185	3,965,187	4,120,267
Net earnings	1,227,134	913,336	1,150,957
SOUTHERN PAC. SYSTEM for July—			
Gross earnings	4,522,208	3,817,528	.....
Net earnings	1,813,726	1,317,594	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	26,941,836	26,023,564	.....
Net earnings	8,561,205	7,631,388	.....
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for the year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,750,979	1,944,503	1,903,990
Op. expenses	1,285,275	1,326,658	1,298,406
Income from oper.	465,704	617,845	605,584
Other income	8,208	9,533	9,421
Total net income	473,912	627,378	615,006
Int., taxes, &c.	467,475	469,564	424,265
Dividends	46,350	185,400	185,400
Deficit	39,913	27,586	*5,840
*Surplus.			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—West Chicago fell off another peg to-day, selling down to and closing at 108. All the sales of the day except one ten-share lot were at this price. Indications are that the pool which started in to force the price to 120 is a goner. The threatened strike on the Chicago City Railway again had its effect to-day, North Chicago selling at 238 and Chicago Railway at 230. Lake Street Elevated closed at 19½@20. Metropolitan Elevated was very dull at 7½. Alley Elevated lost ½ point, declining from 60 to 59½. Diamond Match was also dull at 154½@155. Biscuit was off for a time to 58, but there was a sharp rally to 59⅛ at the close. Clearing House settlements were made as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard	28¼	28½
C. & Chicago C. & D.	65	66
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Company.	8	8¼
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Co. pf.	30	30½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	30¾	30¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	50	50
Chicago City Railway	225	225
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	153	153
Lake Street Elevated	19⅜	19¾
International Packing Company	19	19
International Packing Co. pf.	44½	44½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	9¼	9¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	31½	31½
New York Biscuit Company	58½	59
North Chicago Street Railroad	235	235
Street's W. S. C. Line	21½	21½
West Chicago Street Railroad	107½	108
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	16½	16⅝
South Side Elevated Railroad	57	57¼
Metropolitan "L"	7½	..

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Sept. 25, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1897.	1896.	P. C.
New York	$710,864,836	$395,996,136	+79.4
Boston	88,667,716	63,422,414	+39.8
Philadelphia	56,296,243	43,698,298	+28.8
Baltimore	13,525,023	9,589,351	+41.3
Chicago	79,990,045	58,395,707	+37.0
St. Louis	22,368,571	16,620,654	+34.6
New Orleans	5,887,624	6,099,380	−11.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$976,600,956	$593,766,940	+64.5
Other cities, 5 days	148,614,277	115,761,241	+28.4
Total all cities, 5 days	$1,125,215,233	$709,528,181	+58.6
All cities, 1 day.	214,687,964	142,166,037	+51.0
Total, all cities, for week	$1,339,903,197	$851,694,218	+57.3

Complete returns for the week ended Sept. 18 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1896, a gain of 58.4 per cent.; with the same week in 1895, a gain of 31.3 per cent., and with 1894, a gain of 59.3 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1896, was 30.6 per cent.; with 1895, 13.6 per cent., and with 1894, 27.2 per cent.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,520	Am. Sugar Ref.	146	146⅞	144¼	144⅝
100	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¼	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
420	Am. Tobacco	88	88½	87⅝	87⅝
10	A., T. & S. F.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
1,240	A., T. & S. F. pf.	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼
100	Bay State Gas.	7⅛	7⅛	7	7
1,710	Chicago Gas	105⅞	106⅝	104¼	104⅜
7,550	C., R. I. & Pac.	93⅜	93⅝	92⅝	92½
4,620	C., B. & Qy.	98¾	98⅞	97⅞	98
8,740	C., M. & St. P.	99	99	98⅝	98⅝
200	Cent. of N. J.	97⅝	98	97⅝	97⅝
30	Chi. Gt. West.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20	Ches. & Ohio	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
120	C., St. P., M. & O.	83⅜	83⅞	82¾	82¾
100	Chi. & Northw.	127½	127½	127½	127½
780	Louis. & Nash.	59½	59⅝	58⅝	59
550	Manhattan	106⅛	106⅜	105	105
1,970	Mo. Pacific	34⅝	34⅝	34	34
1,280	Nor. Pac. pf.	53⅛	53¼	52	52⅜
20	N. Y. Central	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼
1,950	Reading	20⅞	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞
50	Southern pf.	34⅝	34½	34⅜	34⅝
120	Tenn. C. & I.	31½	31½	30⅝	31
380	Union Pacific	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22½
50	U. S. Leath. pf.	67	67	67	67
10	Wabash pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½
590	West. Union	91½	91½	90⅝	90⅝
38,320					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	58⅝	58⅝	57⅞	57⅞
2,000	Can. South. 2d.	105	105	105	105
5,000	Nassau Elec. 1st.	99½	99½	99½	99½
5,000	N.Y., O. & W. 4s.	97½	97½	96⅝	96⅝
20,000	Stand. R. & T. 1st	65	65	65	65
10,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	20½	20½	20¼	20¼
$54,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$215,142,747
Gold reserve	146,967,036
Net silver	15,045,872
United States notes in the Treasury	39,986,297
Treasury notes of 1890	28,525,329
Total receipts this day	757,942
Total receipts this month	17,751,155
Total receipts this year	75,859,874
Total expenditures this day	655,000
Total expenditures this month	21,108,000
Total expenditures this year	104,791,956
Deposits in National banks	17,218,281
National bank notes received for redemption	226,596
Government receipts from internal revenue	320,057
Customs	224,277
Miscellaneous	13,666

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Main Loan Association of New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Harlem, Moses Harlem, Benjamin Schattman.

Great Northern Elevator Company of Buffalo; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—H. W. Cannon, F. W. Bobbett, William C. Farrington.

Lenox Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture bicycles and bicycle sundries; capital, $50,000. Directors—Jacob Levy, Anule Levy, Nathan Levy.

Buffalo Cycle Manufacturing Company of Buffalo; capital, $125,000. Directors—Fisher C. Amerton, Charles H. Funnell, Charles W. Roe, Willis Brown, William Rooke.

Wyman Brothers Manufacturing Company of New York, to manufacture carbonaceous beverages; capital, $5,000. Directors—Carlos C. Alden, John E. Wyman, Charles E. Rynd.

Rensselaerville Co-operative Creamery Company of Rensselaerville, Albany County; capital, $4,500. Directors—Nathaniel Leed, Dewey Bell, Eugene Swart, Thomas R. Chadwick, Henry Stewart.

Binghamton Gold Mining Company of Binghamton, to operate gold and silver mines; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles S. Miller, William T. Cornell, Henry C. Hermans, William Shanly, Myron H. Reynolds.

McManus Construction Company of New York, to deal in real estate and carry on a general contracting business; capital, $100,000. Directors—Daniel C. McManus, David L. Kerby, Herbert J. Bell, Herbert B. Rower.

Empire Hygienic Ice Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture ice and maintain cold storage houses; capital, $30,000. Directors—Albert H. Ackerman, Isaac H. Curtis, Francis L. Manchester, C. Frank Coyler, Cyrus V. Washburn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

M. MEIROWITZ & Co.—Judge Russell of the Supreme Court has set aside the assignment made by M. Meirowitz & Co., cloak manufacturers, of 595 Broadway, made by them to Charles A. Kalish on Sept. 22, 1896, on the application of Epstein Brothers, representing Boessneck, Broessel & Co., creditors, for $2,224. The assignment was set aside on the report of Referee Otto Irving Wise and Thomas D. Husted of Peekskill has been appointed receiver. Epstein Brothers based their case on the testimony of Mr. Weiss, the "Co." of the firm, that on the day preceding their assignment they drew a check for $531 to the order of John Edelman to pay for labor, but only $235 went for that purpose, the balance, $296, being returned to Messrs. Meirowitz and Weiss, who divided the money between them.

H. CAPPELLE & Co.—Herman Cappelle, doing business as H. Cappelle & Co., manufacturers of ladies' suits, at 83 Greene Street, has given a bill of sale to his brother, Albert, for $1 and other valuable considerations. He was employed in this line for eight years, and started in business for himself in September, 1896. Esther Lewis, his partner, withdrew in July last, and about that time Mr. Cappelle claimed assets of $16,890 and liabilities of $5,284. He was sued a few days ago by Epstein Brothers for $238. Louis S. Finn, attorney for Mr. Cappelle, said that the latter's brother had loaned him at least $5,000. The business had been running down for some time past. Mr. Finn could not state definitely the amount of the liabilities, but said they were small.

FISHER BROTHERS.—Judge Russell of the Supreme Court has appointed John J. Farrell receiver for Fisher Brothers, decorators and painters at 103 West Eighty-seventh Street, in a suit brought for the dissolution of the firm by Charles N. Fisher against Henry J. Fisher, through Ludwig & Rytenberg, attorneys. The firm was formed in March, 1888. Henry J. Fisher had charge of the financial part of the business, and Charles N. said that he could not obtain an accounting, and that he wanted a dissolution of the firm, but the partners could not agree as to the manner of closing the copartnership. The plaintiff gave no figures as to liabilities or assets, and said the latter consisted of merchandise, fixtures, accounts, and real estate, while the liabilities are for merchandise and borrowed money. It is said that the business is perfectly solvent, and that the receivership is solely on account of dissensions between the partners. Their inventory of January, 1895, showed assets of $93,000 and liabilities of $51,000, nearly all of which was realty mortgages.

Out of Town.

KANKAKEE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Kankakee Manufacturing Company, bicycles, Kankakee, Ill., is reported to have confessed judgments there for $39,000, and to have been attached at Kankakee for $15,000. Fannie Kirschbaum, a bicycle dealer in this city, has a claim against the company for $800 for defective wheels, and Andrew Eschenfelder has a claim against it for $74. The company was incorporated in 1891.

WILLIAM C. SULLY.—William C. Sully, dealer in shoes at 239 Grand Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Abraham A. Joseph of 277 Broadway, this city, without preference. Mr. Joseph estimated the liabilities at $5,000, due to creditors in this city, Boston, and Lynn.

FERNBACHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Herman Joseph announced yesterday that Hattie Fernbacher, doing business as the Fernbacher Manufacturing Company, undertakers' supplies, 110 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, has turned over all her property, including merchandise and accounts, to creditors. Mr. Joseph estimated the liabilities at $18,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed Saturday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALEANO, Antonio—G. Lordi	$100
ALDER, Fred T.—George G. Gould	47
BURGER, Louis, and Sam Gordon—Gabriel Fried	960
BAKER, Hibbard, and George E. Farmer—William H. Weeks	71
BUCHNER, Isadore, and Annie Rosenfelt—The People, &c.	500
COLLINS, Charles W.—M. S. A. Starke, administratrix	61
COHN, Herman—M. Meyers and another	46
CONNELLAN, Martin J.—John C. Wilson.	104
COHN, Lehman—Thomas Stokes	206
ELLIS, George V.—The J. L. Mott Iron Works	1,431
FROMM, Adolph—National Wine Association	89
GAYLOR, Martha A.—H. Herrmann Lumber Company	370
HOGAN, Jeremiah P., and Eugene McIntyre—Thomas J. Leonard	269
INGALLS, William, and Susan J.—Charles D. McGeorge	338
JOHNSON, Gunder—Michael J. Donelan	387
KEISER, Alfred H.—The American Distributing Company	145
KATZMAN, Heyman—Meyer Meyers and another	41
KLOECKNER, Frederic—American Surety Company of New York	88
KEARNEY, Mme. Mills—Snow, Church & Co.	29
KEARNS, Thomas—William Endemann and others	117
LUHRS, Ernest A.—D. H. Carstairs and another	375
MOY, Sher. Woot—Qui Hang	245
MOSES, Michael—Benjamin Stearns and others	557
NEWMAN, Emil L.—Asa B. David	100
ORNE, Benjamin—Franz O. Matthiesen	11,077
TAYLOR, Arthur—Joseph P. McHugh and another	296
THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL Insurance Company—Regina Greenbaum and another, costs	110
NATIONAL WINE ASSOCIATION—Andrew C. Sullivan	221
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—James Egan, by guardian	75
THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—Mary F. Egan, by guardian	40
TURK, William—G. A. Wright, assignee	86
VINGUT, Harry K.—R. S. Huldekoper	151
WHYARD, William W. and Grace E.—Charles D. McGeorge	165
WICKS, Alonzo A.—William R. Winn	261

The following judgments were filed against the city: H. Kreiter, $126; M. Sweeney, $34; A. Johnson, $57; J. Federman, $47; F. E. Skelly, $41, and H. C. Henderson, $6,025.

A WEAK WHEAT MARKET.

Prices Were Lower and the Range of Fluctuations Very Narrow.

The wheat market yesterday was dull, narrow, and weak, with an export business of 380,000 bushels and little professional support. At the close it declined sharply to the lowest quotations of the day. The trading was in a narrow range—⅝ of a cent for September and December and ⅛ of a cent for May. The net losses were: September and December, ¾ of a cent, and May, ⅜ of a cent.

The course of dealings was: September—Closed Friday 99⅛ cents, opened 98⅝ cents, high 99 cents, low and close 98⅝ cents; December—Closed Friday 95¼ cents, opened 95 cents, high 95⅝ cents, low and close 94⅜ cents; May—Closed Friday 94 cents, opened 93⅝ cents, high 93⅞ cents, low and close 93⅜ cents.

September corn closed at 33¼ cents, a net loss of ½ cent, and December at 35¼ cents, a net loss of ⅝ cent. September and December oats closed respectively at 24¼ cents and 25¼ cents, the net loss in each being ¼ cent.

Some of the influences in the wheat market were extraordinary Northwestern receipts, renewed talk of good crop conditions in Argentina, and "switching" of December contracts to May. Foreign markets were dull and steady.

A Weak Market in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—All the grain markets suffered to-day as the result of heavy receipts and general neglect. Wheat declined 1⅛@1¼c, corn 1c, and oats ⅝@¾c.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived by the American liner Paris from Southampton yesterday were William H. Arnoux, Col. Stephen S. Brooks, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Lieut. Col. Domville, M. P.; the Rev. Dr. Maurice D. Edwards, William Mayo Dudley, Julian G. Hearne, Paul D. Cravath, Max Judd, Tom S. Jackson, Prof. A. N. William Jackson, Charles Kiralfy, Ensign J. L. Latimer, United States Navy; A. J. Forbes Leith, Dr. William A. Oliver, C. T. Minton, L. Melville Jones, John Knox Marshall, Edward D. Page, S. S. Page, Robert P. Porter, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Shahan, Robert Hare Davis, Charles S. Devey, and Capt. Shackford.

Railroad Branch Y. M. C. A.

The programme of exercises for the opening of the Sunday meetings at the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association this afternoon include an address by the Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson and music by a full boys' choir from St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church. Robert E. Burleigh will play the cornet, assisted by E. A. Conroy, violinist, and James E. Yates, pianist. D. A. Waterman, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, will preside.

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CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Love's Beggar.

Who is not loved lives not at all,
And knows not either joy or woe;
And less such fate should him befall
He came a beggar, louting low.
"I bend," said he, "that I may live;
I bow before the one I prize,
That she the alms I crave may give,
Drawn from the treasury of her eyes."

Who begs for love but wastes his speech
When far too humbly he implores;
He sets too high above his reach
The being whom he thus adores.
And so, though courtly were her ways,
A veil of scorn her visage bore;
Indifferent to his prayers and praise,
She turned the beggar from the door.

The beggar was not overshrewd,
And perfect love had made him blind,
Not his to see a changing mood,
Not his to fathom woman's mind.
For she, in musing on his fate
Felt pity for the suitor spurned,
And pity turned to love—too late,—
The beggar never more returned.
—THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH in Harper's Magazine for October.

The Strategic Importance of Cuba.

Capt. Mahan in Harper's Magazine for October.

Cuba, though narrow, is over six hundred miles long from Cape San Antonio to Cape Maysi. It is, in short, not so much an island as it is a continent, susceptible under proper development of great resources—of self-sufficingness. In area it is half as large again as Ireland, but, owing to its peculiar form, is much more than twice as long. Marine distances, therefore, are drawn out to an extreme degree. Its many natural harbors concentrate themselves, to a military examination, into three principal groups, whose representatives are, in the west, Havana; in the east, Santiago, while near midway of the southern shore lies Cienfuegos. The shortest water distance separating any two of these is 335 miles, from Santiago to Cienfuegos. To get from Cienfuegos to Havana 450 miles of water must be traversed and the western point of the island doubled; yet the two ports are distant by land only a little more than a hundred miles of fairly easy country. Regarded, therefore, as a base of naval operations, as a source of supplies to a fleet, Cuba presents a condition wholly unique among the islands of the Caribbean and of the Gulf of Mexico; to both which it, and it alone of all the archipelago, belongs.

It is unique in its size, which should render it largely self-supporting, either by its own products or by the accumulation of foreign necessaries which naturally obtains in a large and prosperous maritime community; and it is unique in that such supplies can be conveyed from one point to the other, according to the needs of a fleet, by interior lines not exposed to risks of maritime capture The extent of the coast line, the numerous harbors, and the many directions from which approach can be made, minimize the dangers of total blockade, to which all islands are subject. Such conditions are in themselves advantageous, but they are especially so to a navy inferior to its adversary, for they convey the power—subject, of course, to conditions of skill—of shifting operations from side to side, and finding refuge and supplies in either direction.

Some Bad Nurses.

From The Westminster Review.

The fame and publicity which attaches to this profession (nursing) have stimulated a false enthusiasm which seeks the satisfaction of pride and vanity by fawning at the feet of the goddess of notoriety. The result is that the girl who is not satisfied with her home volunteers as a nurse. She sees in it poetry, life, and fame. She finds the service of her own relations dull, uninteresting, and prosaic; but she sees glory on the horizon if she enters a hospital ward. Her own friends do not fulfill her expectations of what is her due. She finds no pleasure in the duties of the home, but there gleams to her entranced elation a vision of the dawn of the ideal service in becoming the drudge of the unknown. But she who cannot serve her own will never serve another. Her dreams will vanish with a cruel rapidity when once inside the walls.

Hundreds of those who stand on the doorsteps of our London hospitals, seeking by all sorts of ingenious devices to gain admittance, are not capable of dusting a lady's drawing room, much more fit to have charge over life and death. A large percentage of them know not even the elements of domestic economy and cleanliness, and it were the gravest of errors to permit such into the ranks of those who must combat with the micro-organisms of disease. To commit the charge of dressings and cleansing to such would be to foster an enemy in the camp. The stringent examination, the prolonged preliminary training may have, must have, serious disadvantages but it is effectual at least in this, that it makes the rejection and elimination of such candidates as these easy, and safeguards the public from being inundated with flimsy counterfeits.

The Two-Hundred-Guinea Fee.

From "The Life of Sir Henry Halford."

When railroads had become general throughout the country it was felt by some of the leading physicians and surgeons of the metropolis that an easier, less tedious, and less expensive mode of traveling ought in fairness to the public to be met by some reduction in the rate of remuneration, and after a full consideration of all the circumstances it was concluded in sequel to a conference between Dr. Paris and Sir Benjamin Brodie, on the part respectively of the College of Physicians and of the College of Surgeons, that a reduction of one-third would be fair to all parties and meet all the requirements of the case, and thus that a physician's journey of 300 miles would imply a fee of 200 guineas in the place of 300, as it had previously done.

The Scratch on the Face.

From "The Book of Dreams and Ghosts," by Andrew Lang.

"In 1867 Miss G., aged eighteen, died suddenly of cholera in St. Louis. In 1876 a brother, F. G., who was much attached to her, had done a good day's business in St. Joseph. He was sending in his orders to his employers (he is a commercial traveler,) and was smoking a cigar, when he became conscious that some one was sitting on his left with one arm on the table. It was his dead sister. He sprang up to embrace her (for even on meeting a stranger whom we take for a dead friend we never realize the impossibility in the half moment of surprise,) but she was gone. Mr. G. stood there, the ink wet on his pen, the cigar lighted in his hand, the name of his sister on his lips. He had noted her expression, features, dress, the kindness of her eyes, the glow of the complexion, and, what he had never seen before, a bright red scratch on the right side of her face.

"Mr. G. took the next train home to St. Louis and told the story to his parents. His father was inclined to ridicule him, but his mother nearly fainted. When she could control herself, she said that, unknown to any one, she had accidentally scratched the face of the dead, apparently with the pin of her brooch, while arranging something about the corpse. She had obliterated the scratch with powder, and had kept the fact to herself."

What the Chicago Wooer Said.

Grace Atherton in The Contemporary Review.

"I cannot promise to conform to your ways, nor to bend to your wishes, though I will try to do so. I cannot promise to assume cordial relations with your relatives, nor accept your friendships as binding upon me. I cannot promise to be faithful to you until death, but I shall be faithful so long as I fill the relation of husband to you. I shall not lead a double life, nor conceal from you any change in my regard toward you. If at any time I meet a woman whom I feel I should live with rather than with you, I shall tell you of her with perfect frankness. I think I shall find you all-sufficient, but I do not know. It may be that I shall become and continue the most devoted of husbands, but I cannot promise it. Long years of association develop intolerable traits in men and women, very often.

"On the other hand, let me say that I exact nothing from you. You are mistress of yourself; to come and go as you please, without question and without accounting to me. You are at liberty to cease your association with me at any time, and to consider yourself perfectly free to leave me whenever any other man comes with power to make you happier than I.

"I want you as comrade and lover, not as subject or servant, or unwilling wife. I do not claim any rights over you at all. You can bear me children or not, just as you please. You are a human soul like myself, and I expect you to be as free and sovereign as I. * * *

"I have written frankly because I believed it would prejudice you in my favor. Had I believed otherwise, doubtless I should have written in terms of flattery and deceit, for of such is man when seeking woman in marriage."

Former Instruments of Torture.

From "Social England."

Instead of gymnastics or games, instruments of torture were used for modeling the figure of the young lady of half a century ago. A contemporary writer says that "could the modern schoolroom (1831) be preserved, it would pass for a refined Inquisition. There would be found stocks for the fingers (the cheiroplast) and pulleys for the neck, with weights attached." Fanny Kemble, to whom nature had been by no means unkindly, was found wanting in deportment; and she writes that she wore a "backboard made of steel, covered with red morocco, which consisted of a flat piece placed on my back, and strapped down to my waist with a belt, and secured at the top by two epaulets strapped over my shoulders. From the middle of this there rose a steel rod or spine with a steel collar, which encircled my throat, fastened behind." The machine proved a failure, and she was put under the tuition of a drill Sergeant, who did for her all that was required.

Another Kind of Fire.

From "An Old Soldier's Memories." S. H. Jones-Parry.

"Sir Colin himself told me what to do, and to get a piece of port fire from Capt. Peel. This I did, and off we set. The distance we had to traverse was insignificant. As soon as ever I got into the first hut I put the port fire to the roof and fired the grass, then on to the next, but, alas! no sooner was a blaze well established than my men seized lighted brands right and left, and set fire to every hut around. We were instantly in a circle of fire. The dry materials blazed like tinder; one of my men's pouches blew up, and, what with fire and smoke, it was impossible to go further, so I ordered a retreat. Just as soon as I got on the main road, who should I meet, but Sir Colin himself, with some of his staff. He called me and said: 'You have not half burned the huts, Sir.' I answered that I could not burn more on account of the fire.

Sir Colin turned on me like a wild tiger, shouting: 'D— your eyes, Sir; I will not allow you or any other man to tell me the fire is too hot!' I was simply speechless; I felt as if I could cry. I looked at Gen. Mansfield, who happily caught my meaning, for he said: 'I think the officer means the fire of the burning huts.' 'Yes,' I cried. 'I was not afraid of the other fire, but one of my men's pouches blew up, and we were so surrounded by flames that I thought it better to retire.' Sir Colin said: 'All right, Sir; it was my mistake,' and so I returned, terribly crestfallen. I lost three men out of the nine who accompanied me in this work."

Faith.

Thou Power, that beyond the wind
Rulest, to thee I am resigned.
My child from me is snatched away;
She vanished at the peer of day.
Yet I discern with clearer brow
A high indulgence in the blow,
Light in the storm that o'er me broke,
A special kindness in the stroke,
A gentleness behind the Law,
A sweetness following on the awe,
Shall I forget that noonday hour,
When as upon some favorite flower
A deep and tingling bliss was shed,
A thrilling peace from overhead?
I had not known it since my birth,
I shall not know it more on earth.
But now I may not sin, nor err,
For fear of ever losing her.
Though reeling from Thy thunder-blow,
Though blinded with Thy lightning low,
I stagger back to dismal life,
And mix myself with mortal strife,
Thy judgment still to me is sweet;
I feel, I feel, that we shall meet.
—STEPHEN PHILLIPS in The Spectator.

Haroun-al-Raschid's Koran.

From The London Truth.

For exhibition at the Congress of Orientalists, it is said that the French Minister of Public Instruction offered the Sultan £3,000 for the loan of the Koran of Haroun-al-Raschid, to parade at the reception and then to have it copied. He refused. This unique volume stands in the tombhouse of the Sultans at Constantinople at the foot of Mahmoud II.'s coffin. Its margins are illuminated in the Persian style, and it is kept with jealous care by the wearer of a green turban.

Artists curious about decoration would be repaid, in seeing it, for making a journey to Constantinople. M. Cambon goes often to feast his eyes on it. He was first authorized to offer £2,000 for a loan of it for two years, and then £3,000, the French Government paying a heavy premium of insurance. But the Sultan holds it to be invaluable, which it is. He also thought that, if lent, the faithful would miss it from the tombhouse, where it is treated as a venerable relic. Had it been brought to Paris under the proposed conditions a new departure in decorative art might have been the consequence.

A Snake Story.

From The Spectator.

A road party, comprising the usual gang of from fifty to sixty Kafirs, with a white man as Superintendent, was employed on the construction of a road in the Tugela Valley, Natal, about thirty or more years ago. In the course of their work they came on a huge stone which it was necessary to remove, but beneath it was the home of a large black mamba, well known to the neighboring inhabitants as being old, and therefore very venomous. The mamba is the most deadly of the South African snakes, and the Superintendent anticipated some trouble over that rock. He offered a bribe for the snake's skin, and the gang "Wow—d!" and sat down to "bema gwi," (take snuff.) But a slim youth sauntered forward, and, amid the jeers and protestations of the rest, declared himself equal to the task. He took from his neck what looked like a bit of shriveled stick, chewed it, swallowed some of it, spat out the rest on his hands, and proceeded to rub his glistening brown body and limbs all over. Then, taking up his stick, and chanting a song of defiance, he advanced with great confidence and swagger to the boulder. There he roused up the mamba, who, in great fury at being disturbed, bit him in the lip with great venom. The boy took no notice of the bite, but broke the snake's back with his stick, and bringing him to his master, asked for the reward, obtaining which, he went back to his work, and the bite of the reptile had no effect on him whatever.

No bribe, not even that of a cow, (better than any gold in the eyes of a Kafir,) would induce this native to disclose the secret of his antidote, which, he said, had been handed down in his family for generations. The snake was a very long one, and so old that it had a mane. It is a well-known fact that certain of the Zulus have antidotes for the more deadly snake poisons, which they preserve as a secret within their own families.

One of These Days.

Curled in the window seat,
Watching the leaves
Whirling, whilst raindrops beat
Down on the eaves,
Dark seemed this world that day,
We two alone,
Changing to gold the gray,
Lived in our own.
Dreaming as childhood dreams,
Life must be good,
Whispering of nobler themes
Scarce understood.
Dreaming all love was true,
Eager with praise,
Smiling at all we'd do
"One of these days."

Here to the window seat
Came you and I,
Whilst with his noiseless feet
Time hurried by.
Here as in childish days
Used we to dream,
Careless of wiser ways,
Love was our theme.
Sometimes I wondered, dear,
How it should last,
But the next moment, dear,
Doubts were all past.
Past as you answer me,
"Love never strays,
"Happier still we'll be
"One of these days."

Now by the window seat
Stand I alone,
Whilst the wind drives the sleet
Making its moan.
Clouds might obscure the sun,
Sometimes of old,
But while Hope's sands do run,
Hearts find the gold.
Love, when the angel band
Called you away,
When in my clasp your hand
Passively lay,
Faintly your whisper then
Answered my gaze,
"Love, we shall meet again
"One of these days."
—NELLA PARKER in Golden Hours.

Burning Women.

From The Athenaeum.

The horrible punishment of burning women alive seems to have existed in Saxon England, but perhaps only in the case of slaves. Under the Norman rulers any woman, bond or free, who killed her husband was burned alive; and the same punishment for this crime, and also for high treason, and even for coining and other minor offenses, continued or arose from time to time through the second and third periods until it was abolished by act of Parliament in 1790, the last actual execution of this kind having, however, taken place six years earlier. The whipping of women for various offenses continued even later; public whipping was not abandoned until 1817, and cases of private whipping occur as late as 1820.

There can be no doubt, we think, that the savage human instinct of cruelty had something to do with the barbarous punishments above mentioned. As the old Roman public longed for the carnage of the circus, as the Spanish populace crowded to the auto-da-fé in the flourishing days of the Inquisition, so the lower (perhaps not only the lower) strata of English nationality took delight in witnessing tortures which, in all probability, were devised and kept up partly for their entertainment. Mr. Cleveland tells as that Judge Jeffreys, in sentencing a woman to be whipped, is reported to have said:

"Hangman, I charge you to pay particular attention to this lady. Scourge her till her blood runs down. It is Christmas time, a cold time for madame to strip; see that you burn her shoulders thoroughly."

A London Market, 1795.

From Diary of a Tour Through Great Britain.

Get up at 5 A. M. and go with Mr. Brodie to see the Green-market at Covent Garden. This an unusual and very astonishing scene; perhaps the first green-market of any in the world; and three times crowded every week, Saturday being the principal day. There are several other green-markets in London; but this by far the greatest. It is impossible to form any idea of the vast profusion of roots, and herbs, and flowers, and fruits, of all sorts and of the very best qualities, all in perfect maturity, packed up in the most cleanly, secure, and ingenious manner, in hampers, and barrows, and baskets, and carts, and wagons, &c., and here and there greehouses, with varieties of greenhouse plants for sale; with thousands rushing in from every quarter, and women (principally Welsh and Irish) walking with immense loads of fruits, &c., on their heads from the distance of perhaps six or eight miles or more from Kent and Surrey, and Middlesex, and Essex, &c.

Nothing to be seen here for many hours of the morning but bustle and hurry, cooks and cookmaids, scullions and kitchen boys, men servants and maid servants, and people of every denomination and description, carrying off from this great market vegetable luxuries of every kind, to satisfy the luxurious appetites of this immense metropolis, so that almost before noonday everything is disposed of and the bustle ceases.

Small Maxims.

From The Chap-Book.

That wasn't sucn a bad mistake of the boy who spelled it philanthropests.

If one half the world don't know how the other half lives, it isn't the fault of the women.

The Lord loveth a cheerful giver, but not so well as the tramp.

A man never gets used to a woman's honest insincerity.

Take the poet's eyes and ears—but the nose of the scientist.

"I do hate stingy people," said the man as he gave liberally of the money his wife earned.

Some folks are like a theatre flat; all length and breadth, but no thickness.

A bird in thine hand is worth two that have learned to fly.

Geology of the Klondike.

From Leslie's Weekly.

A recent explorer in a part of Alaska as far removed from the newly-discovered Klondike region as Washington is from Boston has said: "That country is one-half made; the glaciers are slowly doing their work, the mountains are smoking, and the rivers are vomiting out quantities of quicksand." What is true of the Cook's Inlet country of Southern Alaska is also true, in a measure, of the valley of the Yukon. There are, however, some differences. In the region of the gold fields there are no glaciers. Active volcanoes, too, are so far away that it is only by the occasional reports of Indians or prospectors who have made a longer trip than usual that their existence is known. And yet one can see, through all the valley of that great river of the North, abundant evidences of the unformed character of the country.

The one thing that strikes the traveler, be he layman or geologist, is the immense amount of work which the streams are performing. The Lewes River, down which he takes his way to the diggings, rises, as is known, in a series of lakes, the largest of which is over thirty miles long. The country in the upper lake region is mountainous, with torrents plunging down through rough valleys from the eternal snow.

The contrast between this water of the lakes, which is clear, and that of the stream emerging from them is remarkable. The latter soon becomes turbid, being full of sediment, so that one cannot see more than a quarter of an inch below the surface. A basinful taken out and allowed to stand clears itself in time, and a thick deposit of mud is found in the bottom of the receptacle.

The current boils and flows very rapidly, and as the boat floats along a sound is heard like that of frying fat. Upon searching for the cause of this sound it is found to lie in the grating against the bottom of the boat of the very fine particles of sand carried in suspension. From the moment of entering the Lewes River until the end of the trip this sound is never absent. A truly enormous amount of material is thus borne along by the Yukon and finally emptied into the immense delta at its mouth in Norton's Sound.

An Old English Collier.

From Chambers's Journal.

The writer once knew a collier named the Rye Merchant, built at the Port of the Rye in the year of Waterloo. Her burden was eighty tons, and her rig was that of a snow, though she was subsequently converted into a schooner. This venerable vessel was reputed to have been ashore upon every shoal and sand off the coast of Britain between the North Foreland and the Tyne. It became a kind of tradition that the Rye Merchant had a charmed life like the Flying Dutchman. The sooty little craft usually arrived at her destination in the very heart of a storm. Eventually she was lost off Ramsgate in a hurricane of wind, but it took the raging sea many hours to demolish her stanch timbers.

Here is a description of this same Rye Merchant, which may likewise stand for a very truthful picture of the typical collier: "She had been built," runs the account, "for the coal trade, and had never carried any other cargo than coal from the day she was launched. Had her skipper told me her age was a hundred years I should have believed him. I never before remembered seeing so ugly a hull. Her bows were shaped like an apple, and what counter she had was a long way under water, so that when loaded her stern looked up and down as though it had been sawed off. Her deck resembled the lid of an egg box; she was steered by a long tiller that brought the man who held it close against the companion, and the head of the rudder worked in a hole big enough to ship the mainmast in. She had only one boat, and that she carried, keel up, on the main hatch, and under it and all around it was a whole muddle of short spars, fenders, coils of rope, with several tolerably big piles of coal, the surplus of the freight for which no room could be found in the hold. But the oddest part of the show was aloft. She had short topgallantmasts, and, the wind being northerly, all sail had been made upon her. Only a sailor could thoroughly appreciate the grotesqueness of canvas patched with half a dozen colors, as though the sailmaker had raked over the stores of a rag and bottle merchant for the materials to make this coalman a suit."

Gifts.

You gave me once a sprig of early May;
Another time you brought a little ring;
And I must needs keep every trifling thing
Half sacredly, in foolish woman's way;
You gave me once a little love—to-day,
I give you heartfelt thanks, remembering
That through God's mercy it was yours to bring
More than the idle toys with which we play.
Because I loved you I have been more swift
To choose the path of duty; I have striven
To attain to higher beauty, and to lift
My life habitually nearer heaven.
Behold, oh friend! behold how great the gift
Which you, all unaware, to me have given.
—E. A. LITTLE in Good Words.

A Day Full of Harmony.

From The London Truth.

5 A. M. to 7 A. M.—Cock solo with dog-howl accompaniment.

7 A. M. to 8 A. M.—Performance on massed concertinas by the Salvation Army.

9 A. M.—Piano recital by neighbors. Interludes on harmonium.

10 A. M. till 1 P. M.—First grand performance on brass band by the Salvation Army, with big drum obligato.

1 P. M.—Dinner. Piano recital by neighbors.

2 P. M. till 4:15 P. M.—Second grand performance by Salvation Army, with full vocal chorus.

4:15 P. M.—Al fresco banjo recital in neighbor's garden.

6 P. M. till 8 P. M.—Third grand performance of Salvation Army Brass Band and chorus. Obligatos on big drum, cornet, and tambourines.

8 P. M.—Vocal recital by Baptist mission choir.

9 P. M.—Piano recital by neighbors.

Italian Taxation.

From The Fortnightly Review.

The taxes which now press with such grinding severity on every class in Italy do not spare the poverty-stricken peasant. Rural Italy pays 300,000,000 lire, out of returns not exceeding 1,000,000,000. An interesting estimate has been made of the degree to which taxation affects such a budget as Luigi Poletti's. His income, as we have seen, amounted in one year to £22 3s. 1d. In that year he bought twelve bushels of corn. On corn the Government has imposed a tax of 8s. 6d. per hundredweight. This has so raised the price that on this alone Poletti paid not less than £1 0s. 10d. On an equal quantity of maize he lost 5s. For wine he paid nothing, because he only used it in case of illness; had he or his family been ill, he would have paid the customs duty and also the tax on small quantities, while the rich, who buy a barrel at a time, escape. Poletti bought a kilogramme a month of salt. Salt costs the Government a halfpenny a kilogramme, and is sold for threepence halfpenny, and in the course of the year the peasant is mulcted of 3s. This is not all: Poletti used two pennyworth of petroleum a week—8s. 4d. a year. On this sum the Government only deducted 6s. 10½d. Since that year petroleum has become a Government monopoly, and the price is now higher.

Finally, a handkerchief was bought for 10d., two frocks for 1s. 10d., and two coats for 10s.—in all 12s. 8d.—and of this more than 2s. 6d. was due to taxation. Altogether, thanks to the Government and the protectionists, a peasant man, out of £22 3s. 1d., is deprived of £1 18s. 2½d. for taxes imposed upon articles necessary to the barest subsistence, a sum in a frugal household representing an added amount of comfort which to them would mean almost luxury.

Fair Collateral.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

A soldier in the Guards came to me in Queen's Square to swear to his having lost his duplicate. I looked at the affidavit to see if it were military accoutrements, &c., that he had pawned, when to my surprise I found that he had pawned a £2 bank note for 10s. 6d. On asking an explanation of this odd circumstance, he said he received the £2 note and was resolved to pass a jolly evening, but not to spend more than a half-guinea; and to insure this he pawned the note for that sum, and destroyed the duplicate afterward that he might not be able to raise money on it in case his resolution should give way while he was drinking with his companions.

The Rose Bower.

A crimson bower the garden glows,
In overhanging noon, intense and bare,
Enisled and bathed in silence and repose,
As it were mirrored on the azure air;
All molten lies the faint blue-shimmering deep,
Impalpably transparent, smooth with light;
Far in the fragrant pines the hot winds sleep;
And nothing moves, and all dark things are bright.
Yet is this fair round of tranquillity,
This swathe of color, wheresoe'er it be,
The burning shell of elemental strife;
And never yet so fleeting seemed sweet life;
So fragile this thin film of human eyes,
In whose slight orb are Springtime and sunrise;
So perishable this incandescent frame,
Lone nature's inextinguishable pyre
Of transitory loveliness and bliss—
This undulating and eternal flame
Of beauty burning in its perfumed fire,
And passion dying in its fiery kiss.

The high-erected vision sinks away,
And from these bathing flames of night and day,
Where fades to ashes this majestic dream,
My soul springs up erect, alone, supreme,
And, passing from this glory, doth survey,
At some spent meteor's low and dying gleam,
This radiant life that burns all else away,
Consuming its own star; a moment where
About its feet morning and evening flare
The spirit gazes, still a stranger there—
Not yet unfolds aloft eternal wings.
Then slowly lapsing into sensuous things,
Once more do I inhale this glorious light,
Breathe the soft air and feel the flowering earth,
And on me comes the everlasting sea,
Purple horizons, emerald-hanging woods,
The rose-bower, and love's blissful solitudes,
Where voices of eternity
Have wandered from my birth,
And nothing save love's mystery
Shines with immortal worth.
—G. E. WOODBERRY in The Chap Book.

Effects of Contaminated Water.

From The Sanitarian.

The River Tees, seventy miles long, in the northern part of England, runs through towns with plenty of opportunity for contamination. There are hundreds of outhouses discharging into the river underneath, and during dry weather there is quite an accumulation of it running down through a number of towns. About 280,000 people drink that water at the different stations all the way down, while about the same population do not, being situated (though in the same sanitary district) so as to take their water supply from other sources—making a pretty good chance for comparison. The Tees is subject to sudden floods, and during a flood, preceded by a heavy rain, that material is all washed down stream and goes into the intakes below. Every heavy rain produces typhoid fever—a marked increase in the rate—among the Tees water drinkers, while their fellow townpeople, drinking from other supplies, have no typhoid fever increase amounting to anything.

You say: "How did our forefathers get along without these sanitary arrangements?" A chart of the death rate of London from the beginning of the seventeenth century to date shows, among other things, that from 1660 to 1679 the death rate was 80; in 1888 it was 18.

There is an intake for the Schenectady water supply from the Upper Hudson, above the junction with the Mohawk; West Troy takes Mohawk water; Lansingburg takes its supply from the hills; Troy takes Hudson water above the Mohawk; Albany, right on a hill, cuts a hole in its wharf and gets not only up-stream sewage, but its own. Typhoid fever broke out and started down the Mohawk. Every town that took Mohawk water or Hudson River water after the Mohawk had joined it, had typhoid; but every town which took Hudson River water above the junction of the Mohawk or got its water from other, entirely different, sources, had no typhoid.

French Non-Commissioned Officers.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The question of non-commissioned officers is in itself a serious one, as the French have long recognized. So apparently distasteful is the military life to the average Frenchman, that when his short period of service is over, he can with the greatest difficulty be induced to re-engage to complete a longer period as a "sous-officier." In 1889 the re-engaged sous-officiers in the French Army—that is, men of over three years' service—numbered but 16,000.

Even in our own small regular force we have at present upward of 14,000 Sergeants. Such a figure is quite inadequate for the purposes of an army with a peace strength of over half a million and an estimated war strength of about eight times that size.

So obvious was the danger that inducements were offered in 1889, on what even we should consider a liberal scale, in the shape of bounties, increased pay, pensions on leaving, and eventual civil employment to those "sous-officiers" who should re-engage beyond three years for even comparatively short terms; and these measures caused the numbers of re-engaged men to rise to over 24,000 in 1893, but at a considerable cost.

The law of 1893 reduced these advantages in some particulars, with the immediate result that the re-engagement fell off, so that on Jan. 1, 1896, the numbers of re-engaged "sous-officiers" had sunk below 16,000—lower than ever.

A new law, restoring some of the privileges of this very important class, has lately been passed, and it is hoped that the numbers may again rise.

A Plea for Reverence.

Lyman Abbott in The Outlook.

The old notion of holy places is gone. We cannot recover it. In truth there is very little foundation for it. Men go to Palestine; they stand at one and another holy place, though the scholars tell us that there is hardly one single spot in Palestine connected with the life of our Lord which can be definitely identified. The old notion of holy places, to which men may make pilgrimages and in which they may find God, is gone never to return. For it we are to substitute this larger, grander, more awe-inspiring conception—that every place is holy place, every ground is holy ground, and God is in all nature.

We are not to go back to Sinai with the impression that God was only there where the thunders rolled and the lightnings crowned the mountains with their flashing illumination; we are not to go back to the Mount of Beatitudes with the impression that only there Christ sat and only on that hilltop did He teach His disciples; we are not to go back to the burning bush and take the shoes from off our feet and say, "Here is holy ground."

In every radiant tree in Autumn, in every singing bird on every hillside, in every crashing thunder, and in every lightning flash, we are to hear and see the token of an omnipresent God—the divine immanence, as it is called—the signs of the presence of a God who is in all nature, the witness that every day is a holy day, that every manifestation is a divine manifestation, that God is as truly in America as He ever was in Palestine, as truly in the White Mountains or the Rocky Mountains as He ever was in the Sinaitic Mountains; that He is everywhere, always speaking, in all phenomena. This must come into our hearts to take the place of the older and narrower conception of holy places.

The Book Tattered and Torn.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy in The Contemporary Review.

On the last day in London Michael O'Grady introduced a troop of Irishmen who wished to say good-bye. One of them uttered a saying which surely amounted to genuine spontaneous eloquence. He brought an old Prayer Book to get my autograph, and one of his companions, who was provided with a more presentable volume, said: "It's a shame, Tom, to offer such a book to Mr. Duffy for his signature." "Arrah," said Tom, "why shouldn't I offer it to him? Isn't it like himself, tattered and torn in the service of God and the people?"

The Spanish Peasants.

From The Westminster Review.

In the Spanish lower classes, you will find poverty and appalling ignorance—a neglect of the intelligence which is positively animal—yet nevertheless not unallied with an obvious capacity of education and improvement, an actual and admirable pluck and cheerfulness, a temper grateful, hospitable, and affectionate, and a marvelous sobriety of living.

There is one especial word particularly applicable to this gente baja. It is the Spanish word sufrida, which we must render in a single English word by patient; but it means more than patient, it means patient and unvindictive under grievous injury and wrong.

Such are the Spanish peasantry—the cream of the Spanish people. Their only province in relation to their Government is to pay. They are a passive vehicle for Ministerial extortion. The contribuciones are already heavier than they can bear, and grow more merciless as each successive administration plunges the country deeper and deeper into debt. In return for this continuous disbursement they receive nothing. Their lands are without a road, their children without a school, their navy is furnished with ships contracted for at double the price of ours, whose only quality is to go to the bottom without the shadow of a cause; their army is unpaid, unofficered, and undrilled, and absolutely incompetent to engage with any European power. The last Spanish census shows that of a total population of 18,000,000, over 6,000,000 can neither read nor write, while over one-half have no determined occupation. This statement is in itself so damning that it appears hardly necessary to inquire further. It simply serves to show that for the present Spain is a country of Europe, but not of Europeans; that the Moor, and the very worst and most savage part of him, is still predominant in the despots who, by the sheer exercise of terror, aided by a complaisant and feeble monarchy, an army, an armed police, a suborned clergy and a suborned press, abuse the holiest attributes of trust and government and power.

A New Sign for the Zodiac.

Here they come a-scurrying, a-hurrying back to town,
All the gay vacation folks, fat and strong and brown,
All the lovely Summer girls, sweet and pretty things,
Wearing on each finger five or six engagement rings.

Here they come a-hustling and a-bustling to the mart,
All the russet Golfiacs, feeling fit and tart;
Telling of their bogies on the links at Pogiestoke;
How they lost the championship by just a single stroke.

Here they come a-howling and a-yowling to the street,
All the red-nosed Anglers, telling tales that can't be beat,
How they had a sixty-seven pounder hooked one day,
How it slashed and slashed about, and how it got away!

Here they come a-hammering and a-clamoring from the sea,
All the traveled people from the festive Jubilee,
Telling how they saw the Queen, telling also tales
How, when at the Derby, they trod on the toes of Wales.

Here they come, excited and delighted, back to town,
Glad to leave the Summer scenes where they have got so brown.
Glad to leave the fish, the Queen, the Prince, and others, glad
At the thought of getting back where oysters can be had!

Let us take the Zodiac, with all its funny signs,
Let us then revise the thing along the proper line;
Let the ram and Gemini and bull and lion stay,
But unto the Oyster, Sagittarius must give way.
—In Harper's Bazar.

An Asinine American.

From Notes and Queries.

There was an American gentleman who genially told Pio Nono that he had had the honor of being presented to his Holiness's father, the late Pope. My housekeeper is a Roman Catholic, and I was wicked enough to tell her this story. If she had been able she would have annihilated the whole country of America on the spot. She was not altogether satisfied with me, but I believe she set against it the relief I had formerly given by telling her that the Holy Father was not (as she had firmly believed) confined to two rooms in the Vatican by armed sentries of King Humbert.

A Herring-Bone Charm.

From The Durham Chronicle.

This was a case at Hertford Petty Sessions, in which a wife endeavored unsuccessfully to obtain a separation from her husband. Defendant said the whole cause of the trouble was that his wife had unfortunately taken to drink, and also that she was always consulting a fortune teller. Defendant produced from a parcel a well-worn vest, and pointing to an object which had been tacked to the cloth, inside the lining, explained that it was a charm placed there by his wife. A neighbor had told her that when the charm withered he would die.

The Clerk, (to complainant)—Did you put that in? Complaint—Yes, I put it in to stop his jealousy, and to make him give over fighting. The Clerk—And this is the nineteenth century. What is the charm? Complainant—A herring-bone. The Clerk—Any particular bone? Complainant—I don't know; it came out of a herring. The Clerk—And it has not had the desired effect? Complainant—I don't know; I think not. The Clerk—That is a great pity, as it is so cheap a charm that we might have supplied these charms free from the court, on application, for jealous husbands. Complainant—I don't know why it did not work; it has succeeded in a number of cases.

The Clerk—If it is possible to cure a man of his jealousy so cheaply, I wonder it has not been tried before. The defendant said he had never been a bad man to his wife, but he thought it time to say something when she struck him over the head with the rolling pin. Perhaps the charm was upside down.

A Peculiarly Silly Custom.

From The South Wales Daily News.

The Rev. W. Bingley, in his "Customs of the Welsh," states that formerly it was usual in some parts of North Wales, whenever the name of the devil occurred, for the congregation to spit on the floor, and when the name of Judas was mentioned to express their abhorrence of him by striking their breasts.

Greek Officers.

From The Saturday Review.

It is perhaps in discipline more than in anything else that the Greek soldier is lacking. Even the Evzoni, however good at guerrilla warfare in the mountains, would probably feel this defect in a regular campaign. It is no uncommon thing to hear the word of command disputed or discussed on the parade ground or on the march; it probably would be the same on the battlefield. The Greek is too democratic in his tradition and character to admit the notion of unreasoning obedience to any superior, and, moreover, it is a serious difficulty that there is no recognized class in Greece from whom enough officers can be drawn. Some rise from the ranks, and no Greek can ever regard his companion as superior to himself. There is practically no middle class in Greece.

In the country all are equal, except the village magnates, who would not think of entering the army, and if they did would not retain their purely local prestige. In Athens there are, indeed, plenty of rich and distinguished families, and from some of them the best officers of Greece have come. But the number of them is naturally limited in so small a country. Too many of the officers are merely loungers in boulevards and cafés, who probably despise their men, and for whom their men have no respect.

"Minor Poets Are Cheap To-day."

In a well-known publisher's window near Ludgate Hill there last week apeared a row of books surmounted by the legend, "Minor Poets Are Cheap To-day."—Evening Paper.

Great is the grief of Elkin Matthew,
As Vigo-Streetwards the news is spread;
Tears, sufficient well-nigh to bath you,
Stream from the eyes of "The Bodley Head";
Mr. Lane, with a courage failing,
Counts his stock in a mournful way:
Even the wind as it blows seems wailing,
"Minor poets are cheap to-day!"

Away on the slopes of Mount Parnassus,
(On the lower slopes you will understand,)
Bardlets, in velvet jackets, pass us,
A limp, inert, and dejected band;
Never a one his pipe is tuning,
Never a one is blithe and gay,
For all are the crushing chorus crooning,
"Minor poets are cheap to-day!"

"And yet," they moan, "in our volumes recent
How very impassioned we oft have been.
Some of our lines have been scarcely decent,
Not a few have been quite obscene.
Rough-edged paper, eccentric binding,
Plus lubricity ought to pay;
Yet we now to our grief are finding,
'Minor poets are cheap to-day!'

"Vain have proved the critiques resplendent
We of each other's poems pen;
What is the use of the gush transcendent
Ladled out by Le Gallienne?
What's the use of de luxe editions
And Beardsley's pictures in such array?
Burst like bubbles are our ambitions—
'Minor poets are cheap to-day!'"

So, if the Muse you have wooed, forget her;
If, young men, you've an itch for verse,
Your talents turn to some purpose better—
'Twould not be easy to find a worse;
And when again by the Muse deluded
You to "The Bodley Head" would stray,
Oh, ponder the good advice included
In "Minor poets are cheap to-day!"
—In The London Truth.

The Three European Races.

Prof. W. Z. Ripley in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Instead of a single European type there is indubitable evidence of at least three distinct races, each possessed of a history of its own, and each contributing something to the common product, population, as we see it to-day. If this be established it does away at one fell swoop with most of the current mouthings about Aryans and pre-Aryans; and especially with such appellations as the "Caucasian" or the "Indo-Germanic" race. Supposing for present peace that it be allowed that the ancestors of some peoples of Europe may once have been within sight of either the Caspian Sea or the Himalayas, we have still left two-thirds of our European races and population out of account. As yet it is too early to discuss the events in the history of these races; that will claim our attention at a later time. The present task before us is to establish first of all that three such racial types exist in Europe.

Surcharged Stamps.

From Chambers's Journal.

Three years ago The Times drew attention to the subject of surcharged stamps in a lengthy article. Lord Ripon had caused a circular to be sent from the Colonial Office in order to put down the abuses connected with the sale of "surcharged stamps," which had proved a temptation to Postmasters and Treasurers and other public officers, by making irregular profits in dealing with stamp collectors and others. The remedy for this state of matters is to keep a sufficient supply of stamps on hand, and then there would be no necessity to practice "surcharging."

It appears that when in certain cases it became known that a stamp was getting scarce agents of the stamp dealer would at once buy up the stock and ask for more. The Colonial Post Office, in order to get over the delay involved in procuring fresh sup

IDYLLIC BELGIAN VILLAGE

A Quaint Little Mountain Town on the Borders of the Meuse and Its Odd Old Hotel.

HASTIERE AND ITS PEOPLE

A Cosmopolitan Lot Who Meet in the Great Dining Room Because There Is No Parlor, Though There Is a Stable and a Well-Stocked Soap Case.

HASTIERE, Belgium, Aug. 25.—It is encouraging to find one place in Europe that can be arrived at without the interminable string of cabs and cabbies, porters and hotel runners. There are none of these things in Hastière. The stranger who leaves the train here immediately has the freedom of the town and can climb the mountains or wade into the river without let or hindrance. And if he is in need of a hotel he is at liberty to go and hunt one.

The impossibility of going thirsty in Hastière is apparent from the outset. In front of the station is a big green field, and across the road a small stone building with iron chairs in front. That is a café. Where the short road turns sharply to the right is another stone building; that is another café. Fifty feet down the road, another café; then a brewery; then a livery stable. But these little liquor shops do not seem to be corrupting the public morals. Not only is there no one in them, but there is no one in sight to go into them. Evidently, keeping a café in Hastière requires more patience than capital.

The mountain rises on the left, almost from the side of the road. These buildings rub their backs against it. And the road, in the course of a few hundred yards, reaches a little open square, where it divides the honors with three other roads, one of which crosses the railway and leads to and over the bridge to Hastière-Levaux. The road to the left is the one that attracts attention, for it runs right up into the mountain—not over it, but into it, by a deep gorge that divides the mountain into two mountains. The gorge runs in at right angles with the river and is just wide enough for the road and the row of houses on each side of it.

And here stands our friend, the "Hotel Belle-Vue," backing up against one of the mountains, its front on the little square. But somehow it does not look quite as attractive in reality as it looks in its portrait in the railway book. The hot afternoon sun is baking its gray stone walls, for the trees are all behind it on the mountain, and there is no shade in front. There is a bicycle rack at the side, and some tables and chairs under a canvas awning, and nobody sitting in the chairs. It looks like a place kept for passing bicyclers who have all passed.

Perhaps it is by comparison that the Hotel Belle-Vue suffers most, for just across the road is one of the shadiest spots imaginable, a big old stone building, with a sign on the front wall, "Hotel d'Hastière, Tenu par E. Brouët." This building also backs up against its own mountain; but it has a yard in front, shut in by an iron fence mounted on a stone wall—a yard so full of trees and bushes that it is dark, but not dark enough to conceal the iron chairs and tables in cozy nooks. And there is the sound of falling water, made by a mountain stream dashing over a little precipice at one side, that conceals itself for a dozen yards in a tunnel, and reappears at the other end of the yard.

The Real Europe Discovered.

This looks like Europe at last. Not the Europe of the guidebook and the round-trip ticket, but the Europe that may be found when one goes far enough for it, the Europe that was before Americans and Englishmen turned everything upside down by their Summer invasions. As we walked into the shady yard there stared at us a curious inscription cut in the big stone over the front door: Two swords crossed, and between them "W. H., 1757"; but it did not need the inscription to show that the old building was well along in its second century.

No wonder the few occupants of the chairs and tables stared at us as we walked in and sat down in the shade. We had come very leisurely from the station, and there was nothing to show that we had arrived by train. We had no bicycles, no baggage, no great fluency in talking to the portly waiter who stepped up to take an order. And we were in no hurry to investigate. Hastière is not a rapid place; and the vacant rooms, if any, would not be snapped up till the bad cigar was reduced to ashes. It was almost chilly in the deep shade, though the sun was scorching. The other occupants of the yard were mostly ladies, with their sewing implements on the tables. Their Belgian-French ran much too rapidly for us to understand what they said; but we knew without hearing that they were discussing whether "les Anglaises" had dropped from the clouds or were doing Belgium on foot. A stranger on a bicycle is common enough, but four baggageless strangers on foot are simply revolutionary.

Rooms? There were rooms to be had by the acre in this large house with its few guests. Doors were thrown open by the half score, up one flight, up two flights. But a Belgian inn in the mountains was not to be taken at one gulp; a short trial trip would do for a beginning, and engaging rooms for a single night was not accomplished without many difficulties, the maid's French having too much of a Belgian flavor to accord well with the purer French of New York. But they were engaged eventually, good, large rooms, with comfortable modern beds, and no carpet on the floors, and a wardrobe in each room so many sizes larger than any of the doors or windows that they must have been built on the premises.

A Soap Case, but No Parlor.

There are some odd things about this old inn, which is not kept for that jolly pomme d'terre, the American millionaire, on his travels, but for the Belgian on his Summer holiday in the mountains. The soap case is one of the first to make itself apparent. It is a little closet with glass doors much like the case kept by barbers for the same purpose, and it stands in the hall at the head of the stairs. Its shelves are filled with paper boxes of soap; soap Belgian, soap French, soap English, soap German; and a price list is stuck inside. If you need soap, it is your privilege to buy. The only hotel in Europe that furnishes soap, as far as I have seen, is the North Western Hotel, in Liverpool. The hotels exhaust their liberality when they furnish a soapdish without extra charge.

Then there are the regulations of the house stuck up against the opposite wall, in which the plainest is the notice that guests are expected to drink wine at one meal every day. That only goes to show that hotel keeping as a fine art is not thoroughly understood in Belgium. If the house is to regulate the drinks of its guests, why not a compulsory cocktail before breakfast and a bottle of champagne in the evening?

Then there is no parlor; no place whatever for sitting except out under the trees or in the dining room, which is a long modern annex at one end. This is nothing strange in Belgium, where none but the large "tourist" hotels have parlors. There is indeed a little crypt on the left-hand side of the hall, which is supposed to be the sitting-room of the landlord and his family, and into which the guests sometimes go to write letters. I call it a crypt because it is so small and dark, and has such thick walls and a vaulted stone ceiling. If it is not a crypt it must have been made for the powder magazine of a fort. Possibly Mr. W. H., who built the house in 1757 and put his initials between crossed swords, was of a belligerent turn, and made his house strong enough to stand a siege.

I have spoken of this crypt as being on one side of the hall; and the house is large enough to be not double, but quadruple. Then on the other side of the hall you might, being an American, look for the parlor. But that, my dear sir, is the stable. In Belgium we arrange matters in this convenient way, with everything under one roof. There is no opening in the wall between hall and stable. From the front you must enter it by the big double doors just to the right of the main entrance. And when you go in you find three clean stalls, two of which are empty, and the third occupied by the smallest of ponies, whose name is Billy. But on account of his size some Belgian joker has painted over his stall "Mouton," the sheep. Mouton is the particular charge of Arthur, the Commissionaire, whom I shall take the liberty to present to you shortly. You are sure to like him, because he is the best-natured boy in Belgium, with a smile like the British sun, that never sets.

Generations of Hotel Keepers.

The landlord and his family are as well worthy of study as the curious old house. Here are four generations of a family under their own roof. First there is the aged mother, who spends much of her time going across the way to the church, prayer-book in hand. Then M. Brouët, the proprietor, tall and portly, with a much better appearance and carriage than the Lord Mayor of London. Then Mme. Brouët, daughter of the old lady and wife of the proprietor. Then their two daughters, one a widow with two little girls, the other in blissful possession of a suitor who comes every Sunday evening. The widow was the subject of a little pleasantry that is as near a joke as such things ever come in Europe.

"Oui," I was told, "the madame was the wife of a physician. He was settled in Hastière. He fell ill. He was the only man who ever was ill in Hastière. He died."

"And do the family live here in the mountains through the Winter?" I asked.

"Oh, oui, oui. The cook is discharge; the waiter is discharge; the demoiselles are discharge. They keep one maid and the Commissionaire, and when snow comes they retire into the shell. In Spring they come out with the birds. Oh, it is verr healthy, but lonesome. Oui, oui, it is lonesome."

It is the necessity for baggage that brings the Commissionaire to the front. I have asked the landlord for a porter, and he has smiled and shaken his head, and some bystander with a smattering of English has explained that I want a bottle of porter, which I indignantly deny. I have asked for an express wagon, a voiture, a fiacre, a donkey cart, every form of conveyance that I know the French for except a train de luxe, but all to no effect; the landlord has simply smiled a bewildered smile, and remained in ignorance. Then some good spirit suggests the word Commissionaire.

"Le Commissionaire, Monsieur!"

You have seen the sun come up smiling from behind a hill, or perhaps out of the sea? That is nothing to the look of intense joy and knowledge and recognition that spreads over a Belgian landlord's face when at length he grasps your meaning.

"Oh, oui, oui, oui, Monsieur!" (A shrug of the shoulders and waving of hands.) "Le Commissionaire! Certainement, Monsieur."

The Commissionaire immediately appears in answer to a call. He is not more than sixteen, but chubby and strong, his face well browned by the Belgian sun. His plump legs are set tight in very narrow trousers, in the Belgian style, and his blue cap with straight front piece gives him the desired official appearance. But his cheerful smile completely overshadows his other equipments. It is not at all the kind of smile that is assumed for effect, or the desire to make a good impression. It is the natural jolly expression of a healthy boy of the mountains who is pleased with everybody and everything. He goes off smiling with his long platform mounted on two wheels, and comes back smiling with a load of satchels and bundles.

Some of the Guests.

In this mountain inn that M. the Tourist has not discovered the guests must be worthy of some attention; and they are. We cannot eat yet for some hours, for the dinner hour is 1 and the supper time is 7, so there is ample time for a study of our fellow-idlers. I cannot make a better beginning than to start with the Count. He is a Portuguese Count in business in London, and of necessity he speaks English. But he is advanced in years and none too strong, and much of the time is not visible. In fair weather he takes his meals out under the trees, his diet being different from the food of the hotel table. He is here every Summer, year after year. And he is everybody's favorite; if you were here a week you would be glad to do him a service, as I should be. Some men are made in that fortunate way.

The next is a native Belgian of middle age, who speaks English to some extent. He is very tall, and wears such very tight trousers that to stoop would be dangerous. He is something of a mystery. Apparently he has a house of his own somewhere in the neighborhood, for he does not sleep in the hotel. He says that he lives in Hastière all the year round, and that it is "not so very cold" in Winter. He keeps dogs, and is reputed to be a great hunter of wild boars. All I can say positively of him is that a three-pint carafe of beer is set before him every day at dinner and that when he rises the carafe is empty.

Then we have the Swedish army officer, with his wife and two infant children and their Swedish nurse. He is a big, handsome fellow, who has been sent over by his Government to investigate Belgian military affairs at Brussels, where he spends most of the time. They speak French, English, Dutch, and Swedish.

There are two Belgian couples of middle age who take life placidly under the trees, and nearly every day there are casual strangers dropping in, with an occasional addition to the regular company. The Madame from Paris is not to be overlooked among these. She dropped down from the clouds one day with a little satchel on her arm, and immediately became sociable with the whole company. She is no flighty young thing to be scared by a sheep. Her husband, she says, "occupies a very high position in Paris," but she does not explain whether he is a Secretary of State or the electric light man in the Eiffel Tower. She is suspicious about the plates, and always wipes them with her napkin before eating. She fires a volley of questions up and down the table: "Do they air the beds well?" "Is there any escape in case of fire?" "And are there no bells in the rooms? Why, one might die here and nobody know or care." It is useless to try to escape by taking refuge in a foreign language; she is at home in the entire polyglot jargon of the table.

One Frank Traveler.

The hotel register lies on a small table at the end of the dining room, and is kept not for the use of the proprietor, but for the use of the Government. It is an official document, inspected at short intervals by the police, and you may not stay long in a Belgian hotel without explaining in it who you are, your age, where you were born, where you live, your occupation, and where you are going. These particulars must be of deep interest to the Government. One guest who evidently has not the fear of King Leopold before his eyes has registered "Henri Koenig; occupation, Anarchiste."

Before setting out to see the remainder of Hastière we must have one more look at the front, which is one of the features. This is a big, old-fashioned wheel, far up to the right of the front door, half hidden with foliage. It does not move, but stands silent and mossy. The gate that would let the water in to turn it is closed tight, and the water branches off and jumps noisily over the rocks. Report says that that end of the building was once a marble-cutting factory, and that the wheel turned the machinery. Perhaps W. H., in 1757, was a marble cutter. At any rate, those lower rooms at that end have no present use. Their few small windows are covered with white paint, and the doors are nailed up. There the remains of solitary travelers may be thrown, for all I know, after they have been murdered and robbed. This would be a capital place for such work; but the frank face of "tenu par E. Brouët" does not look like it. The twelve big dormer windows across the front of the roof show how large the house is.

Stand in the gateway and look out upon the little square. The stone building straight across is a modern Catholic Church, and the wing on the right is a school. To the right of that is a handsome modern brick house—one of the two modern houses in Hastière. To the left of the church is a narrow lane leading up to the Post Office, which is open from 9 to 5, less the two hours when the Postmaster goes to dinner. At the corner of the lane is the Hotel Belle-Vue. Beyond that is a row of old stone buildings, mostly shops. There is a little drug store, dark and dusty, where you can buy more chemicals than you would think to look at it. There are little dry goods shops, and little grocery shops, and another bakery, and a shop for selling fishing rods and lines. Then, turning to the right again, on the same side as the hotel tenu par E. Brouët, is a shop where they sell "chapeaux et casquettes," as well as cigars, collars, soap, perfumery, and pins.

The Railroad and the Meuse.

Now turn toward the river. There is a rise in the land that shuts out the view from the hotel gate. At the top of the rise is the little stone house of the woman who "keeps" the railway crossing. She has a long view up and down the valley, and when she sees the smoke of the engine a mile away she comes out and blows a horn and closes the gates. I think they are afraid that some dogcart might come along and run over one of their little trains. The River Meuse is down in the valley, smooth and picturesque, not as large as the East River, but much larger than the Harlem. Being an important commercial highway, it is well cared for. Steam dredges are constantly at work on it, and at every bend the banks that might be washed away are "riprapped" with stone. A thoroughly international stream is this River Meuse, rising in France, crossing Belgium, bathing the edge of Prussia, and flowing through Holland to the sea. The towpath, paved with stone, runs all the way along the left bank.

Here is a modern iron bridge leading to the other part of Hastière, and at its further end, on the right, is the old Abbey. This is only an old church now, but it was once a large establishment. The large stone dwellings behind it, I suspect, were occupied by the priests. Across the street is the "Hotel de l'Ancienne Abbaye," a gorgeous name for a little wineshop. A steam yacht of curious shape is tied up to the bank beside the abbey. There are a few shops and a dozen or twenty old houses, and some rowboats floating lazily near the shore. The solitary man you meet on the bridge, in blue blouse and wooden shoes, touches his cap and says "Bon jour, Monsieur!" The neat woman who unlocks the door of the ancient abbey takes your tip and drops it at once into the contribution box. She does not serve for money, she says, but for love of the "bon Dieu," and her face is so honest that you cannot help but believe her.

By 8 o'clock at night Hastière is dead. The only outdoor light is the lantern over "W. H., 1757." The wind howls along the mountainside and down through the gorge. It is cold enough for thick blankets. There is something in the air that induces sleep, and it is a mercy that there is no set breakfast hour. Whether you go down at 6 or at 11 o'clock, Emil, the ponderous and silent, has your coffee and rolls ready, and that is all you get till the 1 o'clock dinner. Tomorrow will bring something new, for every day has its surprise of some sort. Today, while I was gloating over being so far from civilization, a steam carriage puffed into the yard. WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

PAPER MEN TO COMBINE.

A Committee Endeavoring to Amalgamate the Large Paper and Pulp Mill Companies.

Plans for the formation of a large trade combination are under discussion by a dozen or more of the leading manufacturers of news paper. The arrangement now proposed differs from that talked over last Winter, in that a complete merging of interests is contemplated, whereas the former proposition was to establish a joint selling agency for handling the output of all the large mills east of the Mississippi River. The present movement, too, is confined to some of the principal mills in this State and in New England.

A committee was designated some time ago to canvass this matter and formulate a report regarding the practicability and the expediency of the proposition. Thus far a strong sentiment has been found in favor of combination. Following are some of the concerns with which this committee has been in communication: The Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, the Niagara Falls Paper Company, the Hudson River Paper and Pulp Company, the Otis Falls Pulp Company, the Ticonderoga Paper and Pulp Company, the Fall Mountain Paper Company, the Montague Paper Company, the Winipiseogee Paper Company, Turner's Falls Paper Company, Olcott Falls Company, the Glen Manufacturing Company, Rumford Falls Paper Company, the Berlin Mills Company, and the Falmouth Paper Company.

Greater economy in the handling of the product of the paper mills is the chief reason urged for the proposed combination. Manufacturers assert that the trade in news paper has not been in a satisfactory condition for some time, and, while they disclaim any intention to force up prices unreasonably, they desire to maintain a uniform and profit-showing rate.

With one fountain head, there will be no necessity of having so many agencies and agents as are now employed. The arrangement in view is also expected to effect a considerable saving in freight rates, by requiring each mill to supply the territory immediately surrounding it, so that there need be no long shipments. A secondary object of the contemplated news-paper combination is the development of the foreign markets. Exports of news paper have been steadily increasing during the past few weeks.

MISS DAY'S STOLEN DIAMONDS.

Castillon, a Sailor on Her Yacht, Denies that He Took Them.

Etienne Castillon, the sailor arrested on the charge of having stolen $6,000 worth of diamonds from Miss Susan De Forest Day, owner and Captain of the steam yacht Scythian, was turned over to Chief of Police Hickman of Whitestone, L. I., yesterday, where the Scythian is at anchor.

It has been stated that Castillon confessed at the Mercer Street Station that he had committed the robbery, but yesterday he denied this. The police assert that he acknowledged that he had pawned the jewels for $500, and that he alone was concerned in the crime.

NORTHERN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The New York and East River Gaslight Company Acquires Control.

A sequel to the consolidation of the Central Gas Light Company and the New York and East River Gas Company, and their proposed union with the Equitable Gas Light Company, is the acquisition by the East River Company of control of the little Northern Gas Light Company. When the Central was taken into the East River system, the Northern was the only independent company left in the annexed district. When the absolute transfers are made and the union of the East River and Equitable is effected, there will be a well-financed corporation, with a source of supply at Ravenswood, L. I., to supply the great north side and much of New York with gas.

The economies of such merging of interest are vast, and include a consolidation of officers and employes. The capitalization of the Northern Company was about $400,000, including $150,000 in outstanding bonds. Its President is John S. Bush. The terms of the transaction were not made public.

Festival of the Gardes Lafayette.

The twenty-eighth annual fête of the Gardes Lafayette was held yesterday in Sulzer's Harlem River Park. Sixty of the Guards marched from their headquarters, under command of Capt. Thiebaut, to the scene of the festival. During the afternoon there were dancing, games, shooting for prizes, and a concert by Conterno's Band, and in the evening dancing again, awards of prizes, and speechmaking. On the titlepage of the handsome printed programme were portraits of M. Jules Patenôtre, French Minister to the United States; Consul General E. Bruwaert, and the Emperor and Empress of Russia. Consul General Bruwaert is the President of the Guards. The Vice Presidents are H. Maillard, A. Fegan, L. Morrison, Dr. E. J. Sariadous, P. Martinet, H. Woodcock, P. Darrienlat, Dr. Hagle, and L. Davot.

Mr. Gill Cannot Have His Child.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, has decided that the best interests of the child Mary Frances Gill will be served if she remains with Flora A. Lyon. The little girl has been with Mrs. Lyon since the death of her mother in 1898. Six months ago Mrs. Lyon came to this city. Louis Gill of Chicago, the father, then tried to get possession of his daughter. He obtained a writ of habeas corpus and charged that Mrs. Lyon was trying to force him to marry her. Mrs. Lyon denies this, and showed that the child was and had been for months very ill, and if taken from her now would probably die.

Civic-Philanthropic Conference.

The Civic-Philanthropic Conference at Battle Creek, Mich., will open Oct. 12, and continue until Oct. 16. Interesting papers will be read on sociological and ethical questions. Among those who will deliver addresses are Fred A. Maynard, Attorney General of Michigan; Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Gov. Pingree of Michigan, Prof. C. H. Cooley, and Henry Wade Rogers, President of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. On Sunday, Oct. 17, several large meetings will be held in the interest of Christian philanthropy.

Rather Go to Jail than Pay.

Raymond Torre, formerly Spanish Consul in Chicago, deserted his wife, to whom he had been married only a year, and came to this city three months ago. A woman detective found him, and yesterday Magistrate Crane, in the Centre Street Court, told him he must pay his wife $20 per week for six months or go to jail. He said he would go to jail, and he did. His wife offered to release all claims on him for $500, but he declined. He has been engaged in the bicycle business in this city under the name of Raymond Dorre.

May Be a Victim of Robbers.

A man who said he was Frank Brown, a bricklayer, forty years old, of 655 Tenth Avenue, was found early yesterday morning walking along East Fifty-second Street with a fractured skull. Blood was streaming from wounds on his head. He told a vague story of having been struck by a cable car in Brooklyn. His story was so disconnected that the police think he was beaten and robbed. He is not known at the address he gave.

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NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

FIFTH AVENUE OBSTRUCTED

Contractor to be Sued for Damages Sustained by His Alleged Violation of the Law.

COMMISSIONER COLLIS BLAMED

He Has the Power, Under the Contract, to Hasten the Work and to Prevent Any Hindrance to Travel —Other Streets Open.

Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, have instructed counsel to bring suit for $25,000 against William P. Baird, who is laying the big water main on Fifth Avenue, for the damage they have sustained from his failure to carry out the terms of his contract with the city. The papers in the case have been drawn and the summons and complaint will be served on Mr. Baird as soon as he returns to town, probably to-morrow.

The terms of the contract between Mr. Baird and the city fill thirty-five closely printed pages. Among the specifications are these:

A heavy timber fence shall be erected as a guard along Fifth Avenue; only paving stones shall be allowed on the sidewalk; all earth and rock shall be removed as excavated and taken away; pipe only to be delivered on work one block ahead of laying same; only two blocks and two cross streets shall be closed at one time on each line of trench; one side of the avenue to be left open for traffic at all times; the material excavated from the trench shall be removed so as not to impede the travel on the railroads or unnecessarily impede the general travel on the streets; leaving one side of the trench entirely clear; also leaving at least six feet of clear space on the sidewalks; all stone or rock excavated from the trench to be carted away as it is taken out.

By the terms of the contract the Commissioner of Public Works is authorized, if he finds the work has been "unnecessarily or unreasonably delayed, or that the contractor is willfully violating any of the conditions of the contract," to employ labor and to have the work properly and speedily completed.

Terms of the Complaint.

In their complaint, Black, Starr & Frost say:

That the defendant has violated said contract in the following respects: That he has not erected a heavy timber fence as a guard along Fifth Avenue; that he has placed dirt and other materials on the sidewalk; that he has not removed and taken away the earth and rock excavated, or placed the same in the trench where the pipe, &c., are laid; that he has caused pipe to be delivered on upward of five blocks ahead of where the same was being laid; that he has closed upward of two blocks and two cross streets at one time on each line of trench; that he has not kept one side of Fifth Avenue open for traffic at all times; that he has not removed the material excavated from the trench in such manner as not to impede the travel on the railroads, or unnecessarily impede the general travel on the streets through which the trench has been excavated; that he has not removed the refuse material from the trench after the trench has been filled and the street paved.

The complainants further allege that the contractor has unnecessarily and unlawfully maintained an open trench for months in front of their store, and that he has unreasonably delayed the progress of the work, and that owing to such violations of the contract they have suffered in the amount asked as damages.

Until Friday, when Mayor Strong, aroused by the many complaints that had reached him, insisted that some immediate action be taken to accelerate the work and reduce the nuisance, Commissioner Collis declared himself satisfied with the contractor, with the manner in which the contract was being carried out, and expatiated on the beautiful pavement that would adorn the Fifth Avenue of the future. After Mayor Strong traversed the avenue and saw the devastated roadways, the blocked sidewalks and side streets, and the deserted houses, Gen. Collis wrote to the contractor that he was not satisfied, and that a larger force of men must be employed.

One of the bidders for the work who did not get the contract told the firm which issuing Mr. Baird yesterday that with 1,000 men properly directed the entire job could be finished within seventy working days.

It is not only on Fifth Avenue that the roads are torn up and traffic almost blocked by the alleged dilatory tactics of those who have contracted with the Public Works Department. Sewers are being put down in various parts of the city, and unless the Commissioner of Public Works enforces the letter of the contracts it is said next Spring will come and find some of the main thoroughfares still impassable.

Streets that Are Open.

George W. Birdsall, chief engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, who is supervising the laying of the water mains for the Public Works Department, yesterday made a statement of the condition of the streets. He said Fifth Avenue is open for the introduction of water mains from Twenty-third to Thirty-fifth, from Fifty-first to Fifty-fourth, from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-ninth, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-ninth Street, and at the intersection of Eightieth Street.

The block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Streets has been open two months, the section from Fifty-first to Fifty-fourth Street has been open seven weeks, and the avenue and the intersection of Eightieth Street have been open five weeks.

Eleventh Avenue has been excavated from Forty-seventh to Fifty-fourth Street and from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth Street. Some parts of the excavation had been open more than a month and other parts only a week. Other excavations were in Thompson Street, between Fourth and Spring, begun last Tuesday; in Claremont Avenue, between One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Streets, started a week ago; in Eleventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Streets, which had been open for six weeks, and in Third Avenue, between Eightieth and Ninety-fourth Streets, which had been open three weeks.

Mr. Birdsall declined to criticise the contractors in any way. He said from the contractors' point of view it would not be advisable to employ a larger force of men, because it would largely increase his expenses. It might, for instance, necessitate a large and immediate delivery of material, which would under those circumstances cost more than if delivered according to his contract with the makers. It was not fair, the Chief Engineer argued, to compare the progress made by the contractor with the progress private concerns could make under like conditions, because private concerns were not limited as to price, whereas the city was compelled by law to give the work to the lowest bidder.

At Work on the Sewers.

Horace Loomis, the engineer in charge of sewers, said the only work on Fifth Avenue now was from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-ninth Street. It was begun April 19, and the blocks are still open. One block of Delancey Street, near Columbia, has been open for ten days. An opening was made on Eleventh Avenue, from Twentieth to Twenty-third Street in November last. It may be closed within six weeks. Sewers are being laid on Eleventh Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. The work was begun nearly a year ago. Madison Avenue is also open at a number of points between Forty-second Street and the Harlem River.

Mr. Loomis explained that the work to be done could not be done very rapidly as it consisted in the removal of the old system of sewer pipes and the building of a brick sewer. He said the work had been expedited in every way possible, and that nearly all of it would be completed within the time specified by the various contracts.

B. Altman & Co.

DIRECT ATTENTION TO THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' DRESSES

NOW BEING SHOWN ON

SECOND FLOOR.

THE SELECTION COMPRISES MANY NOVELTIES IN MATERIALS AND COMBINATIONS OF STREET AND VISITING COSTUMES ADAPTED FROM LATE PARIS MODELS, TOGETHER WITH

TAILOR SUITS

IN COAT AND BLOUSE EFFECTS;

ALSO

GOLF AND BICYCLING SUITS

ALL AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

NINETEENTH ST. & SIXTH AVE.

MAIL STREET IMPASSABLE.

Two Contractors "with Permits" Practically Shut Out Pedestrians.

A gang of men in the employ of Contractor Thomas Dwyer took possession of a section of City Hall Park, near the junction of Mail Street and Broadway, yesterday, and built a fence four feet high around it. This fence inclosed about 150 feet of the sidewalk in Mail Street, so that pedestrians, who have been accustomed to regard Mail Street as a public highway, were obliged to pick their way around and over a variety of other obstructions which another contractor had strewn in the roadway. For a portion of the day this narrow thoroughfare was practically closed up, although there was no official notice posted to that effect.

The contractors, Norton & Dalton, who are to lay the pneumatic mail tubes for the Post Office Department, had built a small forge in Mail Street and surrounded it with barrels, timbers, and implements and material of their trade, including several lengths of iron pipes. These obstructions, together with a score or more of mail wagons, lined up in front of the Post Office Building, made Mail Street about as impassable as a steamship's freight pier on unloading day. Complaints of pedestrians began to find vent, and Sergt. Hodgins of the Park Police was the first person in official authority to feel their impact. He set about finding out the why and wherefore of the wholesale obstructions, and ascertained that everything had been done "with a permit."

Contractor Dwyer is going to build a public comfort station, and he obtained a permit from the Department of Parks to excavate in the plot of ground that he had fenced off. Norton & Dalton, who are to lay the pneumatic mail tubes, claim to hold a permit from the Public Works Department allowing them to place their material in Mail Street. Owing to the vigorous representations made by Sergt. Hodgins yesterday afternoon, most of the iron pipes were removed to the basement of the Post Office and a promise was exacted from the contractors' men to clean up some of the sprawling rubbish before Monday morning.

Work in Broome Street Enjoined.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted an injunction restraining the Metropolitan Street Railway Company from tearing up Broome Street for the purpose of laying an electric conduit. Augusta Eickhoff, who obtained the injunction, is the owner of abutting property. He says that the company seized the opportunity afforded by the permission granted it to change its motive power on the Fourth Avenue line to make unauthorized alterations in Broome Street.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONFLICTING RAILROAD CLAIMS.—Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied an application made by the New York City and Westchester Railroad Company for an injunction to restrain the Port Chester Railroad Company from occupying or interfering with certain lands in Westchester County on which the plaintiff claimed to have acquired the right to build a railroad. The New York City and Westchester Company located its line a number of years ago, and filed maps of the route, but no part of its road has been built and it has not acquired title to the land upon which the Port Chester company proposes to lay its tracks. "By locating its line," Justice Stover says, "the plaintiff acquired certain rights to take the property, but acquired no lien or vested interest in the property itself. It was a sort of inchoate right, which might thereafter ripen into title, or, by abandonment, be lost. It could not interfere with the owners' use or occupation. It surely is a novel proposition that by locating the line it could for a generation, if it saw fit, deprive the owner and all others of the use of the property, or that his tentative right could, until such time as the company saw fit to release it, be superior to all other rights, public or private, yet such would be the result if plaintiff were right in its contention."

***

CHARGE OF ELOPEMENT.—Mrs. Juliette C. Smith of Toronto, Canada, obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court, in Buffalo, for $4,000, in her action against George Matthews and others for an alleged libel published in The Buffalo Express. The article charged the plaintiff with having eloped with one Edward C. Rutherford. Justice Spring, in the Erie Special Term, granted defendants' motion for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence. The Court held that where, as in this case, the action had taken the form of an assessment of damages merely, and the trial court in its charge had commented upon the chastity and high character of the plaintiff, it was to be assumed that these considerations influenced the amount of the verdict, and the defendants should be granted a new trial upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, where their affidavits tended to show, by witnesses found after the trial, that, although the charge of elopement was false, the plaintiff had, at the very time in question, been carrying on an adulterous intercourse with the very person with whom it was charged in the libel that she had eloped.

***

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.—On the trial in the County Court of Chautauqua County of a suit by Charles Lupean to recover damages from Cephas L. Brainard for alleged breach of a contract, under which the plaintiff was to work on defendant's farm for one year, judgment was given for the defendant. The answer, denying each and every allegation of the complaint, "which is not hereinafter admitted," failed to plead the statute of frauds. The Fourth Appellate Division, by Justice Ward, directed a reversal, holding that that defense was not available to the defendant, upon a motion for a non-suit based upon the statute of frauds, made at the end of the trial. The failure of the plaintiff, when such a motion was made, to call the attention of the court to the fact that the answer did not set up the defense of the statute of frauds, was not a waiver of the plaintiff's right to question the soundness of the decision made upon such motion. A court of justice of the peace had no power, it was held, at such a stage of the trial, to permit the defendant to amend by setting up the statute, as such an amendment would change substantially the defense.

***

ACTION BY WIFE AGAINST PRETENDED WIFE OF HER HUSBAND.—Anna Hodecker, in her suit in the Supreme Court in Monroe County against Emma Strickler, after alleging in her complaint that she was the lawful wife of Frederick Hodecker, stated that the defendant resided with him, and that, although never married to him, she had in various ways falsely personated his real wife as, and claimed to be, his lawful wife, although well knowing that the plaintiff was his true and lawful wife. An interlocutory judgment sustaining defendant's demurrer to the complaint has been affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, which held that these averments, not accompanied by any allegation that the plaintiff had suffered any pecuniary damage, but that she had been scandalized, slandered, defamed, annoyed, humiliated, and degraded, and otherwise injured, to her damage of $10,000, did not constitute a cause of action, nor did the facts alleged constitute a crime, under Section 562 of the Penal Code, providing, among other things, that "a person who falsely personates another, and in such assumed character marries, or pretends to marry, or to sustain the marriage relation toward another, with or without the connivance of the latter, shall be punishable by imprisonment in a State prison for not more than ten years"; as the complaint did not allege that, before marrying or pretending to marry, or prior to sustaining the marriage relation with Frederick Hodecker, the defendant falsely personated the plaintiff, the allegations in question merely amounting to a statement that the defendant had held herself out to the world as Mrs. Frederick Hodecker, conduct which, although morally indefensible and false in fact, did not bring the case within the statute.

***

FRAUDULENT DIVERSION.—A. H. Andrews & Co. brought an action in the Supreme Court against Oliver A. Hess, upon two promissory notes aggregating $2,500, executed by him and made payable to the order of the Patent Telephone Indicator Company, an Illinois corporation, and judgment for the defendant, given at the Onondaga Trial Term was affirmed by the Fourth Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Adams. The court held that where, as here, the notes were delivered by their maker upon a promise made to him, by the Secretary of the foreign corporation to the order of which they were made, to the effect that either he or the company would turn over to the maker advertisements sufficient to pay the notes, that the proceeds of these advertisements should be applied to their payment, and that the maker should never be compelled to pay anything upon the notes, a failure ever to turn over any advertisements to the maker constituted a failure of consideration as well as a breach of the condition upon which the notes were delivered by the maker. Where the company subsequently transferred the notes in payment of an antecedent debt to a person who merely receipted for the notes and gave credit therefor upon his books, the court held that the transferee was not a bona fide holder, and the maker might, as against him, successfully interpose the defense of a fradulent diversion.

B. Altman & Co.

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(THIRD FLOOR.)

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A LARGE VARIETY OF PORTIERES, KISKILIMS, TAPESTRY WALL PANELS, COUCH COVERS, TABLE COVERS, EMBROIDERED LAMBREQUINS, MANTEL DRAPERIES, PILLOW SQUARES, LOUNGING PILLOWS, SCREENS AND TABOURETS, DECORATIVE ARMOR, (AUTHENTIC COPIES,) CURTAIN POLES AND UPHOLSTERY HARDWARE, FRINGES, GIMPS AND CORDS; WINDOW SHADES TO ORDER.

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BRASS AND ENAMELED BEDSTEADS AND CRIBS.

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350 PAIRS OF SATIN DERBY PORTIERES, IN 15 DIFFERENT COLORS, AT $9.85 PER PAIR.

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100 MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE BED SETS, FULL SIZE, AT $14.50 PER

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

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MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

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Illustrated Weekly Magazine.

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FAR FROM THE COMMONPLACE.

As a further claim to the right of annexation, Hawaiians put in as an exhibit their ability to coin such a word as Klondikitis as an appropriate name for the prevalent gold fever.

***

It was "Pat" Foley when he worked at his trade as a carpenter. It is Signor Foli now that he is on a visit to his old home, in Hartford, Conn., with a record as "the world-renowned basso" back of him.

***

"The State spends a terrible lot of money on things calculated to amuse children," remarks The Atchison Globe, because a bicycle corps of the Kansas National Guard is to be equipped at the expense of the State.

***

An East Hartford (Conn.) farmer is in a gold watch worth $50. Some one left it dangling on a branch of one of his peach trees. The owner is invited to call again, help himself to fruit, and leave his diamond stud next time.

***

Secretary of the Navy Long brought the largest and most toothsome pie to the annual meeting of the Hartford Custard Pie Association, held in Maine recently. It was made in a milk pan, measured 20 inches across its surface, and won for him a life membership.

***

Berlin's official statistics show that 150 noblemen, some with very ancient titles, are employed as day laborers in that city. Yet there are American girls of very limited fortunes who covet titles. What are the St. Louis girls thinking of to let such a chance escape?

***

So great has the craze become for membership in such organizations, that a Connecticut lawyer advertises "pedigrees and proofs of eligibility to membership in the various patriotic, Revolutionary and Colonial societies prepared." He does a good business, too. Who was it that said that only an Englishman dearly loves a title?

***

Hogs have just been driven from the streets of Cordele, Georgia, by official proclamation. A railroad is to be run through the city. In Greenville, N. C., the city government has just been ousted because it tried to enforce a similar enactment. The hog issue has entirely superseded the silver question in some Southern political circles.

***

Idaho school trustees are publicly bewailing their inability to keep a sufficient supply of schoolmarms to teach the scholars. Ranchmen, miners, and business men raid the towns when new teachers put in an appearance, and the lucky win the newcomers as wives so rapidly that it is impossible for the young ideas to get much training. The average duration of a teacher's service is but about half a term before she is either engaged or married. It is the Klondike par excellence for women who want husbands and homes.

***

Massachusetts courts have a new phase of the "woman's rights" question to settle. It is, "Can a woman work in factories as many hours as she wants to, or may she only work so many hours as the State wants her to." A Brockton shoe manufacturer has been fined $500 for allowing two women to work a half hour's time beyond that in which a State law says she shall only be employed. The women, who are of legal age, claim they have the same right to work overtime, and so earn extra money, as men have, and so have helped to make this test case.

***

At a recent Christian Endeavor Society owl sociable in Illinois all the males wrote poems about the bird, and the females drew pictures of the emblem of wisdom. Then both sexes sat down to a supper, with owl fricasse as the pièce de résistance. It took all the Christian fortitude the youngsters possessed to get through the meal. The enjoyment of the feast was distinctly negative, and must have been about as gay as the banquets of politicians who meet to "eat crow." What particular sin the Christian Endeavorers were doing penance for does not appear, but the offense must have been great to have entailed this owl-dinner punishment. The missionary collection which followed was liberal, as it was for the suffering people of Owl's Head.

***

The commonplace will insist on intruding itself at the most inopportune moments. "The best riders in Maryland" recently assembled at the Confederate Soldiers' Home, in that State, for a riding tournament, à la Ivanhoe. While the jousts were in progress, and the whilom knights were trying to stab rings instead of one another with their lances, the branch of an apple tree, overloaded with small boy watchers, gave way, and the cargo of urchins was precipitated on top of a carriage load of ladies. Then the mediaeval play was suspended until a couple of the women who had hopes of being crowned "Queen of Love and Beauty" were carted off in a very modern ambulance to have very unromantic bruises, scratches, and dislocations attended to.

A TALK WITH MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

SALT-LADEN breezes, fresh from the restless ocean, continually blow through the open doors of Cedar Croft, the Summer home of Russell Sage, at Cedarhurst, on the southern shore of Long Island, and fill the airy abode of the veteran financier with briny fragrance.

There are more pretentious Summer residences on the same strip of lowland which sinks below the sea level at many a turn as if despairing in its struggle against the inroads of the ocean; architecturally more fashionable than the Sage residence are the majority, but for personal comfort and homelike attractiveness few of these surpass it.

Situated at the end of a devious road leading and about two miles distant from the Cedarhurst railroad station, and at a somewhat lesser distance from the Lawrence railroad station, the cottage is a familiar object to the permanent residents of the two resorts. For eleven years the Sages have made it their Summer home, taking possession when the surrounding land was comparatively little peopled with Summer folk, and watching with interest the cottages springing up around in the careless formation characteristic of Summer-peopled hamlets.

A strip of broad, rolling lawn, closely cropped, with its contour interrupted only by circular beds of geraniums, scarlet and green foliage plants, and a rustic well, surrounds the house, which flanks the main road from Cedarhurst and faces a smaller roadway winding to Lawrence Beach. At the further corner of the lawn is the stable, as unostentatious as is the house, and half concealed in a veteran ivy. The grounds are inclosed by a rustic fence of cedar logs, with the bark attached. Not a tree or shrub disturbs the roll of the green, except to the right of the entrance on the side road, where half a dozen cedars, gaunt and gnarled, like Indians in file, point toward the beach. Another cedar is directly in front of the dwelling, so near it that half its branches have been lopped to make room for the structure.

Originally the house was erected by an Englishman, who after extensive service in her Majesty's navy, in which he saw much of India, settled in his later years in this pleasant spot and constructed a home modeled after the Indian bungalow. Since the Sages purchased the property, several additions have altered the ensemble of the Englishman's design, but in general scheme it still remains open and roomy, an American adaptation of the East Indian style.

Around the front and the ocean side of the dwelling runs a roofed veranda, enlarged to a circular pavilion at the corner. Snugly against this pavilion rest the creeping limbs of the cedar, and around the railing twine green-leaved creeping plants. Directly overhead is a snug, square balcony, low-roofed and reached from a door from one of the sleeping-rooms.

This is a favorite spot with Mrs. Sage. Standing there with a field glass, she can sweep the ocean for full forty miles. At her right (the house faces toward the south) she can see the dim mass of the Jersey shore. Before her is a salt meadow stretching nearly a mile away to Lawrence Beach, whose bleached sands shine like a white ribbon against the dark blue mass of the ocean. At the lower edge of the lawn is an artificial strip of water, excavated partly to assist nature in landscape gardening and partly for drainage purposes. When the tide is unusually high the big meadow is covered and the waves even trespass upon the lawn. Following the seldom used road that passes before the house the traveler reaches Lawrence Beach, where not many years ago stood a fashionable hotel, surrounded by small frailly constructed cottages, whose tenants dined at the hotel, sported about the beach, and later danced in the casino, which is still standing, sleeping in the cottages. Then a fire demolished the hotel, the cottagers left for other resorts, and now the dwellings, remodeled, are rented to a less fashionable patronage. But this community is over half a mile from Cedar Croft, and does not ruffle the quiet of the latter's existence.

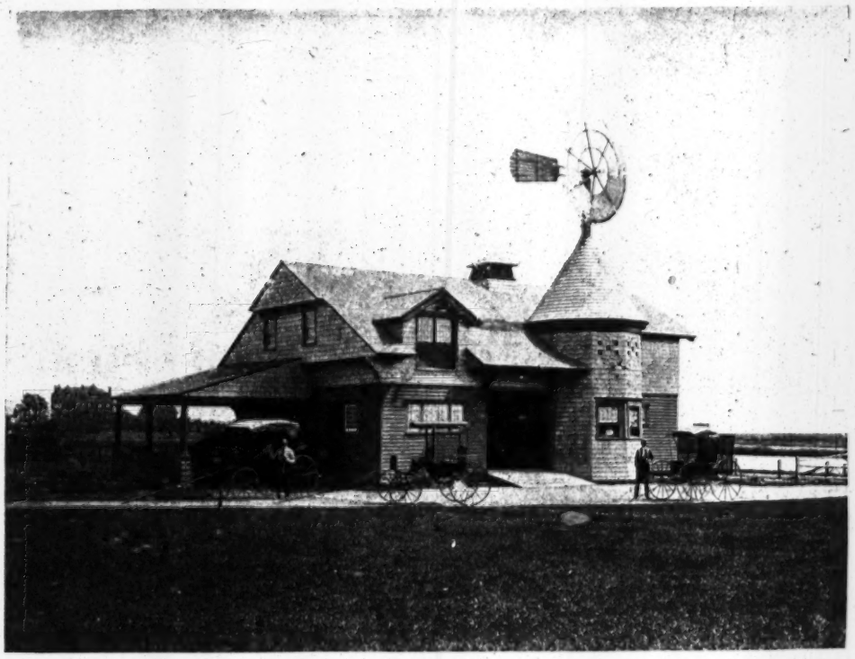
The exterior of the house is of a pale slate color, set off with white. An open chimney of vivid red brick juts out on the side nearest the main road, although an ivy has almost encircled it, and now extends its tendrils above its summit. Both the carriage entrance and the main doorway opening from the veranda lead into an oddly joined hallway, tinted a dull red, from which a narrow flight of stairs ascends to the sleeping rooms. A huge fireplace fills one corner of the reception room. Saw-tooth moldings crown the arch of the hearth, and within one of the niches grins a fantastic brownie, ruler of the Lares and Penates. Low, comfortable chairs and a sofa weighted with various colored cushions take up most of the floor space. Pastels in neat oak frames are hung upon the walls, and many articles of virtu are scattered about in profusion. On the table in the centre stand dishes of sweet peas and gorgeous lilies. Over the silver service in the adjoining dining room projects the stuffed head of a stag beneath a tree of many pronged antlers. On the other side of the reception room, folding doors that are seldom closed admit to a reading room, where the leading papers of the city are spread out. A constant breeze pours briskly through the rooms, bringing with it the sound of the sea and the sighing of the last remnants of the cedar forest of old.

Following the narrow stairs to the second floor, the visitor reaches a small room fitted with desk, bookcase, and a few chairs, where Mr. and Mrs. Sage conduct correspondence and matters of business. A slate-colored cat of sleek dimensions, which, with a parrot, keeps Mrs. Sage company, shows much partiality for the desk, and daily stretches itself out for a nap there, confident of escaping reproof from its indulgent mistress. From the third story falls the voice of the parrot, entreating "Come up, come up!" or varying its conversation to admit that "Polly wants a cracker." Mrs. Sage is fond of the parrot, and says its vocabulary is not limited to these utterances. The stable is the home of two other pets that are no small part of the Sage household in the opinion of the master and mistress. These are two colts, but three years old, of which Mr. Sage is justly proud, as they are of his raising. "Jeems," the coachman, is also a great admirer of the high-stepping spirited steeds.

House and grounds bespeak the quiet, good taste of the mistress, who in the absence of Mr. Sage for many hours each day assumes direction. An inspection of the home almost suggests what may be expected in the person of the mistress. Of the lineage of the brave Myles Standish, Captain of ye sturdy pioneer band, shorn of their grimness, many of his characteristics have been her heritage. Olivia, her Christian name, was conferred on her in memory of her great-grandmother, Olivia Standish, who was the great-granddaughter of the redoubtable Indian fighter. She is an elderly woman, whose face, while sweet, shows the delineations of a strong character and noble purpose; bright eyes that reveal the keen

COLTS RAISED BY MR. RUSSELL SAGE.
The Colts Were Three Years Old June, 1897.

EXTERIOR OF "CEDAR CROFT," CEDARHURST, L. I.
The Summer Home of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sage.



THE STABLES AT "CEDAR CROFT," CEDARHURST, L. I.

intelligence behind, but which now and then dim as if weary. The gray hair is neatly coiled on the top of the head, and falls over the high forehead in a row of half curls. She looks as she is, the friend of woman's advancement, while severely deprecating the "advanced woman" in the accepted sense of the term.

Hers is the character our forefathers worshipped fifty years ago, when intellectuality and mental strength were not permitted to flourish at the expense of deference to old age, refinement of manners, and those strong home virtues of the earlier day. She it is who addressed to the young lady graduates of the Emma Willard School of Troy last June this charge: "Then, to you, young ladies, I commend from my own experience of life the cultivation of manners and sound common sense. Knowledge is good, very good, but obedience is just as important in the foundation of character, and, while independence of thought and sound convictions have wrought well in the world's growth and development, character building that has these for foundations is being forgotten. Character is a perfectly educated will, not letting will without education govern the individual, making deformity. Opportunity and close observation on the part of one who knows of what she speaks leads Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to say that the emancipated woman has much to learn of men."

Very dear to Mrs. Sage is the welfare of the Emma Willard Seminary. The commencement exercises there last June were the fiftieth anniversary of her graduation from the school. In her schoolgirl days the pupils boarded at the school, but later the character changed, until the pupils became day students. It is a great desire of Mrs. Sage's declining years to see the seminary once more peopled by students who make it their home for the school year. Two years ago Mr. Sage gave the funds for a dormitory, which has been erected, and is known as the Russell Sage Hall. It was tenanted during the last school year by twelve young ladies, and the number of boarders will probably increase each year until a full eighty boarders, which is all the building can accommodate, shall dwell there.

Mrs. Sage has the history of the seminary at her tongue's end. "The building was originally a coffee house," she said to the writer, who recently visited Cedarhurst. "Moulton's Coffee House, it was called. When, in 1820, the Troy officials asked Mrs. Willard to leave Waterford, where she had already made a reputation as a teacher with advanced ideas combined with sound sense, they promised her that if she would come to Troy they would alter the coffee house. They did. On the outside they put a veneering of brick, and fixed it over inside, and Mrs. Willard came. She herself took charge of the advanced classes, and what few lines of advanced study suitable for her work she did not know the professors from the Polytechnic near by taught her. She had a general supervision over all matters connected with the seminary, and much of her time was spent looking after her charges. The girls came from the South, the West, some even from Connecticut, traveling in stages, on horseback, and almost any way to get there. The Troy Female Seminary was what Mrs. Willard called her school. Advanced education for women was its object, not, of course, such extremely advanced courses as some women take up now. But Mrs. Willard took only girls over twelve or thirteen years old, girls who had a rudimentary education, and had been thoroughly taught in reading, writing, and spelling.

"We had long terms then. It was the 4th of August when I was graduated, and this year the exercises were on the 20th of June. Do I think the old terms were too long? Why, we did not have many cases where girls broke down under study. To-day the term is shorter, and, as a consequence, it seems to me, we find a great demand for Summer schools. Does that look as if the school year was long enough?

"Well, Mrs. Willard taught and directed at the seminary until about 1840, when she gave up her charge to her son. But at every Wednesday and Saturday reception she was always present and frequently talked to us. Those receptions used to be popular with the girls. We took our sewing to them, and stitched away while some prominent educator or one of our teachers lectured to us. Until just before the war, the school continued as a boarding school. Then as a day school it flourished until five years ago Lewis E. Gurley, whose sister had been a pupil at the seminary, gave a building known as the 'Gurley Memorial' in her memory. A year later a Mrs. Quackenbush gave a building for music and art in memory of her daughter. Since then Mr. Sage has given a dormitory, which is named the 'Russell Sage Hall.' Then a few boarders were installed, and now we have twelve." And Mrs. Sage picked up a group photograph of twelve bright-faced girls. "'Here they are,' she said, handling the picture fondly, "and we hope to have more next year, just as good as these."

A slight cloud shadowed Mrs. Sage's features momentarily, as if in her hopes for the seminary's future she foresaw the approach of elements that seemed to her injurious to the welfare of the school of her girlhood. "I wish," she resumed, "every girl that has left or will leave the seminary could go back fifty years later and speak the praise I sincerely give. I was well appointed for my life as a teacher there. But I fear, under the present schemes of education, girls are losing a great many of the good things of the past, and the future will not do for them what all the advances of education might promise.

"Some of the aspects of the modern education of women make me apprehensive for the result. A woman I know, not one of the fashionable set, but one whom any one would be glad to meet, has a daughter, whose girl chum wants to be one of the advanced girls. 'Oh, I've got an all-around education,' she boasts. Now this girl wrote—well, as if she had written to me—'My Dear Sage.' Think of it. Is that how a girl should be taught?

"Looking back to the beginning, I know there was thoroughness in my early training. From 9 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon I was at school, with a short interval at noon. In Winter I took a lunch, but in Summer I went home to a midday dinner. I began to go to school in Syracuse when I was four years old. Do I think it was too soon? Why, you know what Sir Isaac Newton said; when a lady asked him if her four-year-old child was too young to go to school. 'There are four years lost,' he said. It might not do now, but children even of very tender age need some useful occupation. I knew a five-year-old girl who could tell the geographical features of every division on the globe, and apparently with intelligent understanding.

"In those childhood days I remember I was taught the Ba, Be, Bi, Bo, Bu, and used a definer and speller, of which I was fond. Then I learned the multiplication table when I was six years old. Eight times eight was a hard thing for me to learn. I never could make it come out right, I remember, although I was punished for it. Then the school training was supplemented by that at home.

"My mother was very careful. She taught me never to pass before any one, and never to take the best seat in the room. Then at school we were taught to be deferent to old people. When at the seminary Mrs. Willard entered the room, or went out, all the girls would rise and drop her a courtesy.

"Habits of the home are hard to fight successfully. A woman said to me that her daughter was beyond her control, was hoydenish and rude, and asked me if she had not better send the girl to a boarding school. That is not in keeping with the right development of character. Another case I remember was that of a seven-year-old girl, motherless, who had inherited a religious tendency from her father. The father said he did not believe the girl had a conscience, no good nature. She was parsimonious to the last degree. She would not pay for a religious paper her companions took which cost only 6 cents a year. 'Oh, I can read some one else's paper,' she said. She had to be taught that her miserliness was a terrible sin before she was even partly cured."

Mrs. Sage awoke from her reminiscent strain and took a jaunt about the cottage, halting at the little pavilion to see if there were any steamships in sight. "I like to watch for the steamships," she said. "I have looked for them so often I am quite expert in telling their names. I know them by the smokestacks. And then I can tell by the papers when they are expected." She took a careful survey of the horizon, but only a couple of sailing craft were in view.

"After all, no education is perfect until some part of it has been imparted to others. The difference between characters is such that one may each acquire from the other something to aid toward a full development," said Mrs. Sage, as she prepared to take her customary afternoon drive for the mail. "I purpose to make every day as complete as I can with my surroundings.

"'Count that day lost whose low descending sun,
Views from thy hand no worthy action done.'"

EDWARD B. MORSE.

When the Native Sons of the Golden West meet for their reunion in Nevada City next April they will have their dinner and dance in the big chamber of the Champion Mine, 1,600 feet below the surface. The dancing platform in this hole in the ground will accommodate 100 couples, will be lighted by electricity, and reached by a swift ride down an incline railroad. There is a novelty for jaded society folk beside which a Bradley-Martin ball, a Larchmont gymkhana in the waters of the Sound, or a Newport fishing trial with O. H. P. Belmont as the fish, pales into insignificance.

A Kansas City minister has made a hit by establishing a baby-checking department in connection with his church. Old maid "sisters" have the department in charge, while the mothers get some sort of relief by attending services with the checks for their babies safely tied in a corner of their pocket handkerchiefs. The plan gives the old maids a chance to try their theories as to how children should be brought up, and seems to be satisfactory all around.

AN INTERIOR VIEW OF MR. AND MRS. RUSSELL SAGE'S COUNTRY HOME, Cedarhurst, L. I.

THE DRAMA

Robert Edeson.

THE "atmosphere" of literature and art in "A Bachelor's Romance," reminds me of Tom Taylor's old play called "The Victims," in which Owens used to act Joshua Butterby. Miss Morton imitates life in this play with much the same measure of facility as she employed in "Brother John." The pictures of metropolitan "society" are not unlike that revealed so vociferously in the second act of "The Old Homestead." The studies of human character in high life, and the effects of fashion's tyranny upon the physical and moral constitution, seem to have been made at second hand from the graphic and profound fiction in those cheap weekly story papers which still circulate in rural places.

Our own cheap press—the penny daily, which has driven the weeklies out of this field—is immensely sophisticated and distressingly "fly." It would be fair to suppose that the people who so liberally sustain this press are sophisticated and "fly," also; yet, after noting the attitude of a midweek audience, free from pestilential "first-nighters," toward Miss Martha Morton's play at the Garden Theatre, I am not prepared to say that Mr. Sol Smith Russell has brought his wares to the wrong market.

Miss Morton, who is an industrious student of recent German domestic comedy, (of the school of L'Arronge, not that of Sudermann,) clings to the old creeds of the middle-century dramatists. She is true to the good old idea that a month or so in the country will transform urban character and purge away all its faults. Her frivolous leaders of gay, mad society flee from the whirl of fashion and are presently found milking the cow with their own fair hands at Aunt Clementina's, and prettily expressing amazement because the chickens have been hatched out.

"As if," ejaculates Aunt Clementina, "chickens were not hatched out every day!" Dear old practical Aunt Clementina! How skillfully you make us laugh when the unbidden tears are welling up to our eyes! How kind-hearted you are, in spite of all your snappiness! How good you have been to that profligate who, in his wicked frock coat and tall hat and with the face of him all be-powdered early in the play proclaimed his undying if somewhat joyless adherence to "wine, woman, and song," and now, coatless and with his trousers stuffed into a fine pair of property farm boots, quaffs new-mown milk out of an obviously empty tin pail and swears it's good!

There being a literary "atmosphere" in "A Bachelor's Romance," there are, appropriately, many books among the properties, and this has given a chance to the property man too good to be missed. Books, books, books—books enough to satisfy the rapacious literary appetite of young Aurora Leigh—are exhibited in the scene of David's lodgings. David is a bookman like Andrew Lang and the late Dr. Johnson, to the latter of whom he refers in conversation with the easy confidence of one who knows well his "Rasselas" and his Boswell. I am not quite sure that Mr. Russell and Miss Morton's audiences follow them in such flights as this. It is not likely that even the "fly" theatregoers of the present hour know enough about Johnson not to confuse him with other persons of the same name. But to return to the books.

David seems to be writing an essay and keeps by him for ready reference what seemed to me to be a well-worn copy of the Report of the Board of Park Commissioners for 1869. If my eyesight did not play me tricks, the "new books" handed to Savage for review had been tumbled about in shops and property rooms for four or five years, while the precious volume of classical literature fondled by old Mulberry seemed, at a distance, to resemble a copy of Boggs's "On the Feet and How to Use Them," or some other standard medical work. The Literary Review, of which David is the editor, and which enters so largely into Miss Morton's uplifting and educational scheme, seemed to be represented by a well-worn and dilapidated copy of our esteemed but somewhat too technical contemporary, The Plumber and Gasfitter.

These trifles do not matter. The good and great public has as small an acquaintance with the appearance—the features, so to speak—of good books as the property man. But I always enjoy the outward and visible signs of literature in plays, the Brown's English Grammar which Modus in "The Hunchback" is wont to carry for Ovid's "Art of Love," the Guide to New York and Its Environment Richard of Gloster peruses so intently while the Lord Mayor urges him to take the crown, and that red-covered copy of the Legislative Manual which has served in my remembrance in many theatres for many rare volumes. To your property man a book is a book. He holds all books in that superstitious reverence illiterate persons who have been made aware of the value of learning ever feel for books. To him they are all as Marc Antony's Greek was to honest Casca—Greek.

I have said that the midweek audience applauded Miss Morton's play with fervor; but I should be neglectful of my duty if I did not also report that they vehemently demanded a repetition of the xylophone solo in one of the entr'actes, and that, too, not as a punishment to the xylophone player, but because they liked the noise he made. I take it that a liking for the noise of the xylophone is a symptom of the next stage but one, in mental development, to savagery.

All the same, the chief blemish of "A Bachelor's Romance" is its persistent adherence to the old and false idea of the unmixed virtue of rural life and the vanity and wickedness of good clothes and good grammar; and this is not at all essential to the plot. Indeed, Miss Morton would have had a stronger ending for her story if, instead of her farm door-yard climax, she had chosen to work over the apt and ingenious climax of Garrick's famous comedy, "The Guardian," which also concerns the mistaken effort of a middle-aged man to marry his ward, who loves him, to another. The incident of the dictated letter in "The Guardian" is much smarter than any in "A Bachelor's Romance." Miss Morton's conventional and insincere laudation of rustic simplicity and pure milk from the cow, however, has not yet outlived its usefulness in the drama and other forms of fiction. We shall have it all over again next week in "The Physician," by Henry Arthur Jones, in which the disease produced by too much urban life is called variously "a whiff of middle-age" and "disillusionment," and the conventional theme is worked out with a good pretense of newness and sophistication, but is, nevertheless, easily identified.

Dramatically considered, "A Bachelor's Romance" has some small but positive merit. In the broader theatrical sense, its merit is greater. It is often "effective," and is a much better play, technically, than that one of its author's works which otherwise it most closely resembles, to wit "Brother John." It is on the other hand not nearly so vigorous and life-like as "A Fool of Fortune," and as with all Miss Morton's plays, its gaucheries are frequently distressing to the blasé metropolitan mind, which, it is needless to say, is not the mind that prevails in theatre audiences.

Mr. Russell's rôle is much the same as that we have been accustomed to see him in, but less uncouth and less drearily sententious than his pseudo-philosophical Poor Relations. He is a good actor of very limited scope, and one cannot imagine him thriving on the stage in the good old days of stock companies and "lines." Yet he would have been excellent as Aguecheek, and probably would have made a fine Touchstone, and he could have touched off the fun of such parts as Sharp in "The Lying Valet" with good spirit. Charles Mathews made a mess of it when he accepted an engagement in Macready's company and was cast for such parts as Roderigo. Many good actors have so strongly marked personalities, or such limited ranges of expression, that they are compelled to stick closely to a restricted repertory. Mr. Russell's forthcoming ventures with Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir-at-Law," and Bob Acres in "The Rivals," will surely be interesting and his experi-

FRANCIS WILSON,

As Tireschappe in "Half a King."

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VESTA TILLEY.

The London Music Hall Star.

Kitty Adams,

Of the "'In Town" Company.

"PLEASED TO MAK' YOUR ACQUENTANCE."

Scene in the Last Act of "A Coat of Many Colors."

ment with Petruchio will excite amazement if it has no other result. He will be funny enough as Tobias Shortcut, the sea-sick tobacconist, in "The Spitfire."

Meanwhile his acting as David Holmes, the middle-aged editor, is neat and discriminating, facile in its expression of humor, and not devoid of genuine tenderness. The wonder is that an actor so natural and unaffected should not try his luck—in this city at least—with plays less conventional and less manifestly of the shop shoppy. But the whole play question is abstruse and involved and quite beyond the solution of ordinary men.

In the comedian's support Annie Russell as Sylvia Somers once more reveals her artistic sympathy and sensibility, her nice sense of proportion, her good taste, personal humor, and delicate prettiness. But she has, far and away, the best part in the piece, better even than Mr. Russell's. I feel like saying in behalf of the other ladies, especially Blanche Walsh and Margaret Robinson, that they are shockingly misplaced, but that would be taking up the merit of the play again, and I've done with all that. They cannot believe in their rôles for a moment. Mrs. Pitt, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Sampson are to be commended, with reservations, but Mr. Seymour and Mr. Orrin Johnson do nothing to make their rôles convincing. Sydney Booth, however, plays an unattractive part with nice discretion.

As to the setting, the attic chamber in the long since vanished University represents a scenic artist's imaginative flight, but it is safely anchored to the earth and Washington Square by the marble arch and illuminated clock-tower of Jefferson Market on the back cloth. Mrs. Le Grand's drawing room is showy and reminiscent of the taste of J. M. Hill, while Miss Clementina's door-yard is a very pretty rustic picture.

The Chinese play now on view in Olympia Music Hall is not an epoch-maker like "La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein," "H. M. S. Pinafore," or Cavalleria Rusticana," but it is a novelty and attracts the curious, and it possesses a kind of merit which is not exactly dramatic. There is only one thrill in the grewsome thing, and that is in the last climax, but undoubtedly the author knows his Chinatown well and has deftly caught some of the superficial traits of the Chinese character. It is all fairly well done, with commendable self-repression on the part of the actors and the proper pictorial effect. But no Westerner really understands the Chinaman, and I do not believe that many folks who habitually seek their diversion in the theatres care to study him.

"The Cat and the Cherub" will not go far toward solving the great problem of big music hall management in this country. I noticed in most reports of the first performance that Mlle. de Merode's departure before the Chinese play was finished was made more of than the abrupt flight of many plain folks in the audience who had paid the price of admission. I am quite confident that a majority of the persons who paid for their tickets that night thought the last part of the show a bore. Such as these demand with their beer and cigars, or wine and cigarettes, plenty of light, color, and motion, easily appreciated jokes addressed to their moods in their own language, simple, common tunefulness, and, always, something new, new, new, but never sombre or distressful. They do not want food for thought. People do not go to music halls to think. If they thought, they would not go to music halls.

Edward A. Dithmar.

Frahs Ebert,
As the Little Girl in "The Fair at Midgettown."

THE NEW GARDENER.

Katherine Grey, Maud Haslam, and Leo Dietrichstein in "A Southern Romance."

August Walther,
As the Stable Boy in "The Fair at Midgettown."

HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

IT was a pretty occasion that took the young Queen of Holland to Dordrecht for the first time. The "Teutoonstelling"—a small World's Fair—has been on since June, and on Wednesday, Aug. 25, its attractions reached their height, as it had been announced that the two Queens, Emma the Regent and Wilhelmina the prospective, with the Hofdames and Herren, would honor the exhibition by a visit. The town was at once "on the jump," and soon the Burgermeester had at work an army of enthusiasts. The dear old place was filled with archways, tribunes, and long arcades. The hammer and the saw made music night and day, and in a short time the new woodwork was a mass of gorgeous color, with a background of boxtree, fir and other becoming greens, for the splendid array of flowers that pored into the town; hortensias, dahlias, gladioli, all the brilliant bloom that the season richly afforded. Wagon after wagon came with free gifts from her Majesty's loving subjects filled with plants, flowers, and greens with which to twine wreaths. Peasant and millionaire worked alike to decorate the narrow streets, and gray old Dordrecht was decked out like sweet sixteen.

But the sixteen-year-old Queen was coming, and must not this sweet child, who soon now enters womanhood, be pleased as the child heart is always pleased by a lively, beautiful show. So Dordrecht stood like a dear old dame, who has allowed some frolicsome thing to twine flowers in her silver hair; and she laughed with merry youth again! Memories flitted across her wrinkled face as sunbeams did over the gray town, showing up the past histories of each. Along the Voorstraat the owners of shops (it is the Broadway of Dort) built out balconies over doors, and from out windows draped and filled with flowers, behind which gay companies stood, flags floated above their heads. Down every one of the narrow streets crossing this "Broadway" the flags hung in such profusion that they nearly touched, forming a gay canopy under which crowds of pleasure seekers passed.

The true Dordter of the present day is what we call "an old-time gentleman" in New York. There is no city in Holland where the individuality of the citizen is more marked. His wife matches him, and the children bear a striking resemblance to both. Mixed in with this crowd of pleasure seekers is the ubiquitous sightseer. When an American, a quick, lively attention to things marks him; he never looks at anything long. When an Englishman, a nonchalant scanning of the scene, with an expression of "Not quite the Queen's jubilee, is it?" on his face. When a Frenchman, an intense desire to move on and a "Mon Dieu! Nous sommes ici déjà vingt minutes et n'avons pas encore vu un seul café Qu'est-ce qu'ils font ici, ces gens!" (Good heavens! we are here already twenty minutes, and haven't seen a single café. What do these people do?) The German—always satisfied, for he believes ever he is doing the right thing—goes on in that conviction, with the added one that soon will lead him to somewhere, when he will find something that is gut und billig, and with such hopes, he has a broad smile for his friends and the crowd.

All along the festooned ways are peasants that make the artist sigh that he left his sketch box home. From out the variety of fleecy caps fresh, pretty faces beam, for all are waiting anxiously to see the "Yonge Konnigin." The train comes rushing in. The escort, small but choice, stands motionless on the "place" before the station. It is a picturesque entrance to Dort, the way leading straight into the narrower streets of the town along the Haven, past a big windmill that overtowers the small houses nestling around it. They are all decked in color now, their time-worn roofs and doorways bearing their wreaths proudly. At many half-doors women too old to walk out look from the open half as they stand just within. The dark interiors are hung with shining saucepans, bed warmers, and skimmers, polished to look like gold. They shine out of the gloom, like so many setting suns, at her who looks in. The train arrives. As soon as it stands, "Wilhelmus," the oldest national song which greets always the ruler of Holland, is struck up by the band of the Schutterij, (the reserve.)

THE LATEST PORTRAIT OF WILHELMINA, THE GIRL QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

The young Queen is sweetly dressed in white, with a Summer hat with white plumes. More of a bonnet shape than usual, for this month her Majesty is seventeen! The naturally bright and friendly intelligent expression of her face is enhanced by genuine enjoyment that she shows over the "show." To see old Dordrecht so fine and gay as she is to-day is for even a Queen a novel sight. She has a rare sweet smile, our little Queen, and her bearing always, as she looks at her people, is that of an interested friend. Having watched her from babyhood, the nation regards her as its child, and I have heard more than one of her loyal subjects express himself concerning her future with that loving anxiety a father shows for an innocent young daughter who at the very entrance of womanhood takes up with it the cares of a married life. She is greatly loved to-day, and a simple and true woman's heart seems to be hers. Possessed of great wealth, she lives like many a private citizen—simply.

After the city authorities had presented themselves, the Queens went straight to their carriage. The escort fell in line and the procession set forth. The carriages passed along the lines of people where thousands of followers filled in the way. From many neighboring towns they came—quantities of peasants, from Brabant, Zeeland, Lind-Holland, all in costume, for peasants love to don holiday attire. As a becoming dress for a woman, the "dernière création" of Félix or Paquin could never surpass it. The first visit of the Queen was to the Children's Hospital, (Kinder-ziekenhuis,) where she went through the wards and listened to a sweet little song sung by those little tots who were not too ill to learn the following little bit, which they gave with glee. It was touching:

Be greeted, Queen, be greeted.
Though only weak, sick children,
Why should that hinder
Our song to offer?
We would thank you; say we
love you,
Ever, ever, ever!

The next visit was to the orphan asylum, and after seeing several other institutions the Queen entered the church. Dordrecht, seen from the river, is a very beautiful sight. The church, which stands somewhat in, is on a broad "haven" and towers above the town—a safe and majestic crown on the head of this wealthy mercantile centre, that has held this power throughout all ages and all lands. It is surrounded by grand old houses that extend down to and along the river's bank. At this point the Maas is broad, and it takes a gentle bend, which gives a pleasant outlook. Old, crumbling gateways break here and there the line of fine old residences and lead one away by the narrow street, or canal, into the city's heart. In imagination one sees into the past. To the very doors of their owners the grand old East Indiamen came, laden with rare treasures in addition to the vast cargoes of wealth that made "the merchant of Dordrecht" stand with any of Venice in its day—treasures which, alas, for many, fill to-day the shops of dealers in antiquities, with which our cities abound. How the men clustered on the quay as the ship's figurehead hove up over the land, casting its shadow on the sidewalk! The favorite brown tints of the Rembrandt period, the broad, black hats, lace shirt fronts, with the swagger of the brigand type, made—with the sprightly ladies in ruff and silken gowns stopping to hear the news—a picture worthy to be given to the world in such paintings as still exist to-day. In these houses are palatial rooms, oak ceilings, panel painted; walls covered with gilt leather, stained windows—in portraits often and with the family arms. The descendants of their builders live in may of them to-day. Dordrecht's oldest families have kept their treasures.

The church is a good specimen of the Gothic, and has fifty-six pillars, which support the lofty tower. The choir stalls are among the best work of Jan Terwen. 'Tis a place of many memories for the Dutch, redolent of scenes enacted during the rising against the Spaniards. Here William the Silent himself, according to Dr. Schotel, had wished to be confirmed, and he never omitted attending service here during his repeated visits to Dordrecht.

As the Queen was about to leave the church there was heard floating down through the aisles and arches an ancient Latin chant:

Salvum fac regem
Domine et benedic
Hereditati suae. Amen.

At the Stadhuis a reception took place and a breakfast was served on daintier old Delft that these Dordters unearthed from their spacious china cupboards than any loan collection has ever seen. Old silver, old glass, priceless old linen, carved tables, carved chairs, rare vases, pictures and bronzes, were sent by the dwellers of Dordt to adorn the reception room on this occasion for the Queens. What the wealth was of Holland's past these treasures bear witness now. One sees often in a few simple houses here things that a rich collector would give thousands for. The Dutch love their treasures, where they have them, and in many instances they keep them, too.

At the grounds of the exhibition Oud Dordrecht attracts the most attention. Its buildings are authentic and in the Oud Stadhuis is again a display of the treasures of Dordt of to-day, a magnificent collection of antiques in china, glass, silver, jewels, costumes, furniture, pictures; all loans from the residents and all family pieces. In Oud Dordrecht the Queen was received by a company arrayed in costumes of the seventeenth century. The company was limited and the old Market Place was not overcrowded. It presented a quaint scene and was worthy the attention of the ablest stage manager of nineteenth century fame. It was all a pretty "show," and the young Queen's face wore that happy look that a young girl's face wears when having "a good time" and seeing for the first time things that charm.

MEVROUW HANKEN-PARKER.

Wilhelmine Hélène Pauline Marie is the

baptismal name of the youthful Queen of the Netherlands, who will begin her reign a year hence, but to whom all Dutchmen now pay homage and bow with joyful allegiance. She is unique in being the one Queen in Europe thoroughly loved by all her people. Born Aug. 31, 1880, she was the only fruit of the union of the dissolute and lustful King William III. and his second wife, Queen Emma of Waldeck-Prymont, a descendant of one of the most faithful of the allies of the Dutch Republic two centuries ago, and now the Queen Regent of Holland.

In disposition she takes after her mother, who, though wedded at nineteen to William when he was sixty-two, was a model wife and mother. None of the bad qualities of the greatest debauchee of the age have made themselves apparent in her. In her behalf, after the death of William's two sons by Queen Sophia, the King set aside the Salic law, and had the Senators and Deputies confirm the title of the baby Princess to the throne of the Netherlands and nominate her mother as Queen Regent. This was done in 1888, and two years later William died, and Wilhelmina, then a chit of a girl of eleven, and a very girlish and independent young thing, became Holland's idol. Until her fourth year she spoke only French, and had as a governess a Frenchwoman, Mlle. Liotard. Later, an Englishwoman, Miss Winter, assumed the task of her education, and she still remains as tutor and companion. Besides the various accomplishments of womankind, she has been carefully educated in statecraft, constitutional government, international law, the legal and moral relations of a sovereign to her people, and other studies of the dry-as-dust order, but so necessary to the education of the ruler of a nation.

Wilhelmina is an expert horsewoman, both in the saddle and with reins in hand; is fond of out-of-door sports and recreations, draws cleverly, and is a fairly accomplished musician. She is modest, almost to bashfulness, and finds her greatest pleasures among the pets of her aviary and menagerie. Through her and because of her charming personality the house of Orange has a warmer place in the hearts of the Dutch people than it has had since the days of her grandfather—possibly since those of William the Silent. Het Loo, in Gelderland, is Queen Wilhelmina's favorite house, though much of her time is passed in the palace at Soestdijk, another Summer palace, which reminds American visitors of the home of a Southern planter.

Wilhelmina is to be formally crowned in September, 1898, the coronation ceremonies at Amsterdam, to be conducted with great pomp and to continue for three days.

VOORSTRAATS HAVEN, DORDRECHT.

THE DOGS OF STAMBOUL.

"The Street Dogs of Constantinople" is the title of an article in the September St. Nicholas by Oswald Garrison Villard. Mr. Villard says:

"The instinct which enables these poor tramps to tell time is the most astonishing thing about these dogs—I mean their being on hand, day after day, at regular hours when the scraps are thrown out, and their never being much too early or too late. The Superintendent of one of the great railway lines ending in Constantinople told me the most remarkable case of this I have yet heard. The Oriental Express, the famous train from Paris to Constantinople, arrives, it seems, three times a week, at a certain hour in the afternoon. When the train comes in there are always many dogs ready to receive it. Before the passengers have had time to get out, the dogs jump into the carriages and search everywhere under the seats and in the corners for the scraps of luncheon left by the passengers, and when they have found all the pieces they go away. The remarkable thing is that they never come at any time except when the Oriental Express is due; that they never make a mistake in the day, and always remember that between Friday and Monday there are two days and not one. They pay no attention to local trains, because little or no food is left in them, owing to the short rides the passengers take. Exactly this same knowledge of the time table and of the difference between local and long-distance trains has been noticed at the stations of the Asiatic railways in Scutari, across the Bosporus."

STIMULATING FISHING.

Away back in the days of ancient Egypt laws were passed and social regulations were made for the purpose of stimulating and developing the fisheries. At one period the law compelled each Egyptian not a priest to eat a fried fish publicly before the door of his house on the ninth day of the first month. The priests were allowed to consume the fish by fire instead of eating it. Throughout the Middle Ages the demand for fish was greatly augmented by the numerous imperative fasts fixed by the Church.

The British Parliament passed an act in 1548 imposing heavy penalties on persons convicted of eating flesh on fish days, and in 1563 an act was passed providing that "for the maintenance of shipping, the increase of fishermen and mariners, and for the sparing of the fresh victuals of the realm, it shall not be lawful for any one to eat flesh on Wednesdays and Saturdays unless under the forfeiture of £3 for each offense." One hundred years later Charles II. issued a proclamation for the strict observance of Lent, giving as one reason the effect of such observance on the fisheries and the good that it produced in the employment of fishermen. The greatest stimulus that the fishing industry ever received was in consequence of the discovery of the Newfoundland fisheries in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Soon after the outbreak of the Revolutionary War the British Parliament, in the hope of starving New England into submission, passed an act to deprive the colonies of the right of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland. The hostilities which soon followed practically destroyed the fisheries.

Five young elk caught in Yellowstone Park last Winter were successfully reared on the bottle. They thrived so well that they are to be shipped to the National Zoological Park in Washington this Fall.

A MAD SONG.

I went out to the hazel wood,
Because a fire was in my head,
And cut and peeled a hazel wand,
And hooked a berry to a thread;
And when white moths were on the wing,
And mothlike stars were flickering out,
I dropped the berry in a stream,
And caught a little silver trout.

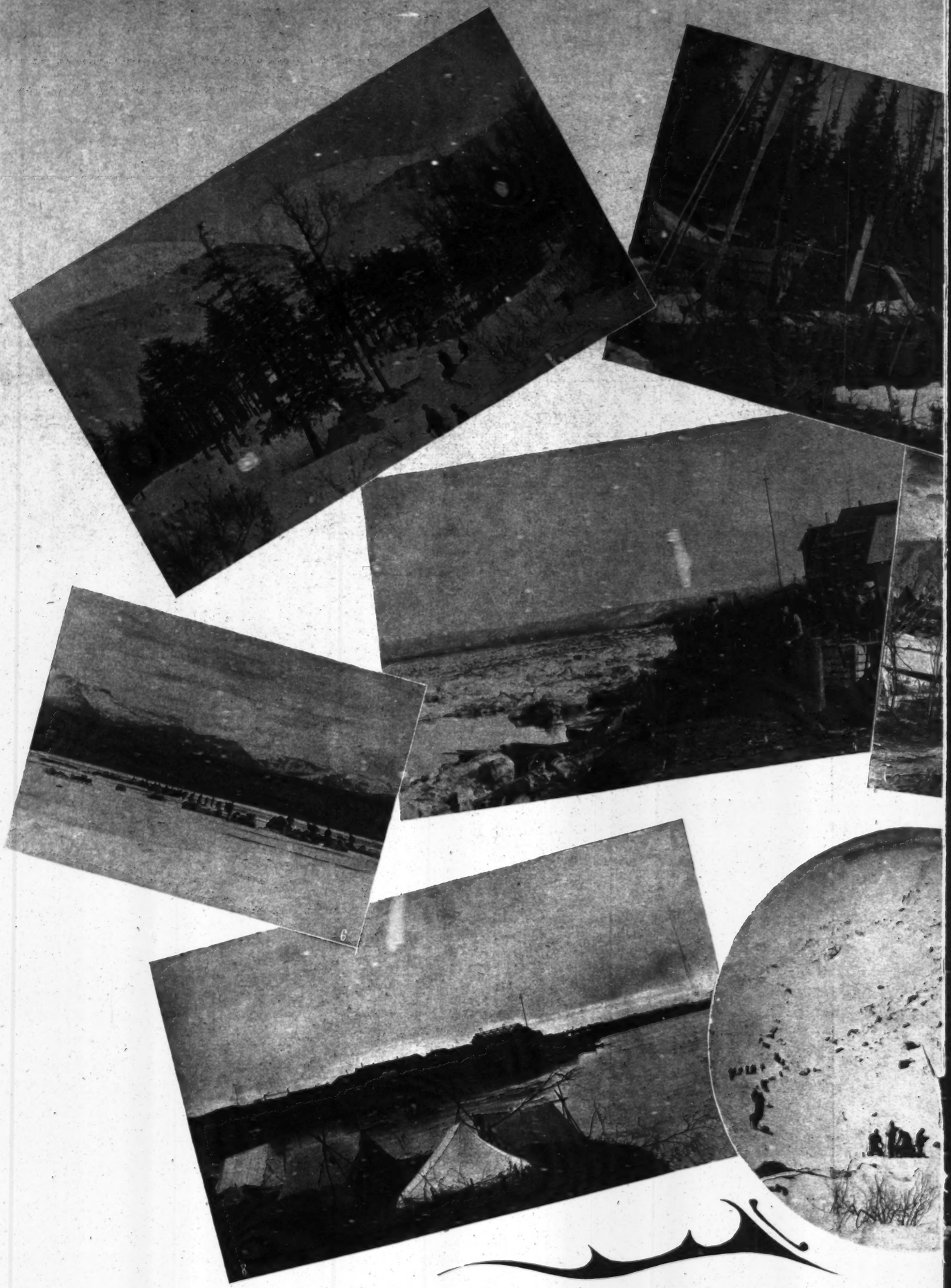
When I had lain it on a stool,
I bent to blow the fire aflame;
But something rustled on the stool,
And some one called me by my name.
It had become a glimmering girl,
With apple-blossom in her hair,
Who called me by my name, and ran
And faded through the brightening air.

Though I am old with wandering
In barren hills and marshy land,
I will find out where she has gone,
And kiss her lips and take her hand,
And walk among long dappled grass
And pluck till time and times are done
The silver apples of the moon,
The golden apples of the sun.

W. B. YEATS in The Sketch.

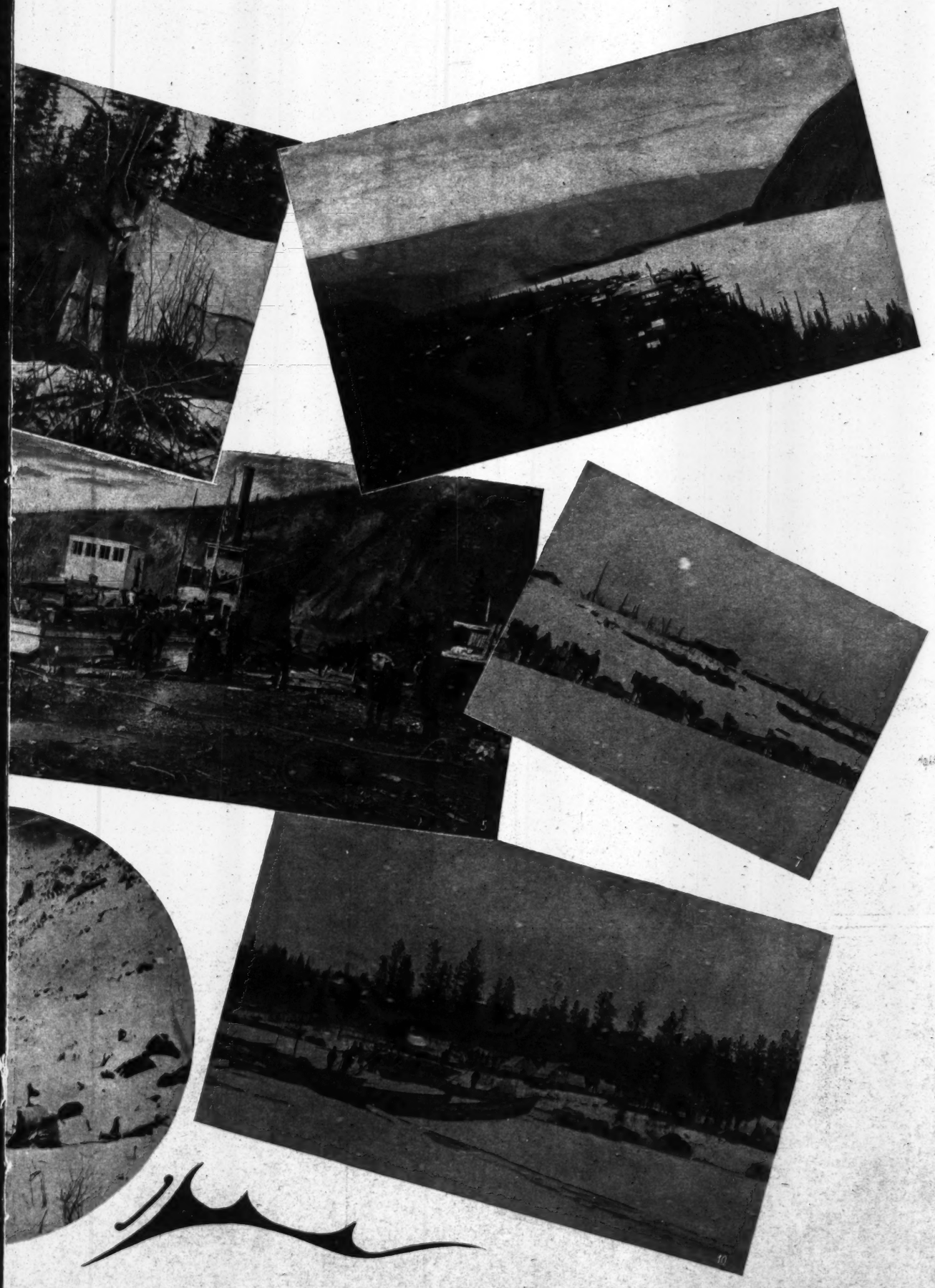
OLD GATE AT DORDRECHT.

THE CHIEF GATE OF DORDRECHT.



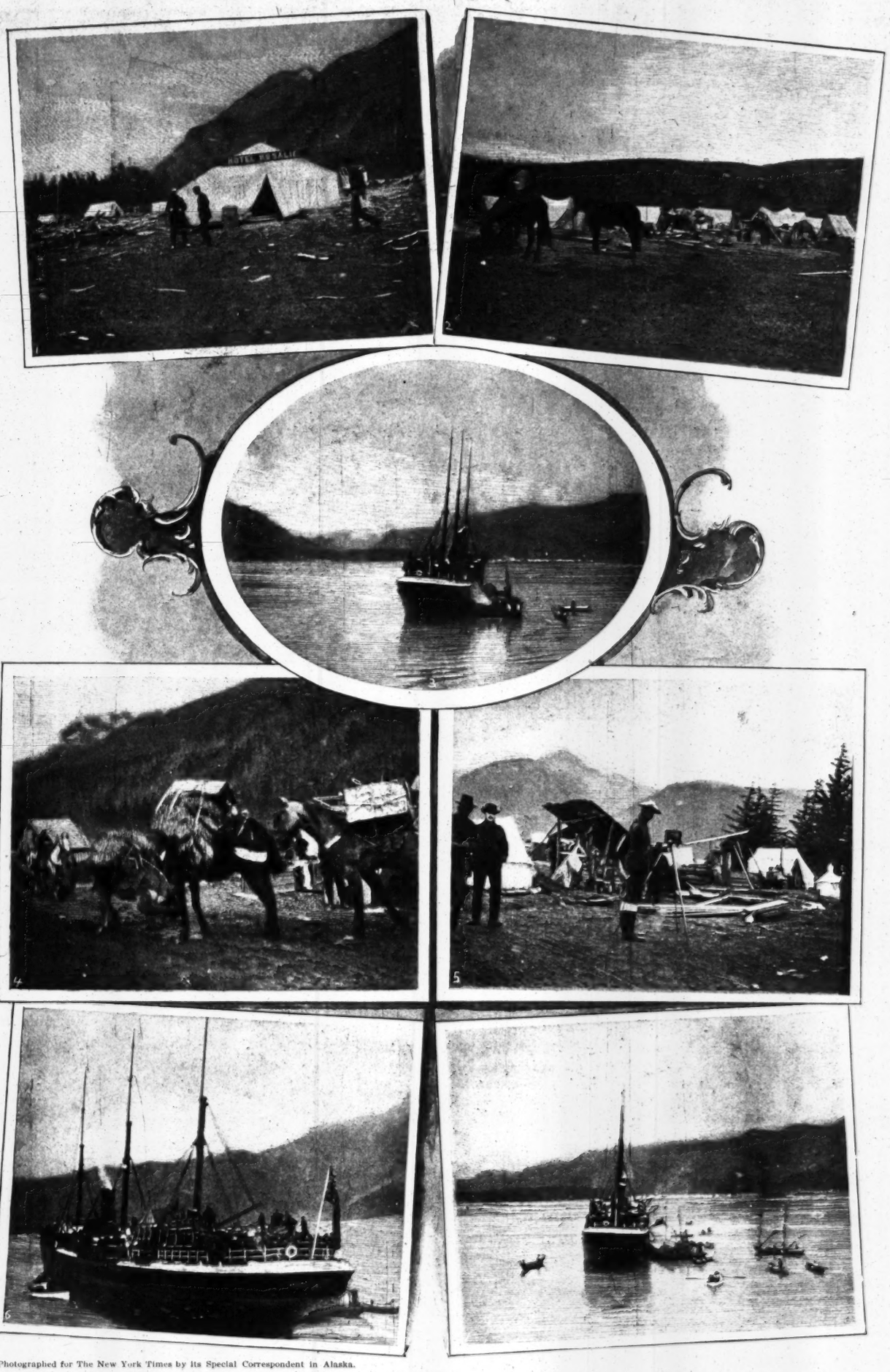
1.—Sheep Camp. 2.—Building Roads on Thirty Mile River. 3.—Dawson City, from Glory Hole Side. 4.—Ice Jam at Circle City, May 21, 1897. 5.—Steamer Belw
Photograph Taken at Midnight in June. 9.—Stone House, Foot

SOME NEW PICTURES OF THE



arrwing at Dawson City, June 2, 1897. 6.—Landing Boats on Lake Le Barge. 7.—Mcclock Leaving Circle City for Klondike. 8.—Circle City, From a
of Chilkoot Pass. 10.—Ice Jam at the White Horse Rapids.

KLONDIKE GOLD REGION.



Photographed for The New York Times by its Special Correspondent in Alaska.

1.—A Hotel on the Trail to the Klondike. 2.—A Camp on the Skaguay Trail. 3.—Dyea Harbor. 4.—A Pack Team En Route to Chilkoot Pass. 5.—The Ubiquitous Amateur Photographer. 6 and 7.—Landing Passengers and Baggage in Scows at Dyea.

ON THE WAY TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS.

THE COOPER UNION MUSEUM.

PERHAPS the most important and significant incident of the last art season in New York was the opening of the Museum of Decorative Arts in the Cooper Union. As will be remembered, this opening came almost as a surprise, not only to New York society, but to the art world of the city, for it had not been generally known that the Misses Hewitt, the daughters of ex-Mayor Hewitt and the granddaughters of Peter Cooper, had been industriously laboring for three years to give to New York a practical museum of the very best models of decorative work known to and in the civilized world. The entire labor of preparing and arranging this museum, which even now is only considered by its founders as a beginning, was performed by the Misses Hewitt, who have inherited the philanthropic impulses of their grandfather.

The Museum of Decorative Arts, some illustrations of which are given herewith, occupies the large rooms on the Fourth Avenue and Astor Place side on the fourth floor of Cooper Union. The museum is founded on the lines of the well-known Musée des Arts Decoratifs of Paris, which has played so important a part in the development of the higher industrial arts in France, and it is hoped in time to make this museum the equal of its Parisian prototype. The French Musée was founded in 1863 by thirteen designers and manufacturers, who met for the purpose of forming "a society for applying the fine arts to industrial manufacture." To-day the collection they began numbers 8,000 articles, valued at $360,000; has a library of 7,000 volumes, 250,000 engravings and photographs, 100,000 original designs, and 280,000 samples. Since 1877 more than 110,000 workmen have made use of its library.

The Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decoration will, it is hoped, accomplish as much for the artisans of New York by affording them free and convenient access to the best models of decoration of all kinds which European art has yet produced, as that of Paris has done for French artists and artisans. The plan and methods of the Paris Musée have been followed in the New York Museum. There will be no members. The rooms are thrown open to the public for general use, and every endeavor is made to make the museum of the utmost practical use and to encourage the full use of its advantages by removing all tedious restrictions and formalities as far as possible. The collections are classified under the heads of architecture, decoration, woodwork, metalwork, pottery, costumes, instruments, furniture, &c. There are no catalogues, and every object is plainly labeled with its nature, origin, and history. The collections of art and industrial objects are supplemented by a number of portfolios containing photographs of foreign designs and work, and books of reference are at hand in the library. The photographs of famous decorative pieces and objects in the Old World are very complete, and tracings of these photographs, which are allowed to be made, really afford better means for study than the original objects themselves. It is purposed, beginning this Autumn, to have the museum opened all day Sunday and on Sunday evenings.

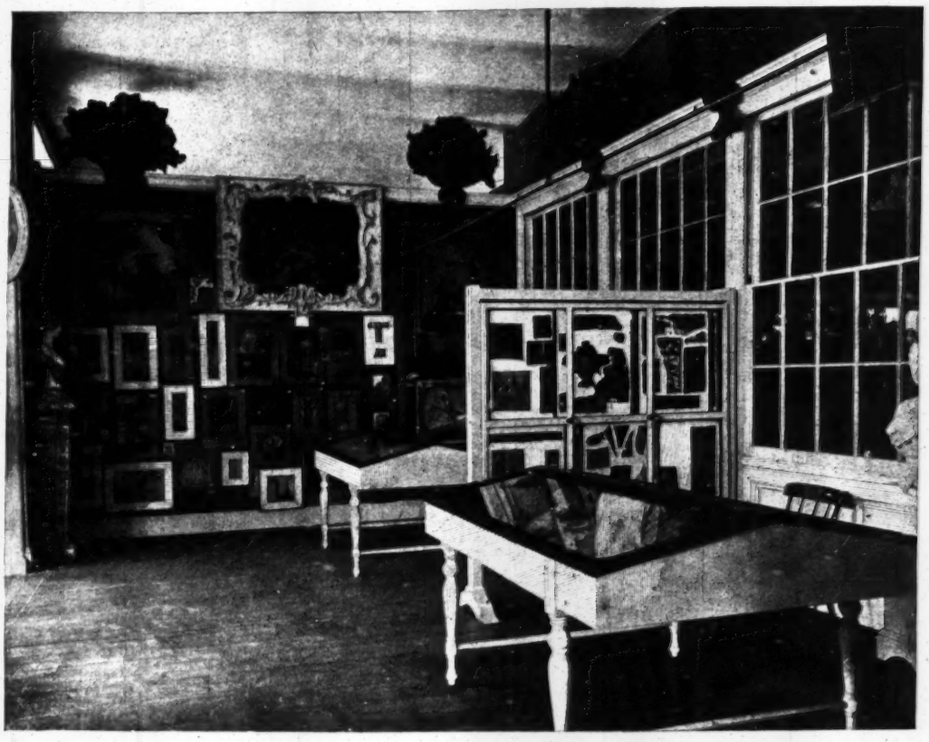
The two illustrations given herewith show the large Fourth Avenue gallery. In the centre of this gallery are the finest models of the large group from the Versailles fountains and a splendid reproduction of the Terminal Statue at Versailles. These models were presented to the museum by Mr. George A. Hearn. The remainder of the casts were made from those in the Paris Musée and were selected by the Director of that institution. Among these last are casts of the best-known interior decorations of the French palaces and houses of the Henri II. and Louis XIII., XIV., and XVI. periods. On the walls are arranged panels containing engravings and photographic reproductions of paintings and mural designs of the same periods.

It is impossible to do more than briefly allude in this article to the more salient features of this collection. Among the exhibits in the Henri II. section are many Gothic panels, a Renaissance buffet from the chapel of the Hotel l'Allemand at Bruges, some open work and drawn panels from the Tuileries, and Jean Goujon's panels in the Hotel Carnavalet. Among the most interesting of the Louis XIV. exhibits are models of door and table frames, fire-screens, clocks, and mirror frames from St. Cloud and the Hotel de Rochegarde. The Regency is represented by a complete model of the decorations of the beautiful boudoir of the Hotel du Rambouillet. There are many examples from the Hotel du Soubise, and a reproduction of the famous frieze in the house of Mme. de Sevigné which represents the Louis XV. period. The staircase of the Petite Trianon, four bas reliefs by Clodion, and some panels, overdoors, and pilasters are the most striking examples of the Louis XVI. period.

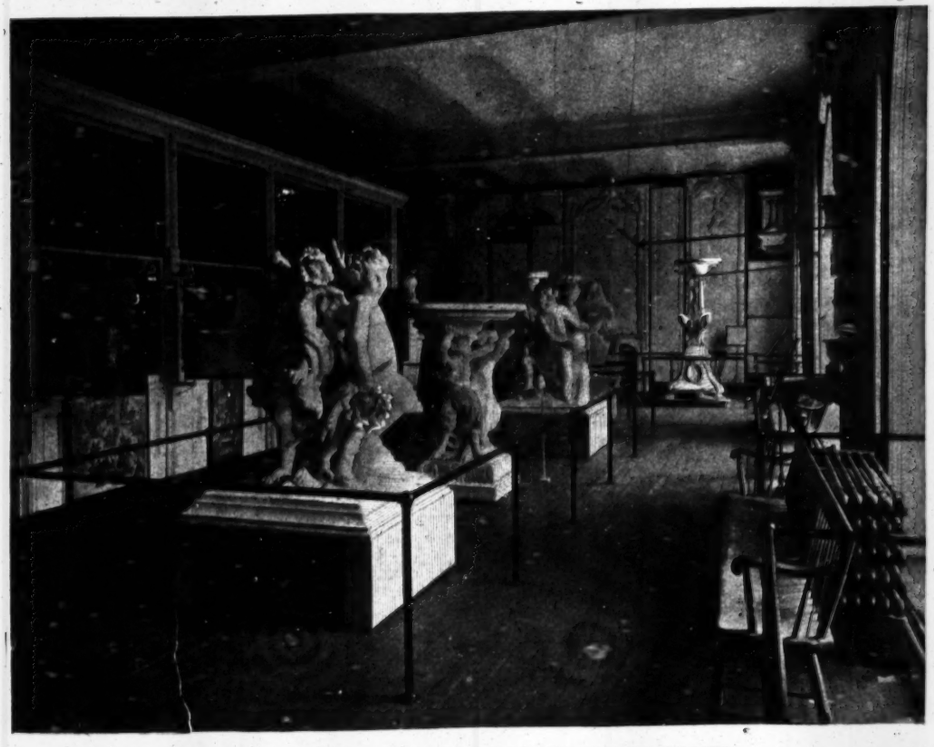
In the small gallery in the Astor Place wing in well arranged cases are interesting collections of old and artistic locks, keys, door-knobs, and handles, and of old laces and stuffs, while the movable panels on the wall contain water-color paintings, sketches, and photographs of noted interior designs and decorations of French and Italian palaces. Several scrapbooks, clearly labeled and indexed, contain sketches and photographs, and there are also small collections of old wallpaper, book-covers, carpets, stuffs, and furniture designs, and a few choice specimens of old pottery and porcelain. The George Campbell Cooper collection of etchings and engravings is also one of the leading features of the Museum.

The new Museum, which its founders modestly call only a nucleus, is already one of the most favored resorts of people fond of art and decorative work, and the Misses Hewitt have builded better than they knew in founding such an institution in the metropolis.

J. B. T.



AN INTERIOR VIEW OF THE COOPER UNION MUSEUM.



THE HEARN COLLECTION IN THE COOPER UNION MUSEUM.

DRUGGISTS AS DOCTORS.

Although few retail druggists are doctors, all druggists are called upon much more frequently than are regular practitioners for medical advice and instantaneous relief. In communities where the druggist and the doctor each is struggling for a livelihood the latter watches the former with a jealous eye. Persons of moderate means who have petty ailments invariably call upon the nearest druggist to prescribe and administer relief. Should the proprietor of the pharmacy plead that it would be unlawful for him to usurp the functions of a physician his customer will, with a shrug of the shoulders, amble off to hunt up a druggist with less conscience. There are some retail druggists in New York City who as a matter of business policy never prescribe a remedy, no matter how well known or how urgent the applicant may be. "Go to a doctor and get your prescription," they will say, "and we will fill it for you."

A Broadway druggist, who admits that he exercises a liberal discretion in dealing with applications for immediate relief, kept a record one day of the ailments for which he had been called upon to prescribe offhand. His first customer in that line was a woman who had a nervous twitching of the right eyelid. He administered a quieting lotion and accepted 35 cents in full payment for his services and the lotion. Another woman came in with a toothache. She got some advice gratis and a vial of toothache drops for 25 cents. Next came a man who had cut the end of one of his thumbs nearly off with a saw. He had no money with which to pay a surgeon; consequently the druggist washed the cut with an antiseptic, put some healing salve on it and bandaged it neatly, all for half a dollar. Pretty soon a diffident young woman entered the store and expressed the fear that she had "a touch of malaria." She wanted the druggist to look at her tongue and give her something. He looked at the tongue and gave her a few grains of quinine.

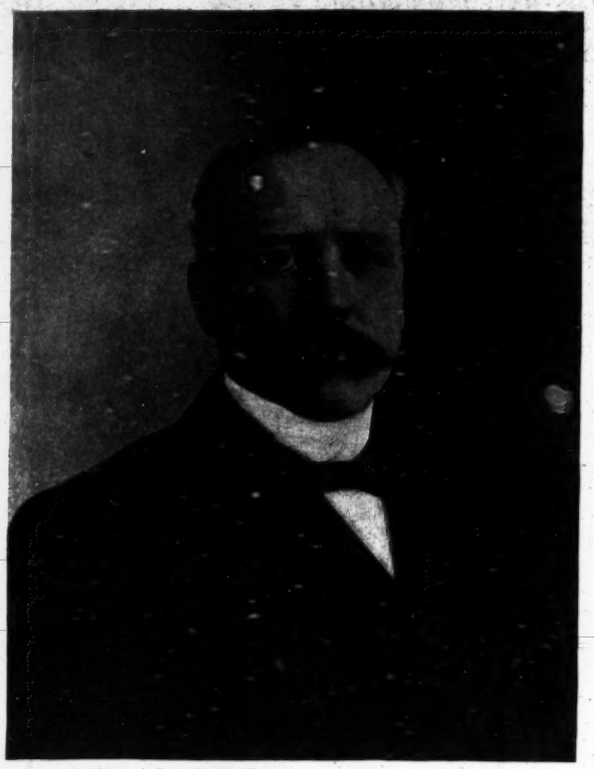
The next applicant was a young man whose hair was coming out. Following him in quick succession were a woman who wanted something to make her sleep, a man with a queer pain in his chest, another man with a numbness in his right leg, a boy with a sliver in his foot, a bicycle girl with a sprained ankle, a consumptive with a hemorrhage, and half a dozen victims of indigestion in its various forms. In not one of these cases was there any tender of fee for the advice and services rendered, but simply payment for the remedies supplied.

A WRITER OF RONDEAUX.

With writing Rondeaux, love, I never won
The laurel; nay, you must have asked for fun!
I Rondeaux write, who never wrote a line!
A thing of thirteen verses, and all mine,
You might as soon have asked me for the sun!
Still see, by this, five sorry rhymes are spun,
Little, good sooth, thought I, when I begun,
To raise myself so near the noted nine
With writing Rondeaux!
If of so many lines there lack but one,
Alas! I might as well have written none,
Could I with these another three combine—
Now two were more to me than milk or wine—
I reach the land at last, love, and have done
With writing Rondeaux!

—From The Pall Mall Gazette.

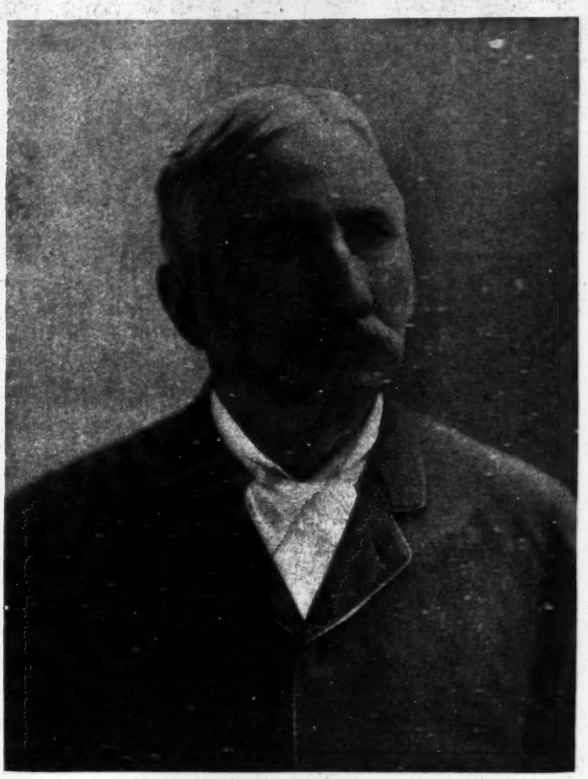
—Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, who succeeds Major Gen. C. B. Knowles as Commander of the British forces in Cairo, is an experienced Egyptian campaigner, but he will not have an opportunity of seeing active service, as the home troops are not to advance on Abu-Hamed.



Photograph by Davis & Sanford, New York.

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER,

Democratic Nominee for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.



Photograph by B. J. Falk, New York.

JUDGE WILLIAM J. WALLACE,

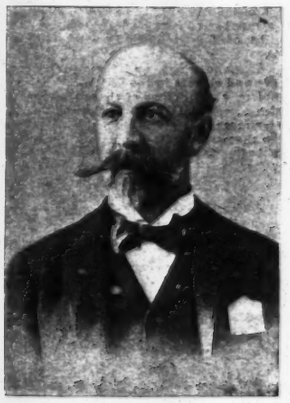
Republican Nominee for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Police Captain George S. Chapman,

Who has been transferred from the Nineteenth ("Tenderloin") Precinct to the Mercer Street Station.

WILLIAM N. COHEN,

Appointed by Gov. Black a Justice of the Supreme Court.

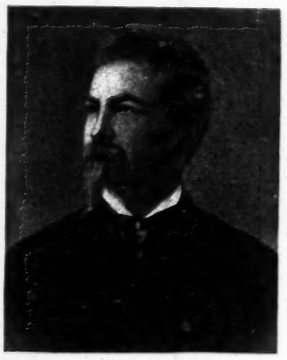


Lawrence Curtis,

President of the United States Golf Association.

Joseph Lloyd,

Who has just won the open Golf Championship of the United States.



Capt. Hugh R. Garden,

The new Permanent Chairman of the National Democratic Party.

Dr. S. Schaffer,

The only American Delegate to the recent Zionistic Conference at Basel.

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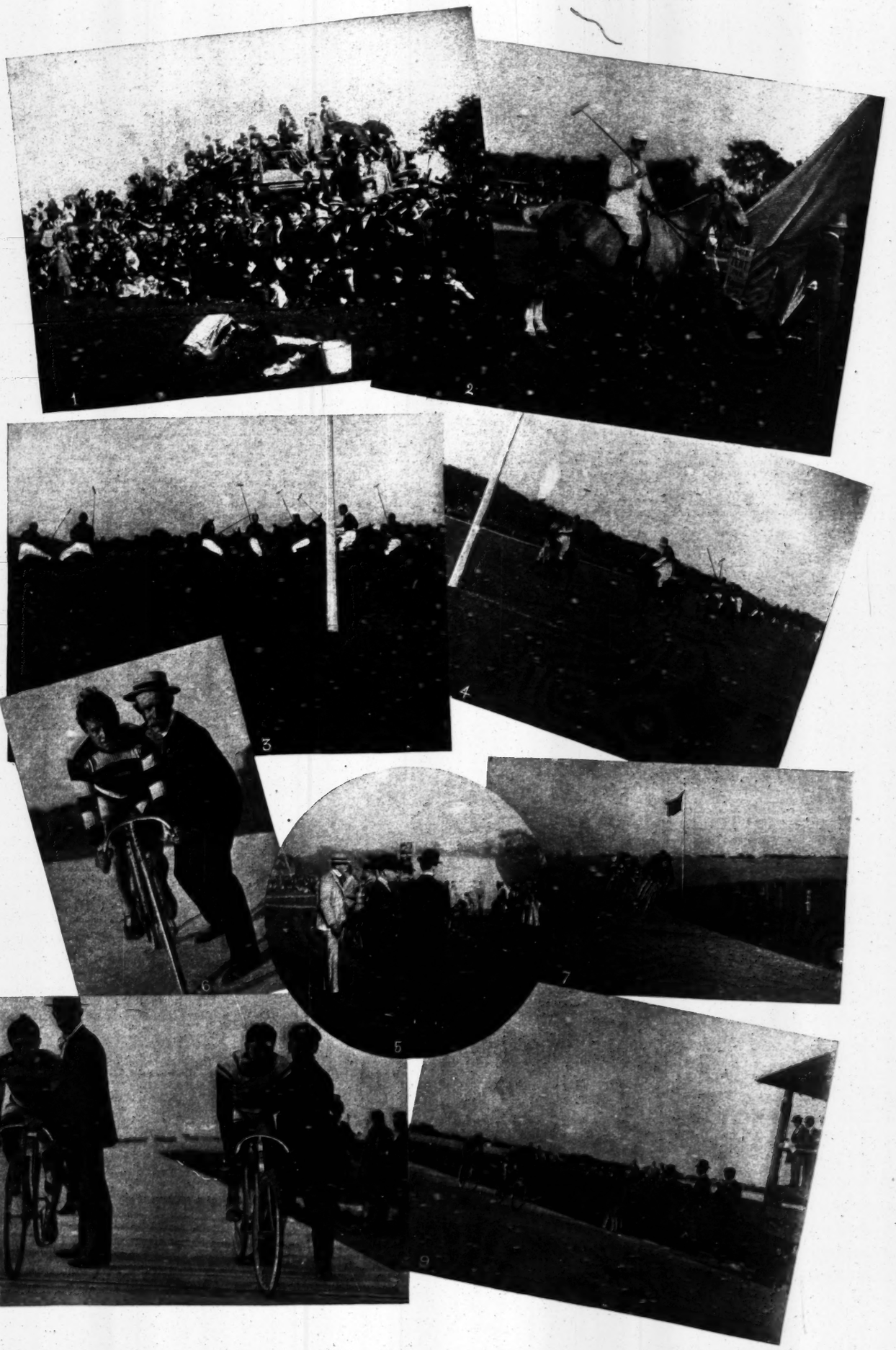
District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott,

The possible Republican nominee for Mayor of Greater New York.

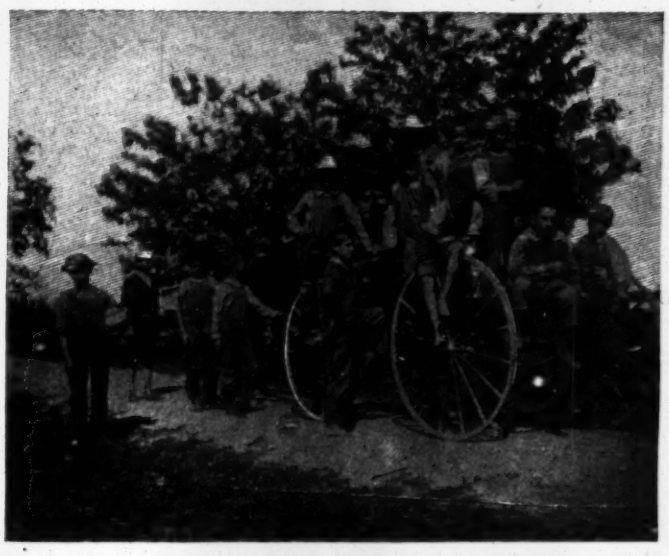
SOME MEN WHO ARE TALKED ABOUT.



1.—The Crowd at the Polo Match at Prospect Park. 2.—Mr. Cowden of the Westchester Polo Team Waiting for the Gong to Ring. 3.—Scrimmage after a Drive out of Bounds. 4.—A Good Stroke for the Goal. 5.—C. Albert Stevens, Major Cooley, and Louis Haight at the Polo Match. 6.—The American Mile Championship Races at Manhattan Beach—Earl Kiser. 7.—Eddie Bald and Earl Kiser in Final Heat. 8.—Kiser and Bald Waiting for the Pistol—Final Heat. 9.—Kiser Winning from Bald.

NOTABLE AUTUMN SPORTS.

BOYS AND TUTORS OF THE FARM COLONY ASSOCIATION.



A GROUP ON THE FARM WAGON.

AN industrial colony has been in active progress at Gardiner, N. Y., since July 1. Its managers strive by every possible means to make those in their care understand the principles of the Republic under which they live, the ultimate purpose being to develop honorable and serviceable citizens.

The institution is known as the Industrial Colony Association. It is a New York City organization, although those actively interested in its success are by no means confined to that city, both Gardiner and New Paltz being represented on the Advisory Board.

The inhabitants of the colony, on the other hand, are chiefly from New York, and they are all boys—boys of the street, brought up with no knowledge of the home save that afforded in the most miserable tenements, and with still less knowledge, perhaps, of anything ennobling in life. There are about twenty-five of these boys there, typical street lads, as their language and manners show but ten weeks' practical education on the farm has smoothed off many of the rough edges and is transforming the original tough little arabs into fairly refined youngsters.

The colony is situated on a farm about two miles from Gardiner, in the beautiful Wallkill Valley, six miles from New Paltz. Eight or ten miles to the west loom up the glorious cliffs on top of which are the lakes and hotels of Mohonk and Minnewaska.

The farm has 140 acres. The farmhouse is a typical old Dutch building, but it is not so much the big chimneys, or the enormous fireplaces, or the massive rafters, or the old door knocker, upon which interest is centred, as the rows of little cots lining the four sides of the spacious, sharp-roofed attic, the dormitory rooms down stairs, the lockers where the boys keep their meagre possessions, and the rosy, rotund cook who supplies the hungry urchins and their teachers with three square meals a day.

In the main room, which probably was kept dark as the company parlor in the good old days, are several rows of benches facing the yawning fireplace, and here Sunday school is held every Sunday and evening service every night. These services are quite impressive. At each service a talk is given, short, pointed, and in language so simple that the youngest can understand.

Well-known Moody and Sankey hymns are sung, and the little fellows seem to realize that this is their part of the service. There is more melody in their singing than might be believed by one who has never heard them.

After the weekday services the boys play games, read, talk, and write letters, and at an early hour are trotted off to their comfortable cots, and by the time many New Yorkers are preparing for an evening's amusement, the whole house is wrapped in the quietness of slumber. The ages of the boys run from ten to fourteen years.

While the lads have plenty of time for fun, they are taught the seriousness of life. Four hours' work a day is required from each boy, and for that he receives 25 cents in colony money. He is not absolutely compelled to work, but he is compelled to pay 5 cents for his lodging and for each of his three meals, leaving a profit of 5 cents for his day's labor. Experienced laborers and officials, including the Supervisors and that dignified personage, the Sheriff, receive more. If the boy does not want to work he becomes a pauper and receives pauper food, unless he can borrow from some of his more thrifty brethren, but this is not easy to do, for the boys soon come to respect industry.

HOW THE EVENINGS ARE SPENT.

The work consists of farm labor, carpentry, housework, such as scrubbing floors and dishwashing, and the care of the stable and horses.

The boys are justly proud of their farm, for they have as fine crops of sweet corn, potatoes, beans, peas, and rye as any of the farmers around. Two fine horses lighten the farm labor and make several trips a day to the village for supplies, which are sent by kind friends from neighboring towns. Out of respect to their donor, John D. Rockefeller, these two horses have been named Rocky and John D. They formerly were Mr. Rockefeller's coach horses, but they have adapted themselves gracefully to the farm wagon.

One of the most interesting as well as laziest boys on the farm is a diminutive youngster known as "Little Po'kipsie." His brother is "Big Po'kipsie," and they are about the only ones who do not hail from New York City. "Little Po'kipsie" is one of those proverbially lazy boys who were born tired. For nearly a week he refused to do his four hours' work, living upon the munificent generosity of his brother, until the latter's patience and finances began to suffer, and then "Little Po'kipsie" had to hustle for his living.

Nearly all the boys wear blue overalls, which they purchase for 50 cents in camp money, but "Little Po'kipsie," who never saved so much, was one of the few without those necessary garments.

"Why don't you work hard and get money enough to buy some overalls, and then you will grow big and strong, like your brother?" asked one of the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary in a recent visit to the camp.

"Oh, I don't know," was the drawling reply, "besides, my brudder was borned afore I was, and he'll always be bigger 'n me."

But still, when he is interested, "Little Po'kipsie" can be as energetic as any one, for, during the raising of a fine flagpole in front of the house, he was the first one to hurl a stone into the hole dug for the pole, and then was the first to climb it. One of the objects of the colony is to bring out the good qualities of just such boyish natures as this.

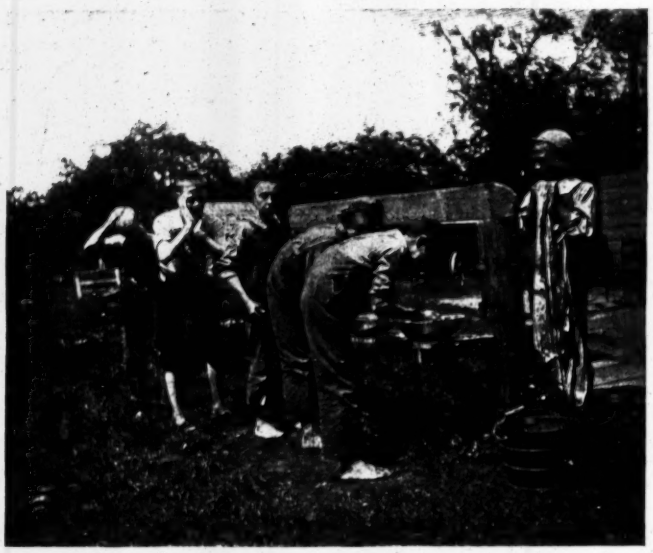
It would take too long to tell of all the interesting features of this instructive colony, the military drills, the good order at the table, with two or three of the boys as waiters; the fine country walks which the teachers give them, and the surprise of these city urchins at many of the country customs. One of the boys who used to go to a neighboring farmhouse for milk said he had never drank cow's milk until he came to Gardiner, and another ambitious lad was very anxious to close the barn doors early one evening so that the fireflies might not fly in and set fire to the hay.

This Summer's work will close this month.

The colony has just been incorporated at Albany, and its managers look forward to a more successful season next year.

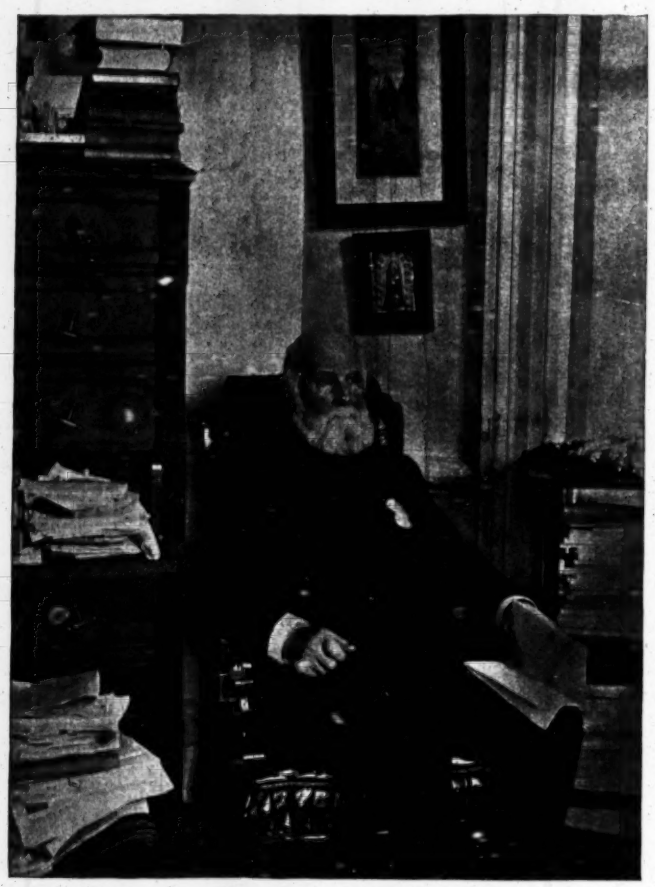
Herbert M. Williams of New York City is President of the colony; Dr. John B. Calvert, Vice President, and Calvin W. Stewart of the Union Theological Seminary, Superintendent. On the Advisory Board are Gen. A. C. Barnes, John Graham Brooks, James G. Cannon, John M. Cornell, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, Miss Adele M. Fielde, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittridge, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. Edward Niles of Gardiner, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, and the Rev. Dr. E. C. Oggel of New Paltz.

—Grand Duke Adolf of Luxembourg last month celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his birth in the midst of his family circle. Notwithstanding his age, he is still an active sportsman, and frequently enjoys the chase.



GETTING READY FOR BREAKFAST.

AFTER THE BASEBALL GAME.



THE REV. DR. GEORGE H. HOUGHTON,
Who Is About to Retire From Active Charge of the Church of the Transfiguration.

THE recent announcement that the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton has concluded to shift the heavier routine duties of the rectorship of the Church of the Transfiguration upon the younger shoulders of his nephew, the Rev. George C. Houghton, was in all likelihood read with interest by more people throughout the United States than the announcement of a change in any other church would be. For probably no other church in the country bears similar relations to the public, religious or irreligious, which this one does, nor does any other minister in the country command the confidence of so large a body of men as does the rector of the Little Church Around the Corner.

The names of the church and the minister have been inseparably interwoven for nearly fifty years. The Rev. Dr. Houghton organized the church, and in the shadow of its vine-clad walls, in Twenty-ninth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, he has grown from young manhood to old age. There he has steadily preached broad-minded, charitable Christianity, and has ministered to all who have come to him in need.

The Rev. Dr. Houghton was born in Deerfield, Mass., in 1820, the son of deeply religious parents. His collegiate education was received at the New York University, and after three years' study of theology under tutors he was admitted to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1846.

In 1848 the young clergyman organized the Church of the Transfiguration, with few members, but all of them were enthusiastic in their support of the views of the rector. For sixteen months the congregation met in a room of the house of the Rev. Lawson Carter, at 48 East Twenty-fourth Street. On March 10, 1850, the present church site was purchased and a church building erected. To-day the church buildings occupy almost a block, besides which there is a chapel on West Sixty-ninth Street.

The readiness and willingness of Dr. Houghton to visit the sick and afflicted without regard to creed or denomination became known almost from the beginning of his pastorate. When the congregation of the church dwelt in tents, so to speak, in East Twenty-fourth Street, it was very near to Bellevue Hospital. At that time there was no Chaplain there, and the young rector was called for more times than he can remember to-day.

This service was repeated at the outbreak of the civil war from the opening of the first military hospital here until a paid Chaplain was appointed, six months later. Not only did Dr. Houghton give his services, but many members of his congregation became nurses, or made bandages for the wounded. Then, too, in the draft riots many negroes sought the protection of the rector and the church, and there, despite threats of personal violence, they were cared for, fed, and clothed until the excitement died away.

The principle upon which the Rev. Dr. Houghton has lived and for which the church was organized is best expressed in his forty-fifth anniversary sermon, delivered in 1893: "As the knowledge of what the Church of the Transfiguration was intended to be, and was ready to be, and was, in the personal ministry of mercy and blessing: That no sin, no degradation, no sickness, no possible peril was or could be a barrier to that ministry. The gambling house, the house of ill repute, the prison house were opened to it. There was no place that was shut against it. There was no man or woman who hesitated to seek it in time of need. And, thanks be to God, during all these forty and five years not so much as once has the foot of that personal ministry from the Church of the Transfiguration withheld itself from crossing any threshold through fear from possible personal peril. From the dying it has come out of the gambling house at midnight, and from the house of ill repute at the dawn of the day. And the hand of that ministry, despite of warning, in the midst of pestilence has held the head, as it should, of the pestilence-smitten for the receiving of the body and blood of the Lord."

Soon after the close of the war the incident which gave the church its widest reputation occurred. An English woman whose life had been allied with the dramatic profession and the press died. Dr. Houghton conducted the funeral services, and thereafter members of the dramatic profession became his friends. It was in connection with the funeral services of an actor that the church became known as the "Little Church Around the Corner."

George Holland, the actor, the father of E. M. and Joseph Holland, died on Dec. 20, 1870. In arranging for the funeral, Joseph Jefferson and others called upon the pastor of a fashionable church in Madison Avenue. He declined to conduct the services, and when asked who would be likely to do it, answered: "There is a little church around the corner where they do such things." The Little Church Around the Corner it became known as then, and so it will remain to the end.

Since that time many actors and writers have been buried from the church, among them Lester Wallack, Dion Boucicault, H. J. Montague, and Edwin Booth. Then, too, they are married there, their children christened there, and, as Dr. Houghton once said: "My friends the actors—God bless them!—hither bring their brides for the wedding, their babes for the baptism, their dead for the burial: hither come that their sick may be visited, their mourners comforted, their perplexed and troubled and sinful counseled and relieved. Alas, alas! that this latter is so infrequently, so exceptionally, done!"

On the other hand, the actors have shown their appreciation of the man in many ways. Many have attended the services, some have rented pews there, and in 1893, when it was announced that the disbursements of the church had exceeded its income for the year, they turned in with a will, and soon far more than the deficit was subscribed.

Despite the fact that the church is regarded as the church of the dramatic profession, Dr. Houghton has been in a theatre but once in his life. That was when he was fifteen years old and on his first visit to this city. He went with a cousin to the old Chatham Street Theatre. But the horror and grief of his mother at the time forever took away from him the desire to attend again.

Now the labors of the years and his age are bearing heavily upon him. So the rector of "the Little Church Around the Corner" is to be relieved of a part of his duties.

BACK STAIRS GOSSIP.

Crowned heads, it appears, do not like incursions of strange servants with their guests, says London Truth. They cannot control their tongues. More gossip is to be picked up in the servants' hall than in other apartments of palaces. Good-natured Napoleon III. lived in a glass house at Compiègne. Every lady invited for the hunting parties brought one maid at least; every gentleman a valet. Strange domestics in the early years of the Empire boarded with the Emperor's. But they became too numerous for the servants' refectory, and were given another where they were by themselves. They were very well fed, and given capital wine. The adventures, oddities, weaknesses, inconsistencies of their masters and mistresses were the subjects of their conversation. Authors sometimes took young relatives to Compiègne disguised as servants. There was no better way of learning what society under the Empire was. Faubourg St. Germain ladies who did not go to Compiègne were delighted to have maids who were there.

A New Evening Gown.

A YOUNG GIRL SHOULD—

Try to cultivate pleasant manners to all, and especially to married women. Young girls often forget that the matrimonial estate demands respect.

Always remember to speak distinctly, and that "a low voice is an excellent thing in woman."

Not think that every one in the room is thinking or talking about her, but try and forget self by taking a lively and intelligent interest in the conversation around her, for unconsciousness is one of a young girl's greatest charms.

Not imagine that every man who pays her a little compliment has fallen a victim to her charms, undoubted though they may be.

Not allow any man to make her conspicuous by his attentions; a girl ought to make it impossible for her name to be mentioned lightly.

FRANZ P. KALTENBORN.

Franz P. Kaltenborn of New York, who, during the Summer, was one of the solo performers at the concerts of the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Roof Garden, is leader and organizer of the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hanè String Quartet, which was so well received by some of the most critical audiences here last Winter.

This quartet has been rehearsing throughout the Summer in preparation for the Winter concert season. Mr. Kaltenborn is an indefatigable worker as well as an artist of ability and technical skill, and the position he holds among professional musicians of this city is not often won by one so young in years.

Born in 1865 in Homburg, Germany, he came to New York at an early age. He at first studied music under his father, and then under Julius Bernstein, Christian Rothemund, Herrman Brandt, (then concert master of the New York Philharmonic Society and Thomas's Orchestra,) and Edward Mollenhauer. At the early age of seventeen he became a member of the Oratorio and Symphony Societies, which were under the leadership of Dr. Leopold Damrosch, at the same time keeping up his solo work, which has continued and increased ever since.

A San Francisco dentist has been sued by a patron because he refused to treat her teeth when she came to his office wearing a bicycle bloomer suit, and made remarks about it.

FRANZ P. KALTENBORN,
Violinist.

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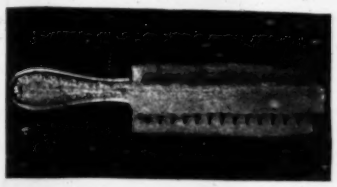

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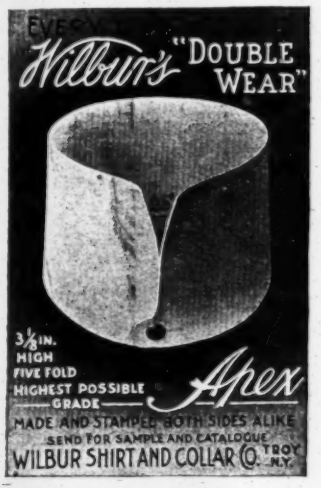

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Simon Pokagon, the last chief of the once powerful Pokagon band of the Pottawatomie Indians, is passing the few remaining years of his long life in Lee, Mich.

AUSTRIA'S HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

ALTHOUGH the officially inspired organs of Vienna and Budapest have denied the reported marriage of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, to a housekeeper of Herr Krupp, the famous iron manufacturer and cannon founder of Essen, Germany, the news has created a profound sensation at the Austrian Court. Many persons who are acquainted with the domestic affairs of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, and have no reason to conceal their opinion, believe the story to be true. If they are correct, and the Archduke declines to renounce his morganatic wife in spite of all persuasion, the Austro-Hungarian Empire is likely to pass through a crisis the result of which may produce a striking change in the map of Central Europe.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand is a nephew of Kaiser Francis Joseph and son of the late Archduke Charles Louis, who was a younger brother of the ill-fated Archduke Ferdinand, known in history as Emperor Maximilian I. of Mexico. Archduke Francis Ferdinand will be thirty-four years old on Dec. 18. He became the heir presumptive in 1889. On Jan. 30 of that year the heir apparent, Archduke Rudolph, met with a tragic and mysterious end. He was found dead in a hunting lodge in Meyerling. By his side was the corpse of the young and beautiful Baroness Vetsua. Both had been shot. A revolver was found lying near the bodies; murder or suicide, the mysterious tragedy has never been solved—officially.

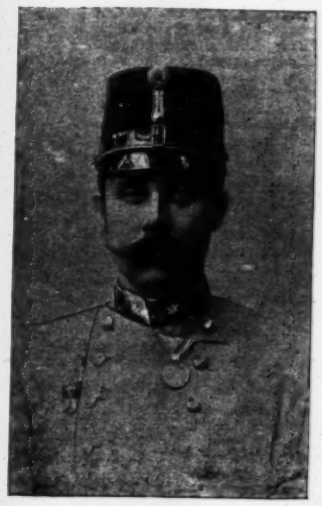
Archduke Francis Ferdinand's nearest brother is the Archduke Otto, who married Princess Marie Josephine of Saxony in 1886. He is thirty-two years old, and has two sons—Archdukes Charles Francis and Maximilian Eugene. He has been, and still is, the leader of a fast set in Vienna. He has many friends, and is particularly intimate with the Hohenzollerns and with the vast family of Hohenlohe, in Germany. Some of his Teutonic friends would like to see him Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. His cousin, the late Crown Prince, no longer bars his path; but that eccentric gentleman, his elder brother, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is still in his way.

Since the death of Rudolph many curious stories have been circulated about the heir presumptive. At times it has been reported that he was on the point of abandoning all claims to the throne, seeking the retirement of a private gentleman's life by the contraction of a morganatic marriage; or, stricken with consumption, he has been reported on the point of death, and it has been declared that Otto would soon be pronounced heir presumptive. A story once arose that he was only playing the sick man, and that as soon as his brother was declared heir, he would retire from royalty with the wife of his choice. The identity of this woman has always remained a mystery, but she was ever said to be much beneath him in rank. It is a significant fact that these stories first appeared in the Berlin press. They were copied by the official Austrian and Hungarian organs with half-hearted denials, and with strong denials by the uninspired journals. In the mean time the papers of Paris thought they discovered the fine hand of the German Kaiser in it all, and a revolution was predicted in the empire at the death of Francis Joseph; for it was said that the Austrians would never accept as Emperor, nor the Hungarians as King, that wild, immoral young man, Otto; the mysteries and tragedies of the Hapsburgs were repeated with pointed significance, and a dark future was painted in lurid colors for the Austro-Hungarian empire, with this alternative—Slav or Teuton.

Mr. Francis Stockinger, Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul General in this city, is personally acquainted with the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. In speaking of the reported marriage, the other day, he said:

"I have been the Archduke's traveling companion on several occasions. For three months we were in India together. I know him to be a man of broad ideas and keen perception, intellectual, and a deep student, the author of several interesting and instructive books. Most certainly I do not believe that he has run away with the young housekeeper of Herr Krupp."

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.



Archduke Francis Ferdinand.
Heir Presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, who is said to have contracted a morganatic marriage.